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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Chile Joins Defense Plan; Soviet Ski Troops Advance; Conservatory's 75th Year

The World's Day—February 14, 1942

Americas: Chile Acts for Continental Defense

The National Defense Council of Chile announced that vital coastal points will be fortified immediately and other military measures taken to co-operate in the defense of the continent.

A documented report on the activities of Axis espionage in Mexico was submitted by a special committee of the Chamber of Deputies to President Avila Camacho and Interior Minister Miguel Aleman, who controls the Government secret police.

The Chief of the Cuban Army, Maj. Gen. Manuel Lopez Migoya, said that all men between 18 and 25 years of age will register soon for possible military service. Mobilization of all able-bodied men without dependents will immediately follow registration, it was said.

The War: Russian Ski Troops Crowd Nazis

Russia: Soviet ski troops were reported to be continuing to advance in their new offensive in White Russia as the Soviets also claimed to be liquidating Nazi reserves on the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow. Berlin claimed that continued Russian attacks in various sectors of the eastern front have proved "unsuccessful."

Latvia: Troops of German-occupied Latvia, urged by Moscow to revolt, were said by the Russian radio to have aided the Soviets in capture of an unidentified fortified village.

Netherlands Indies: Japan launched an air-borne attack in the first land operation against the island of Sumatra, with landings at the oil city of Palembang.

Singapore: British were stubbornly resisting Japanese attempts to drive at the heart of the city of Singapore. They were still holding one reservoir.

Philippines: General MacArthur's men continued a defense which had prevented Japanese initiative for the past two weeks.

North Africa: British troops seized the initiative after a five-day lull amid indications that heavy reinforcements were pouring into Tobruk to turn back the Axis counteroffensive. British headquarters said imperial patrols and mobile columns operating over a wide front west of Ain El Gazala, 40 to 50 miles west of Tobruk, "engaged and drove back a number of enemy mobile columns."

Yugoslavia: Unconquered guerrillas, "stronger than ever," are recruiting reinforcements for a spring campaign, with an army of 250,000 to 300,000 as their goal, the British Radio said today.

Iceland: The commander and seven men of a British company, caught by a late January blizzard in Iceland while on a training march over the mountains, froze to death, the British War Office announced. The remainder of the company found shelter with an Icelandic farm family, whose tireless first aid "undoubtedly saved the lives of many men."

New England: Conservatory's 75th Anniversary

Famous New England Conservatory plans to observe 75 years of progress. [Page 2.]

Industrial leaders argued that Boston's Tuesday blackout test should include defense plants. [Page 2.]

Washington: Standley and Hurley Confirmed

The Senate confirmed President Roosevelt's nominations of Rear Admiral William H. Standley, retired, to be Ambassador to Soviet Russia, and Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley to be Minister to New Zealand.

The Farm Security Administration, backed up by President Roosevelt, informed a Congressional committee that it would continue to regard poll taxes as allowable expenditures of its rehabilitation loans to clients unless otherwise directed by law.

Laura Ingalls, speed flier and self-styled "international Mata Hari," was convicted by a Federal District Court Jury on a charge that she acted as a paid agent of the German Reich without registering with the State Department. [Page 10.]

President Roosevelt will make a radio address to the nation at 10 p. m. E. W. T. on Feb. 23 to last about half an hour. It is expected to be a report on the progress of the war effort.

Melvyn Douglas, head of the Arts Council of the Office of Civilian Defense, is returning to Hollywood to begin work on a new picture.

The Republican National Committee is meeting in Chicago April 20 instead of here because of the Capital's crowded conditions.

National: Giant Air Transport Delivered to Army

Douglas Aircraft Inc., at Santa Monica, Calif., said it had delivered its first giant four-motored C-54 transport to the Army at a West Coast Military field.

The $13,000,000 light cruiser Juneau was commissioned and the $6,000,000 destroyer Meade launched in New York's bustling shipyards.

The Truman Committee next Tuesday "will launch an investigation that will tear the lid off the rubber situation in this country," Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, a member of the committee, declared at Akron, Ohio.

Air Raids: 173 British Civilian Casualties

Civilian casualties from air raids during January totaled 173 in Britain, of which 112 were fatalities or missing.

Cologne and Aachen were bombed by the RAF.

A U. S. seaplane made a difficult landing 160 miles off Bermuda Feb. 11 to rescue nine British seamen adrift in a lifeboat for 12 days after torpedoing of their tanker near New York.

Two naval vessels and four merchant ships have been sunk and four additional surface craft severely damaged by German U-boat and aerial attacks in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, a German communiqué claimed.

Royal Air Force planes raided the Catania district on the island of Sicily. Italians said British planes had also raided the town of Argos, Greece.

In Europe: Vichy Penalizes Marks on Posters

In France, tearing, or scribbling comments on, Government propaganda posters will be punished by two years in jail or $2,000 fine maximum penalties, under a new decree.

In Russia, women were ordered mobilized to step up production of war materials and construction work. Exemptions will be granted mothers of young children, university students, and certain other special groups, Moscow announced.

In Helsingfors, German-Finnish trade treaty covering transactions for 1942 was signed.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

300,000 Men In Bay State To Answer Call

More than 20,000 registrars on State duty Sunday and Monday to register army man power.

About 9,000,000 men between the ages of 20 and 44 inclusive, 300,000 of whom reside in Massachusetts will answer the nation's call to arms at registration stations throughout the United States tomorrow and Monday.

Although Monday is the official date set by President Roosevelt for all registration stations to be in operation, some States such as Rhode Island and Utah allowed a few registrations today and many other States, Massachusetts included, will permit registrations tomorrow as well as Monday so as not to disrupt industrial production.

Men not already registered who reached the age of 20 prior to Dec 31, 1941, and who have not attained the age of 45 by next Monday are eligible for registration at the 1,000 stations to be opened in Massachusetts. At least 75 per cent of the 300,000 prospective registrants in the Commonwealth are expected to do their duty in this connection on Sunday instead of Monday.

For registration purposes, there will be 22,000 volunteer registrars at their desks from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday, and from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Monday in Massachusetts. Most schools will close Monday to permit teachers to register.

Registration necessitates answering only a few simple questions relating to name, place of residence, employer, place and date of birth and the name of someone who would be likely to know the whereabouts of the registrant at all times.

The current registration will complete the process of enrolling the nation's man power subject to military service. Enrollment of men between 18 and 20 years, and between 44 and 65 will be conducted later, although these registrants will not be eligible for military combat duty.

Following registration, questionaires will be issued for allocation of registrants to specific grades, some for immediate call to service and others for deferment. Whether the deferred classes are called in the future depends entirely upon the length and pressure of war upon the nation. Registration means that the nation will be prepared to utilize its full man power if necessary, for winning the war.

Some 1,000,000 registrants in the first draft call between the ages of 21 and 35 have already been inducted into military services, bringing the nation's total of armed forces to more than 2,000,000. By the end of 1942, this figure is expected to be expanded to nearly 4,000,000 for the Army alone.

The difference between the present figures and the 1942 goal will be made up from registrants over this week end, and eligibles left over from the last draft who have not yet been called into service, of which there is at least 1,000,000 men.

Deferment of Defense Workers Is Questioned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri disclosed that the Senate defense investigating committee intends to find out whether many men now deferred from the draft because of their occupations should not be called for military service.

Senator Truman asserted that "thousands and thousands" of workmen in airplane factories and other defense plants have been granted deferments on the ground that their work was essential to the war effort, when their jobs could be carried on equally well by women.

Bolder Action in War Is Demanded, Roosevelt-Churchill Criticism Grows; Japanese Parachutists in Sumatra

Wide World; Associated Press

Co-operation Between U. S. and Netherlands

Above: Here is a view of the waterfront of Willemstad, capital of Curacao, one of the two Dutch West Indies Islands in the Caribbean Sea to which American troops have been sent. Below: Gen. A. Dyxhoorn, left, and Admiral J. W. Termytelen, right, Dutch Army and Navy leaders, were accompanied by Dr. A. Loudon, center, Minister from the Netherlands to United States, when they called at the White House the other day for a conference with President Roosevelt.

Tydings calls for 'military instead of political' direction in struggle—Attacks on Churchill over Nazi naval surprise tempered by appeal to await full facts—Aid for MacArthur urged.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Like the Churchill Cabinet in London, President Roosevelt's War Administration is beginning to feel a mounting barrage of criticism because of the United Nations' continued reverses and because of the apparent inability to relieve the Philippines.

This criticism, sharply expressed in speeches in Congress and visible in the country, springs not merely from the military setbacks in the Pacific, but from the feeling—if not the fact—that President Roosevelt in too many phases of the war is trying to decide too much himself.

In consequence, the Government is experiencing today its first concentrated attack since Pearl Harbor, and while the President, unlike Prime Minister Winston Churchill, is not subject to the dictates of Congress, it is possible that the sterner tone which debate has now taken may produce a mood of self-examination in the Administration.

At the same time Donald M. Nelson, War Production Chief, told industry today that every plane, every tank and every ship produced this year would be worth ten produced later. He described 1942 as the most critical year in the existence of the United States and called on the nation to make up for lost time.

Criticism Voiced

The criticism which confronts the Government is illustrated in the blunt but patently earnest words of Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, who urged that the war be given "military instead of political" direction and who appealed for immediate dispatch of strong reinforcements for Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

At the same time the Senate Appropriations Committee showed that it did not credit the President with a very firm intention of converting the Federal Government to a complete war basis and in the face of the White House announcement yesterday that it was surveying all Government personnel to see what could be channeled to defense work, the Appropriations Committee approved an independent Senate investigation.

Underlying these actions is the view which widely prevails that President Roosevelt is still hesitant to delegate decisions to his associates and reserves so much responsibility to himself that it just doesn't all get done.

Willkie's Proposal

It is this view which is expressed by the recent report by the American Council on Public Affairs in which the President's "reluctance to relinquish authority and to place more responsibility upon his lieutenants" was held to "jeopardize efficiency of the defense effort."

A strong supporter of the Administration's foreign policy, Wendell L. Willkie reflected this same view when this week he advocated that General MacArthur be brought back from the Philippines and be given a unified command of the American armed forces.

And now Senator Tydings has tied together all of these dissatisfactions in a carefully prepared speech from the floor of the Upper House and it was evident that he was being heard with great respect and substantial agreement.

He said, without at first mentioning the President but without any effort to conceal his meaning, that he was afraid that "the admirals and the generals are told what to do rather than themselves telling those under them what should be done.

Wants Army in Charge

"I should like to know," he told his colleagues, "that the fighting part of the war is being run in accordance with the plans of the Army and the Navy and troops are not being sent somewhere else except by the Army and Navy."

When oressed by Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois and Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, to be more specific, Senator Tydings said he had complete confidence in Gen. George Marshall and Admiral Harold R. Stark but that he would like to know that "war decisions are exclusively in the hands of the Army and the Navy."

It was Senator Tydings' contention that the President ought to take the best military and naval advice of the armed forces "rather than use his own judgment."

Now, it should be made clear that actually Senator Tydings introduced no evidence to show that the war decisions were not in the hands of the Army and Navy or

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Japan Presses Attack on East Indies; Planes Played Vital Role in Nazi Coup

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

Without waiting for the fall of Singapore, the Japanese have capitalized on the momentum of their attacks in the Southwest Pacific, throwing air-borne troops into the first land attack on the island of Sumatra.

The attack was near the vital Sumatra oil center of Pelembang, due south of Singapore.

Stout Dutch defenders were attempting to clean up parachutists and troops landed from 100 fighter-protected transport planes. On their ability to do so depended the thwarting of an effort of the Japanese to throw a huge arc around the Netherlands East Indies from the west—a potential threat to the key island of Java. Japanese naval movements were observed along the coast of New Britain.

Australian and other British Imperial troops were disclosed to have landed at Batavia where they are taking up positions for the immediate defense of Java.

Meanwhile, the Japanese were driving hard with the eastern segment of the pincers directed at the Netherlands Indies—consolidating their hold on the island of Celebes. There the Dutch admitted they had fired the Port of Macassar, leaving nothing of value to the invaders.

Singapore was valiantly throwing 400 shells an hour into key sections of the Japanese lines. As fighting also raged about the island's reservoirs, reports of how much of the water supply was in Japanese hands were conflicting. It was disclosed that 7,000 of the 10,000 European women and children on the island were evacuated before the end of January.

The Japanese have occupied the Seletar Base, the $150,000,000 naval installation which the British abandoned early in the battle of Singapore Island.

In the Phflippines, heavy artillery dueling was reported. General MacArthur's troops were subjected to dive-bombing attacks but continued such a vigorous defense that the Japanese have been unable to launch a major offensive during the past two weeks.

In Burma, where the fight for control of the supply lines to China is raging around the mouth of the Salween River, Chinese re-enforcements have repelled the second Japanese attack. More of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's men are on the way.

The Indies:

Striking close to the heart of the Netherlands East Indies, Japan attacked the Southern Sumatra today with airborne troops which landed from more than 100 planes near

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Another Nazi Leader Reported Relieved

By Columbia Broadcasting System

New York, Feb. 14

The British Broadcast Corporation radiocast a Moscow report today that Maj. Gen. Friedrich Herrlein, commander of the 18th German Motorized Division on the Russian Front, has been relieved because of "weakness of the heart."

"The true reason, however, is that the 18th Division is one of the German units which were recently defeated and suffered great losses," the BBC said.

By the Naval Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

The importance of air power on naval warfare is emphasized clearly by the Nazi success in running the Straits of Dover.

As more details of the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau episode become apparent, they will clarify such now-debated issues as the effect of the murky weather and the absence of adequate naval striking power in British home waters.

But the German Navy's run from Brest, Occupied France, to Helgoland again emphasizes two facts. You have to have the planes, and you have to use them.

Thus to the loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and to the losses of Pearl Harbor, there has been added another sharp lesson. It is time to review the whole question of the relationship of surface ship to plane.

Three Modes of Attack

Airplane attack on shipping is made in three ways, torpedoes, dive bombing, and high-level bombing, the relative effectiveness being in the order named. But it is to be remembered that these three forms of attack are not delivered at will by any particular plane. The same plane may serve as a high-level

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Ships Reach Base

The Bremen radio, meanwhile, said the German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst and the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen reached their base "despite British vigilance."

The British already had assumed the Nazis were home after their 700-mile dash through the English Channel but they took some comfort in the radiocast report of a British motor torpedo boat commander that two torpedo hits "appeared to us to have been scored on the cruiser Prinz Eugen."

The commander declared the small motor torpedo boats fought through a line of 12 German "E-boats" (also torpedo boats) with "all our guns firing while all around us the water spat up as E-boat and aircraft cannon shell fell close."

The British torpedo boats emerged from the engagement with no casualties and slight damage, it was reported.

Two Americans with the Canadian Air Force—Flight Lieut. L. P. Frizzle, of Tampa, Fla., and Flight Sergeant L. Weakley, of St. Joseph, Mo.—took part in the engagement and told the same story fellow airmen had told earlier—too many clouds and too much rain protecting the Germans.

It was disclosed meanwhile that Mr. Churchill—First Lord of the Admiralty during the World War I and First Lord also before becoming Prime Minister in World War II—anxiously had followed the battle for hours in the Admiralty war room, standing before a big map of the English Channel.

War Blunts Cupid's Dart— Valentine Firm Denied Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass. (St. Valentine's Day, 1942)—Mars and Dan Cupid never have had a great deal in common, except that each carried weapons.

And now the War Production Board has stepped into the picture and blunted one of Cupid's most ardent darts—the Valentine.

The George C. Whitney Company, of this city, one of the largest makers of Valentines and other seasonal paper novelties, will liquidate voluntarily on March 1 after 75 years of continuous operation. Reason: Difficulty in obtaining paper for a so-called "nonessential industry in the present war program."

The announcement came from Warren A. Whitney, President and Treasurer of the Company, and son of the founder. He said he had no plans for the future. The building and property are for sale, some of the machinery already having been sold to a Chicago firm. Practically none of the machinery is adaptable to wartime production, it was stated.

American Valentines originated in Worcester in 1840, when Esther Howland, daughter of a local stationer, decided there was a future for commerce in tokens of romance. The business she established at that time was sold on her retirement in 1870 to George C. Whitney, whose descendants have continued to operate it until the present day.

Pictures of Early Valentines: Page 2.

Blackout Advice For Auto Drivers

If you are driving in Boston when the blackout goes into effect immediately park at a curb and extinguish your lights.

DO NOT park at intersections, hydrants, police stations, hospitals or fire houses.

DO NOT attempt to drive during the blackout. Only emergency vehicles will be permitted to move.

Australia to Call Fliers Home?

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Australian Parliament was summoned yesterday into emergency session three weeks earlier than originally scheduled, for secret discussions of what Prime Minister John Curtin called the "continued deterioration of the situation in the Pacific."

Mr. Curtin moved the date up to Feb. 20 from March 11 to give members what he indicated would be a detailed review of dangers to Australia before the slowly spreading Japanese offensive, now concentrated on the yielding defenses of Singapore City.

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Australian Government is considering calling home Australian airmen now serving in England as soon as transport difficulties can be overcome, Air Minister A. S. Drakeford declared today.

[On Jan. 27, in a review of the war situation, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the British House of Commons: "We shall not put any obstacle to the return of the splendid Australian troops who volunteered for Imperial service to defend their own homeland or whatever part of the Pacific theater may be thought most expedient."]

British Criticized

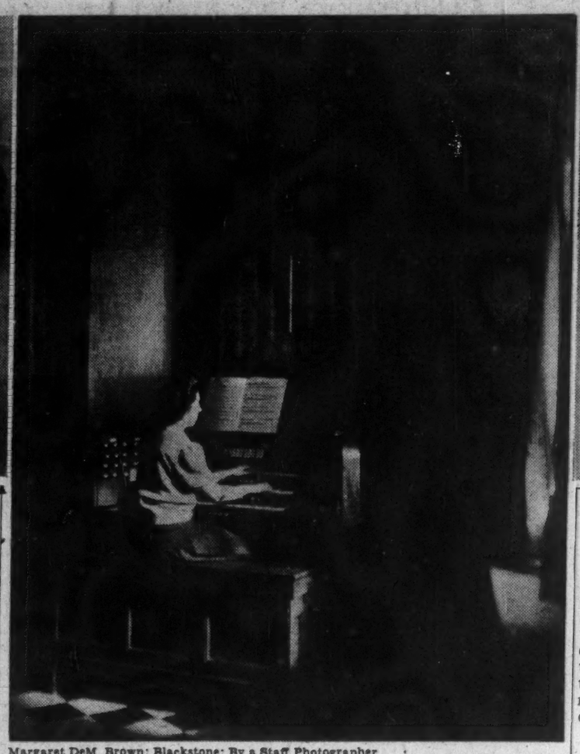
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 14 (AP)—Twenty-eight Americans arriving here from Singapore criticized what they termed "carelessness" in the British defense of Malaya.

Elliott H. Simpson, member of an American rubber importing firm said "The British ordered the evacuation of British women and children from Penang, but never notified the Americans to leave." U. S. Consul Robert Streeper was among those not advised, he said.

He said he and other Americans heard about the withdrawal by accident and managed to flee the city four days after British nationals left.

Mr. Simpson said Penang, a vital tin and rubber port, was defended by only 500 soldiers—most of them natives. The city had no antiaircraft guns, he added.

Surprise at Plan to Allow Industrial Plants to Stay Lighted in Blackout



Margaret DeM. Brown; Blackstone; By a Staff Photographer

N. E. Conservatory of Music to Celebrate

The individuals who have made the New England Conservatory great are many. Pictured here are a few of the leaders of the school on Huntington Avenue, and a few of the activities. Left to right; Quincy Porter, dean of the faculty; Elinor Weber, violin student; June Hood at the manual of the Carr Memorial organ; Howard Loring, a young man with a trumpet; Wallace Goodrich, director.

N. E. Conservatory to Observe 75th Year

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bostonians of the George Apley-Henry Pulham caste are very proud of the music in their city.

They point to the Boston Symphony, which even the New York critics appear to rate above their own; and to such institutions as the New England Conservatory of Music, which next week celebrates the 75th anniversary of its founding. But they repress a shudder when you mention Patrick Gilmore and his Peace Jubilees.

Not even passage of three score years and ten has erased the annoying memory that their grandmothers once sang in a chorus of 10,000 voices at the same time their grandfathers wielded 500 hammers on 500 iron anvils in a crashing rendition (the word is used advisedly) of the Anvil Chorus, with an assist from 50 booming cannon and 100 clanging churchbells. Yet this wild musical moment—a part of the festival of song which Gilmore promoted to celebrate the end of the unpleasantness between the States—has direct bearing on the admittedly high quality of music in Boston in 1942.

For it was during those thriving years that followed the Civil War that music—lagging a bit behind some of the other arts—flowered in New England. The West that was opening up and populating, and the South that was reconstructing poured their demands in upon the industry that the Clippers had built, and there was wealth in New England and leisure for the cultural pursuits.

In less general terms, you might say that Miss Hester and Master Jonathan went to music school with more thought of serious careers than merely learning how to shopstick for the family after dinner. And when this more serious approach to music was sought, the New England Conservatory came into being. It opened Feb. 18, 1867. And since it opened the story of music in Boston and the story of the Conservatory in Boston have been inextricably mixed.

The reasons for this are both obvious and many, among them the fact that many of those most deeply interested in the Conservatory are also greatly interested in music in general. They encourage and support the Conservatory and at the same time participate in such things as bringing the Metropolitan Opera to Boston. Too, the members of the faculty do more than teach; many of them play in the innumerable recitals and concerts with which Boston abounds. But of course the ultimate connection—the final gauge of the Conservatory's value—is the contribution it makes in the way of artists.

In that regard, the New England Conservatory has won its national reputation because it has made a sizable contribution. The Metropolitan from Nordica and Louise Homer to this year's Eleanor Steber has owed its gratitude to the Conservatory. The symphony orchestras of the nation are liberally dotted with Conservatory graduates. The Boston Symphony alone has 24 members who received their training at the Conservatory. There are many concert artists, Jesus Maria Sanroma being one. And the Conservatory has turned out its quota of conductors, William S. Santelman of the Marine Band, Karl Krueger of the Kansas City Symphony, Rudolf Ringwall, Assistant Conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, and so the list goes.

Special Events At Conservatory

Several special events have been planned next week to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Monday evening Pi Kappa Lambda will play Allen prize compositions in Jordan Hall at 8:15 p. m.

Students will dance in Brown Hall Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday, the 19th, the Trustees will have a luncheon meeting, followed by a reception to Alumni in Brown Hall. There will be a dinner for Trustees and Faculty at 6:30 in Brown Hall.

Thursday will be open house day for the public, with orchestra rehearsal from 10 to noon in Jordan Hall, Chorus rehearsal, 12 to 1, also in Jordan Hall.

This will be followed by a dramatic recital, a reception and tea in the afternoon and a concert by advanced students in Jordan Hall at 8:15 p. m.

Good Beginning

The Conservatory had substantial beginnings. Its founders were Eben Tourjee and Robert Goldbeck. Dr. Tourjee had gained experience by running a music school in Providence, and became Gilmore's assistant in the two gigantic Peace Jubilees of 1868 and 1872.

Formal opening of the Conservatory took place in the old Music Hall in Hamilton Place. Its success was immediate. Within ten years, Dr. Tourjee could report that 14,000 students had been enrolled, that these had been attracted from all parts of the United States, that the renown of the school had even "leaped the Atlantic," that many teachers and performers of celebrity owed much to the school's "peculiar methods and liberal advantages."

The Conservatory outgrew Music Hall, and in 1882 bought the St. James Hotel at Franklin Square (now the Franklin Square House), where Dr. Tourjee could provide living quarters for the large number of students who were coming from afar to study with the Conservatory's noted teachers.

Another ten years and Dr. Tourjee, the warm, resourceful director, was gone. But his Conservatory carried on, gaining greater repute. By the turn of the century, the Conservatory was ready to move again, this time into a building designed for the purpose, with soundproof practice rooms and rehearsal halls. Largely through the interest of Eben Jordan, the merchant, a site was obtained on Huntington Avenue, not far from the then newly completed Symphony Hall, and in the heart of what was to become a cultural, educational, and religious center for the city.

Moved to New Home

The school moved into its new home in September, 1902. It had grown until it was believed at the time to be the largest Conservatory plant anywhere in the Country. The teaching staff was augmented at about this time, one of the newer members being Wallace Goodrich, who is now director.

Inauguration of a collegiate department and expansion of the public school music department were significant developments of the period from 1920 to 1930. Authority to grant the degrees of Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of School Music was granted by the Legislature, and the first degrees were actually awarded in 1927; since that time a number of young men and women each year have been given these degrees.

In 1928 a large addition was joined to the North side of the Conservatory, increasing facilities so that 3,000 students can be accommodated.

Recent years have seen changes as the Conservatory adjusted its programs to the changing times, and made full use of the new equipment that has come along. Radio broadcasts are a case in point. Installation of extensive recording machinery makes it possible for students to make records at, say, the start of the academic year and then compare their playing at the end of the year. Recently, microfilm equipment has been obtained.

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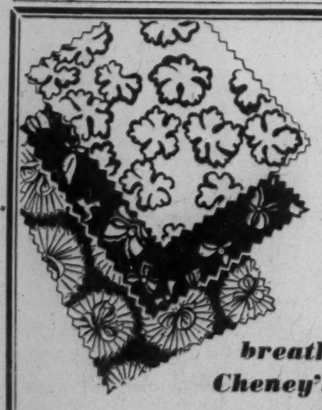

breath o' spring in Cheney's snow crepe

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Feeling Is That Employees Should Know What to Do, Too

Although Army and Navy officials have asked that all factories engaged in producing war materials be exempted from next Tuesday's blackout in Boston, some industrial leaders today felt that industry should be included in the test to help prepare for the protection of workers and precision machinery.

Some surprise was shown in industrial circles that military authorities should want to exempt factories from the trial blackout which will last only 20 minutes from 10 to 10:20 p. m., but which would give industrial workers an opportunity to know just what to do in the event of an air raid under conditions simulating the real thing.

Military officials have stated that they considered plant production of more importance than participation at this time in practice blackouts. Industrial leaders pointed out that the element of surprise has been the chief weapon of the Axis powers and they wonder if industry should gamble on the prospects of airraids here without holding early practice tests to avoid panic.

Blackout regulations to date in most industrial plants of Massachusetts were shown to be based largely upon a plan of evacuation of employees and the turning out of all lights, rather than the screening of windows and skylights. It is felt that prolonged airraids are not to be expected.

Delivery Service Restricted Widely in the Boston Area

Restricted delivery service due to the tire shortage is rapidly spreading to all of the major business concerns of the city.

One of the large laundries of Greater Boston has just announced a new schedule of simultaneous delivery and pickup.

Many markets have already reduced their truck service to once a day instead of twice.

Milk dealers have cut down to every-other-day delivery.

Department stores report that there has been no curtailment in their delivery service as yet, but that they have made a special appeal to customers to carry all small packages, and in case of articles to be returned that they bring these in themselves if they are easily carried.

R. T. Foster, Sales Manager of the Pilgrim Laundry, stated that his company is now ready to put into effect a simultaneous delivery and pickup service that he believes will result in a substantial mileage cut for their trucks. They have a fleet of about 50 cars, he said, which they realize will have to last them "not only for the duration, but probably a year or two after until car production gets into swing again."

At Lewandos, in Watertown, it was reported that their delivery service has already been curtailed to conserve trucks and tires, and new adjustments are being made almost daily.

Delivery service to some of the more distant towns has been eliminated entirely, company officials stated, and daily service has been cut down to once or twice a week.

The C. G. Howes Company, although still carrying on regular full-scale deliveries, are working on a new schedule which will probably reduce trips from twice to once a day.

The curtailments now going into effect may be simply the forerunners, businessmen admit, of many more drastic changes in the future.

Jewelers' Tin 'Frozen' by WPB

The War Production Board today "froze" all tin and tin-bearing materials in the hands of manufacturing jewelers, J. S. Knowlson, director of industry operations, announced through the regional information office, Office for Emergency Management, 17 Court St., Boston.

Jewelers are prohibited from melting, fabricating, assembling, or in any way changing the form of tin in their possession, according to the terms of the order. It is estimated that approximately 1,000,000 pounds of tin are in the hands of manufacturing jewelers. Today's action prevents any further fabrication and makes the metal available for purchase or requisition by the WPB.

More Donations Clinch Hub War Fund Goal

Although the 1942 Greater Boston United War Fund campaign closed Wednesday night, with the $7,600,000 goal fully subscribed, the task of tabulating the last day's contributions continues. The Fund today acknowledged these additional subscriptions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$7,961—The Christian Science Committee (grand total).
$2,050—Anonymous.
$1,550—Elias M. Loew.
$750—Paul T. Babson.
$704—Mr. and Mrs. Alan R. Morse.
$550—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ansin; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Smith; Mr. and Mrs. E. Harold Stoneman.
$500—Carl M. Spencer.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. H. Fitch; F. R. Carnegie Steel.
$330—Mr. and Mrs. Simon J. Helman; Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Long.
$325—Mr. and Mrs. John Morse.
$300—Fred and Morton Lieberman; Miss Ruth J. Lockwood and Arthur H. Lockwood; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wald.
$285—Joseph M. and Max L. Levenson.
$275—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bornstein.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. John Manning Hall; Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert Morse; Mr. and Mrs. William M. Rand; Mr. and Mrs. James Willing; Henry A. Wood, Jr.
$200—James R. Bancroft; Everett Lodge of Elks; David B. Galloway; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Johanson; John A. Maddocks; Walter J. Noonan; Mrs. Leonard Opdycke; Alexander Patterson; Gilman Prichard.
$192—Julius E. Rosenwald.
$180—Dr. and Mrs. Harry Linenthal.
$175—Arthur T. Chase; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Morton.
$150—Miss Grace G. Crocker; Louis F. Fowler; Ensign Robert Homans, U. S. N. R.; James M. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. William T. Rich, Jr.
$135—Dorchester Women's Club.
$125—Albert T. Armitage; Roger E. Hall; Allan M. MacLeod; Mr. and Mrs. Max Miller; H. Wendell Prout.
$110—Mrs. Clifford P. Warren.
$100—Charles B. Balch; A. W. Baldwin; Samuel A. Block; Harrie I. Brett; Horace Burrough, 3d; Timothy F. Callahan; B. Richard Callender; F. Richmond Fletcher; Arthur V. Grimes; Harry A. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Manning Hodges; Mrs. Hildegard B. Hoss; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jenney, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Norman C. Lindau; the Rev. John F. Madden; Mrs. Dana Malone; George W. Morse; N. M. Olsen; the Rt. Rev. Michael J. Owens; Albert L. Partridge; Ferdinand M. Pitner; W. Douglas Richmond; St. Clement's School Children, Somerville; Robert E. Seymour; Miss Alice Shattuck; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pierce Sturdy; Michael Topjian; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Vinal; Gerald L. Walsh; George A. Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wing.

Companies and Employees

$40,000—The Employers' Group and its employees.
$5,976—Howard D. Johnson Company and employees (Medford $241; Huntington Ave. $400; Massachusetts Ave. $250; Old Colony Blvd. $150; Dedham $115; Concord $116; Chestnut Hill $150; Memorial Drive $104; Wellaston $2,000).
$5,900—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.
$4,615—National Rockland Bank of Boston and employees.
$4,451—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., employees.
$4,079—Waldorf System, Inc., and subsidiaries and employees.
$4,000—Jenney Manufacturing Company and officers.
$3,585—Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, officers and employees.
$3,380—Scudder Stevens & Clark and employees.
$3,153—Monsanto Chemical Company employees.
$3,000—Gulf Oil Corporation.
$2,750—Shell Oil Company, Inc.
$2,507—Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery and employees.
$2,223—Gulf Oil Corporation employees.
$1,942—United Business Service employees.
$1,701—Price, Waterhouse & Co. and employees.
$1,609—City Fuel Company and Associate Companies and employees.
$1,588—The Atlantic Refining Company and employees.
$1,534—Ernst & Ernst and employees.
$1,408—Ginn & Company employees of the Athenaeum Press.
$1,405—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company employees.
$1,367—Shell Oil Company, Inc., employees.
$1,361—Walton Lunch Company and employees.
$1,252—Sun Oil Company employees.
$1,151—F. C. Shattuck Company and employees.
$1,150—Silin Manufacturing Co.
$1,127—Atlantic Coal Company of Massachusetts.
$1,106—Home Savings Bank employees.
$1,100—Hotel Kenmore and employees.
$1,077—United States Trust Company employees.
$1,070—The Copley-Plaza Hotel and employees.
$1,050—Sun Oil Company.
$1,048—Jenney Manufacturing Company employees.
$1,036—Cities Service Oil Company and employees.
$1,035—H. B. Humphrey Company employees.
$1,000—Tide Water Associated Oil Company.
$968—Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Company and employees.
$955—Petroleum Heat & Power Company and employees.
$944—Gilman Brothers, Inc., and employees.
$919—Harvard Trust Company employees.
$906—Hotel Touraine employees.
$885—Brown, Durrell Company and employees.
$854—Hotel Bradford employees.
$850—United Business Service.
$847—Charles F. Rittenhouse & Company and employees.
$823—American Oil Company and employees.
$822—Howard Athenaeum and employees.
$801—Daniels Printing Company and employees.
$795—State Street Research & Management Corporation employees.
$777—Cooley & Marvin and employees.
$752—Pieroni's and employees.
$735—A. T. Howard Company and employees.
$711—Patterson, Teele & Dennis employees.
$700—Boston Garden Arena Corporation.
$678—Waverly Heating Supply Company and employees.
$675—Northern Industrial Chemical Company and employees.
$667—Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation and employees.
$658—Sexton Can Company, Inc., and employees.
$653—Ginn and Company's Boston office employees.
$639—Devoe and Raynolds Company, Inc., and employees.
$632—Brink's, Inc., and employees.
$627—D. C. Heath & Co. employees.
$619—Star Brush Manufacturing Co. and employees.
$617—McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and employees (drug division).
$576—H. C. Wainwright & Co. and employees.
$570—Smith, Barney & Co. and employees.
$555—Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation and employees.
$550—Jones McDuffee & Stratton Corporation and employees.
$549—E. M. Loew's Theaters and employees.
$543—Globe Theater and employees.
$541—Tide Water Associated Oil Company and employees.
$536—Hotel Puritan and employees.
$525—James D. Glunts & Co.; H. J. Seiler Company and employees.
$500—Clark Dodge & Company; Coastwise Transportation Corporation; Paine Webber & Co.; United States Trust Company.
$494—John Donnally & Sons employees.
$487—Garland Knitting Mills.
$472—Buck Printing Company and employees.
$450—County Bank & Trust Company.
$440—Hotel Lenox and employees.
$428—White Tower Management Corporation and employees.
$418—Standard Theater Supply Corporation and employees.
$415—Hotel Bellevue employees.
$400—The Atlantic Monthly Company and employees; Collateral Loan Company; Vatco Manufacturing Company and employees.
$382—County Bank & Trust Company employees.
$382—Barta Press; Blue Cross employees.
$370—Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company employees.
$369—Rand Avery Printing Company employees.
$368—Carpenter-Morton Company and employees.
$361—Hotel Charlesgate, Inc., and employees; Standish Ayer & McKay, Inc., and employees.
$358—Hotel Manger and employees.
$353—Angier Chemcial Company and employees.
$350—Herbert F. French & Company; Manufacturers Chemical Company; Leo Wasserman.
$343—F. S. Moseley & Comany employees.
$341—Scovell Wellington & Company staff and employees.
$337—Massachusetts Association of Personal Finance Company.
$324—Cromwell & Cabot, Inc., and employees.
$319—Walter H. Baker Company and employees.
$314—Child's Dining Hall and employees; Westinghouse Radio Station WBZ and employees.
$311—Universal Film Exchange and employees; United States Automatic Box Machinery Company, Inc., employees.
$306—Berman-Levine Corporation; Donovan & Sullivan Engraving Company and employees; Massachusetts Envelope Company and employees; Spaulding-Moss Company.
$299—American Institute of Finance employees.
$295—Draper, Sears Co. and employees.
$294—Myles Standish Hotel employees.
$290—International Printing Ink Corporation and employees.
$284—Wright & Potter Printing Company and employees.
$275—Andrew Dutton Company; Andrew Dutton Company employees.
$272—Newton Abbe & Company and employees.
$266—Bond & Goodwin, Inc., and employees.
$254—Hotel Essex and employees.
$250—Hayden Stone & Company employees; New York Mattress Company; Warren Pipe Company of Massachusetts, Inc.
$245—Boston Paper Board employees.
$238—Thomas Groom & Co. and employees.
$235—Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. and employees.
$225—Arthur Anderson & Co., employees; Royal Electrotype Company of New England and employees.
$222—Hotel Gardner and employees; Interstate Theater Corporation employees.
$220—Rapid Service Press Company and employees; Wilbur's Colonial Kitchen and employees.
$219—New England Company and subsidiaries employees.
$216—Minot, Kendall & Co., Inc., and employees; National Boston Lead Company and employees.
$210—Sadie Kelley's, Inc., and employees.
$208—Ruby Newman orchestras.
$206—Hotel Sheraton and employees.
$203—Hotel Braemore and employees.
$200—Amos D. Albee Son & Co.; Hickox Secretarial School; Hotel Continental and employees; Libbie Printing Company and employees; O'Connell & Co.; Pepsi Cola Bottling Company of Boston employees; Waiter's Union Auxiliary No. 34; Waltham Publishing Company.
$196—Lenox, Inc., employees.
$195—Union Oyster House and employees.
$186—Hartshorn and Walter employees.
$185—Robert Hawkins & Company employees; Relief Printing Corporation and employees.
$181—University Theaters, Inc., and employees.
$180—Hotel Vendome and employees; Norris & Company, Inc., and employees.
$178—The Liquid Carbonic Corporation and employees.
$175—Haskins & Sells; Frank Solomon & Co.
$172—Back Bay Electrotype & Engraving Company and employees; George H. Ellis Company and employees.
$171—Exeter Street Theater and employees.
$169—Walter H. Baker Company employees.
$168—Graham Parson & Co. employees.
$162—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—employees.
$161—Boston Leather Specialty Company employees.
$160—Foster Cafeteria Company and employees.
$158—Hotel Buckminster and employees.
$155—Robert Lubets & Co.
$154—B. F. White & Co. and employees.
$153—Country Plate and employees; Prankard & Zimmerman employees.
$152—National Screen Service of Massachusetts Corporation employees.
$151—Flash Chemical Company and employees.
$150—Godfrey Coal Company and employees; Francis P. Kirk employees; Middlesex Amusement Company; George H. Morrill Company, Boston Branch and employees; Standard Box Company; Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.
$148—McKinsey & Co. employees
$147—Everlastik, Inc., and employees.
$145—Hotel Commander and employees; Specialty Converters, Inc., employees.
$143—Goldman Sachs & Co. and employees.
$138—Skinner & Sherman, Inc., and employees; Union Savings Bank of Boston employees.
$137—Altec Service Corporation and employees; the Wright Company, Inc., and employees.
$135—Personnel of the C. Q. M. Office, Harbor Defenses of Boston; Robert Finnegan & Lynah and employees.
$130—Boston Music Company and employees; Warren Institution for Savings employees.
$128—MacLeod and McManus and employees.
$126—C. C. Birchard Company and employees.
$125—Allen Stationery Company; Crotty Brothers, Inc., and employees.
$123—Seiler's 1775 House and employees.
$120—Monogram Pictures, Inc., employees.
$119—Preston Moss & Company employees; The Sherwin-Williams Company and employees.
$117—Trans-Lux Theater employees.
$116—Colonial Theater and employees, Natick; Thayer Academy faculty and employees.
$114—Fox & Hounds Club, Inc., and employees.
$110—Canadian Club of Boston.
$105—Hotel & Railroad News and employees.
$104—American Type Founders Corporation and employees; East Boston Savings Bank employees.
$100—Abbott Laboratories; Adelaide Breed Bayrd Foundation; American Bank Note Company; American Institute of Finance; Badger & Browning, Inc.; the Beachcomber and employees; Boston Envelope Company and employees; Boyden, Yardley & Guay; Charles H. Bucek; Chandler Hovey & Co.; Cunningham Grain Company; Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; Gledhill Bros., Inc.; Hotel Avery; Hotel Paramount and employees; Huntington Club Alleys; International Alliance Theatrical Stage Company, Employees Local No. 11; Malden Police Benefit Fund; Marilyn Sandal Company; Morschner Dye Works, Inc.; J. M. O'Callaghan Company; Poland Water Company; Printing Press Parts & Supplies, Inc.; Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and employees; Seilers, Inc. employees; Stabile Bank and Trust Company.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Track and Field Meets of the Boston Athletic Association. New England's biggest track and field show of the indoor season will feature eight invitation events, with 17 relay races spliced among them to heighten the "fan" interest. At the Boston Garden, North Station, at 8 p. m.

Sunday

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "French Paintings," by Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, and "Classical Art," by Dr. Hanfmann, will be the subjects of these afternoon discussions. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Song recital by Sarah Thorn Couch, soprano, accompanied by Mary Pierce Ellis at the piano. At the Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.

Far Eastern account of a missionary's experiences will be given by the Rev. A. T. Uffard in a talk at the Hyde Park Baptist Church. The Rev. Mr. Uffard has spent 30 years in China and will have many interesting anecdotes to relate. The public is welcome to attend, at 7 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum will have as its speaker Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, of Harvard University. "Not Wanted: A Ministry of Propaganda," will be the subject of Professor Friedrich's talk. Reuben L. Lurie will preside at this meeting. Doors open to John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, at 7:30 p. m.

Piano recital by Palmira Dellamano at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Monday

"Across the Country—A 10,500-Mile Motor Trip," will be the title of traveler-writer Janet Savage's talk. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Not quite so cold today and early tonight. The temperature will rise to above freezing this afternoon. Diminishing winds increasing to moderate this afternoon. Yesterday's mean temperature 20, the temperature at 9:30 a. m. was 25 degrees.

Massachusetts: Continued moderately cold today, with diminishing winds.

Maine: Continued cold and windy today, with an occasional snow flurry this morning in the northeastern portion.

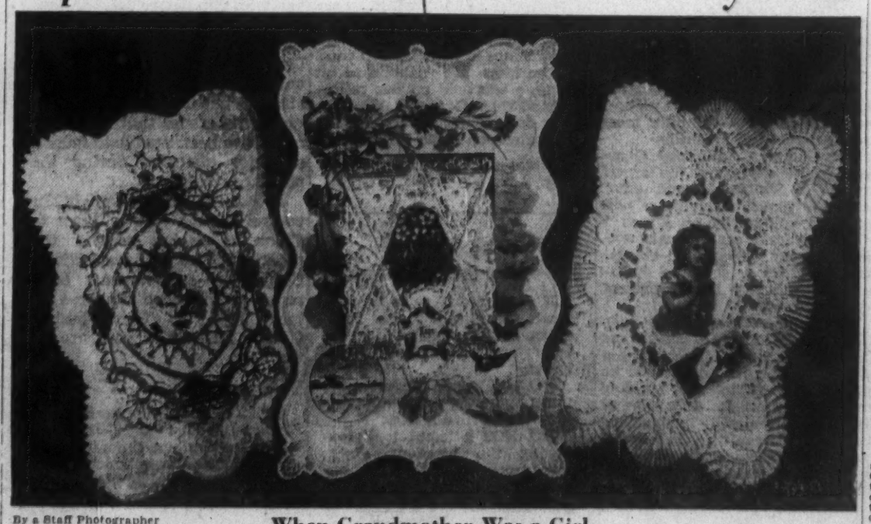
Southwestern Maine and Remaining New England States: Continued moderately cold today, with diminishing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:41 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 12:00 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 12:31 p. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Monday, 12:49 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:49 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:48 p. m.

Cupid's Dart—the Valentine—Blunted by WPB



By a Staff Photographer

When Grandmother Was a Girl

Examples of the lacy and befrilled Valentines of our parents' and grandparents' time, these three romantic bits of art are more than 70 years of age Now, paper shortage curtails the industry.

Real Shetland Sweaters

Fine sweaters for spring in colors that will delight you.

RIBBON BOUND CARDIGAN $12.50

PULLOVER $10.50

These are the lowest prices in town for real Shetland Sweaters.

34 TO 40 IN WHITE—NAVY—AQUAMARINE—BOTTLE GREEN—SKY—SHELL PINK—CHERRY—YELLOW AND NATURAL.

Mail orders filled.

SCOTCH TWEEDS AND PLAIDS FOR SKIRTS TO WEAR WITH THE SWEATERS
CHOICE OF
500 Beautiful Materials

Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston

Australian Churches Aid In War Relief

Working through special war relief committees in branch churches and societies, Christian Scientists in Australia are supplying comforts to men in the armed forces and crates of clothing for bombed-out families in Great Britain.

All five Australian States have active committees operating much like those in Christian Science branch churches in the United States, which are supplying a steady stream of goods for shipment to Britain through the Committee of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Soon after war broke out in Europe Australian members and adherents of Christian Science branch churches recognized the need for work on war comforts. At first branch committees were formed, and in New South Wales a central committee, now known as New South Wales War Comforts Committee was formed late in 1939 to co-ordinate the distribution of comforts.

Ever since this committee has been receiving at a Central Depot in Sydney comforts from branches throughout the State and packing and distributing them. Volunteer workers who staff this depot have already distributed to soldiers, sailors, and airmen nearly 11,000 articles of clothing and comforts.

All Needed in Service

In addition the Central Depot has dispatched to the Christian Science Wartime Committee of The Mother Church in the United Kingdom nearly 5,000 new articles consisting of outfits and clothing for children and women.

Early it was recognized that in Britain civilians must be regarded as almost as truly front-line fighters as are the men in uniform. Some branches, before they became associated with the Central Committee, had already sent 1,300 articles to men on Britain's minesweepers and to refugees who sought sanctuary in Britain.

Valuable as was this work, the branch committees soon realized that it did not cover all the needs of the men, particularly of those who were in training in Australia Need for welfare activity was apparent. So, early in 1940, the Christian Science branch churches in New South Wales agreed to erect a Christian Science Welfare Hut at Ingleburn, one of the major camps near Sydney.

The hut was quickly erected and has been acknowledged as a special blessing to many. It has eight tables for study, eight more for writing, easy chairs for reading, and it also includes living accommodation for the Chaplain in charge, D. A. Forbes, C. S.

Quiet Resting Place

Deliberately it was decided that this Hut should not provide games. It is essentially a quiet resting place, and has been recognized as such by the men. The number of those using it vary but an attendance of 75 during an evening is not unusual and, on occasions, twice this number have made use of it.

The Central Committee also makes contact with members and adherents overseas and sends letters every two months. Names of all those who go overseas are also sent to the London Committee, a service which has brought specially appreciative responses.

Branches throughout the State have also distributed literature to some 46 camps, Air Force stations, buffets, and institutions.

All the other States of the Commonwealth of Australia have representative Christian Science organizations active in this vital war work. Five branches of the Victoria Christian Science War Relief Committees are operating in Victoria. Not all operate in the capital, Melbourne. One is at Geelong.

Victoria is also keeping close contact with Thomas E. Price, Christian Science Officiating Minister, recently assigned to the Middle East, with headquarters in Cairo, Egypt, to see that his needs, whether in the form of comforts, literature or funds are supplied promptly.

25 Cases Shipped

In addition, groups of students are working in Ballarat, Bendigo, and Ararat, and recently a Central Depot was made available in Melbourne by Thos. Cook's travel service. Here there are good offices, storage and workrooms.

So far, of 25 cases of 3,822 garments dispatched overseas, usually to the Christian Science War Relief Committee in London, only one has been lost.

Queensland's activities, which commenced June, 1940, are on somewhat similar lines, garments, toilet articles, and foodstuffs being donated in addition to the garments voluntary workers make from materials supplied by the State Committee. By November, 1941, about 1,000 knitted articles had been sent to men overseas through the Australian Comforts Fund, and 1,600 warm garments through the Queensland Bomb Victims Appeal Fund for children in the United Kingdom.

Four hundred garments had also found their way to men of the merchant navy through the Mission to Seamen. Many are those who have been thankful for articles bearing the simple label, "A gift from the Queensland Christian Science War Relief Committee."

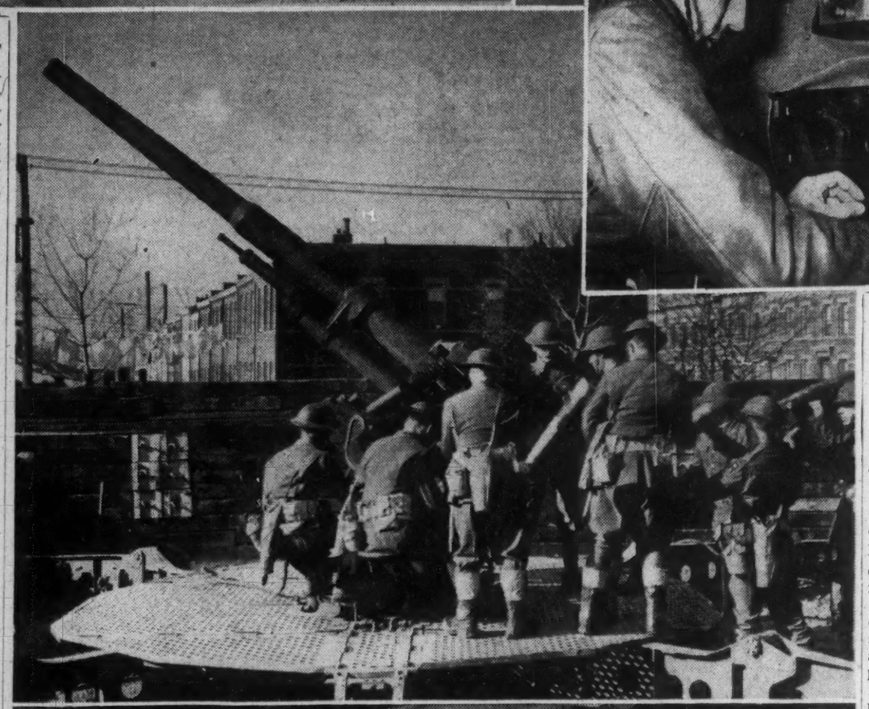
Reading Room Started

In distributing parcels of Christian Science literature to 26 Army, Navy, and Air Force establishments in the State and at Darwin, Northern Territory, and Port Moresby, New Guinea, the Queensland Committee has had special co-operation from the Salvation Army, which displays the literature in many of its Red Shield Huts, and at one camp the arrival of The Christian Science Monitor gave the men the idea of starting a reading room. This was done, and other newspapers and magazines followed.

Energetic groups of students and adherents are working in South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania. A feature of the work of the West Australian Benevolent Aid Committee is the gift of parcels to each man as he joins the Forces. Since April, 1941, the Committee has packed five cases containing 922 garments for dispatch to London's air raid victims.

Bald statistics, however, do not tell the real story of the work of the Christian Science War Relief workers. That story is to be found in the workrooms where the raw material is turned into attractive garments. It is to be found, too, in the laundries which give their services to rehabilitate second-hand garments; and in the fact that, almost more than the personal letters which go to the front lines, these goods tell the men that they are ever present in the thoughts of the people at home. It is a simple story, but it has a lot of encouragement in it.

War Comes to the Atlantic Seaboard



Wide World; International; Associated Press

How Armed Forces Are Guarding Vital Northeastern Sections

As the United States moves swiftly toward total-war footing nothing is being left undone to make the important Eastern seaboard areas impregnable against successful enemy attack. Upper left: Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum (center), commander of the Army forces in the East, and Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad (left), commander of the First Area Air Force, confer with Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commander of the naval forces along the coast, on ways and means of meeting Axis submarine threats. Top right: Army men load a bomber for a patrol flight over the ocean. Upper right center: Somewhere along the Atlantic Coast this radio operator in an Army bomber gets in touch with a Navy destroyer—a striking example of the unity that is being developed among all branches of the fighting forces in the nation's war effort. Center: An antiaircraft gun crew on the alert a few hundred feet from a densely populated apartment house section in the New York area. Lower: The biggest mobile field gun in the world—a 240-mm. howitzer—passes through New York City on its way to the Aberdeen, Md., proving grounds from a Midwestern plant.

U. S. Prepares to House Troops In Arctic and Tropical Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The Army is buying its military housing on a mass-production basis. Several thousand prefabricated buildings of a sturdy enough design to withstand the wear and tear of camp life have been bought by the War Department and are being distributed throughout the regions occupied by American troops.

Twenty feet wide and from 48 to 100 feet long, the prefabricated buildings are of all-wood or all-steel construction and can accommodate 20 to 40 men.

Of the all-wood types, one is designed for erection in temperate climates such as the United States; another for use in tropical climates, and a third for erection in cold climates. Tropical types have insulated roofs and stand well above the ground to protect troops against reptiles and insects. Those for cold climates are well insulated and strong enough to resist a heavy gale.

A fourth type, made of steel with a wooden floor and with heavy inside insulation, also will be used in frigid climates. It is known as the "Nissen hut" type, named after a type of barracks built by the French at Nissen, France, during the World War.

Experiments disclosed that one of the buildings can be erected by 12 workers in less than half a day.

It shouldn't be hard to get volunteers for the Army's ski and mountain troops now that the War Department has taken over portions of Mt. Rainier and Paradise Valley, in the Great Washington State snow belt, as a training center.

The troops will be housed in the beautiful Tatoosh Club and Paradise Lodge and will use the ski tow on week days. Heavily glaciated, Mt. Rainier will provide mountain and ice training for troops the year round, while the sudden storms which sweep the great peak simulate the difficult conditions found in the Arctic.

Out of consideration for the beauty of the national park and the abundant wildlife there, the Army did not request that the Park Service relax its customary regulation against the firing of arms.

An important aspect of modern war which will receive increased attention from the United States Army beginning in March is the problem of locating enemy batteries by the sound of their firing.

Next month the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center at Fort Sill, Okla., will begin an 11-weeks course of instruction for approximately 250 officers and men. Later on, an advanced training school will be established to perfect further the technique of locating enemy gun positions by the "sound and flash" method.

In "flash ranging," observers placed at different locations watch for the flash or smoke from enemy guns or the explosion of the projectile. Then the position is plotted and the location noted for use of their own guns. Similar procedure may be used for adjusting the fire of friendly artillery.

"Sound ranging" locates the position of enemy guns by setting up microphones at predetermined points to pick up the sound waves set up by explosions and then calculating the location of the guns by comparison of the time intervals between reception at several microphones.

Celebration Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia House of Delegates has received a report from a commission created in 1940 suggesting that no definite steps be taken at this time for arranging a celebration at Jamestown in 1944 commemorating the 325th anniversary of the first legislative assembly in the New World.

Canada Fines Four Who Broke Rules On Sugar Rations

TORONTO, Feb. 14 (CP)—First of such cases in Canada since sugar-rationing orders took effect last Jan. 25, four Toronto persons have been fined $5 each with the alternative of five days in jail by Magistrate J. L. Prentice on charges of contravention of sugar-rationing regulations.

Three of the defendants received deliveries of 100 pounds each of sugar after the start of regulations, and one received delivery of 50 pounds. Rationing orders provide for consumption of 12 ounces a person a week.

The court was told that all four had returned the sugar since receiving notification they were to be charged.

Miss Liberty's Torch Bedimmed But Her Guests Still Numerous

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The Statue of Liberty, beloved lady of New York Harbor who lifts her lamp "beside the golden door," has dimmed her brilliance for the duration, but still receives her accustomed lot of sightseers, many of them now in uniform.

Blackout restrictions, affecting all towering monuments throughout the nation, including the Lincoln Memorial in the national capital and the Washington obelisk, have shut off the powerful electric beams which shown far out to sea from Miss Liberty's upraised torch. Similarly the floodlights which bathed her garments in brilliance have been turned out.

Only two 200-watt bulbs, termed simply "obstruction lights," burn dimly in the great torch, placed there for the benefit of American air pilots. Enemy aircraft will not be able to use the once-glowing statue as a beacon if they steer their airplanes toward New York.

The war came just as the National Park Service was drawing plans to illuminate the statue on Bedloe's Island with newly developed 3,000-watt mercury vapor lamps. But these high-power lights have been postponed until the end of the war being fought to safeguard the liberty that lives in word and deed.

National Park Service workers have been busy making their island, which receives visitors 365 days a year, safe for any emergency. Bomb-proof shelters have been built under the pedestal of the statue in corridors which could be thrown open to the public at a moment's notice, and the local staff under the direction of Superintendent George A. Palmer, have been attending air raid and first aid drills. The Statue of Liberty is hardly a military objective, but its caretakers are alert to the possibility of bombing for "psychological" reasons.

The blackout regulations have not stayed the flow of visitors from the mainland. Boats still run from the Battery every hour from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and even on the iciest days of winter sightseers make the trip—folks visiting New York from the Midwest, world figures briefly in America and soldiers and sailors on leave. Many men in windbreaker military uniforms can be seen among the visitors, looking up at the famous figure with interest and respect.

Back in 1938, when Miss Liberty was rededicated after a thorough restoration job, few persons thought that steps to protect the statue from enemy attacks would have to be taken in 1942. In that earlier year, however, few Americans had conceived of the still larger steps and the vast enlistment that were soon to be required to protect America's liberty and freedom for which the statue stands.

Tax Collections Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 14—Tax collections by New Jersey municipalities have been steadily improving since 1937 and totaled 83.34 per cent last year. Of an aggregate levy, approximately $263,000,000, the sum of $213,957,261 was received. The gain over 1940 was better than 3 per cent and, as compared with 1937, was nearly 12 per cent.

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In 12 Colors: Florida pink, green grass, maize, baby blue, cadet blue, red feather, winter berry, navy, black, natural, jade, brown.

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DOGS AID AMERICA IN WAR WORK

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Are YOU Repaying that Debt to Man's Faithful Friends?

Your contribution will provide practical help to this Society in its humane efforts to stop the cruelty of vivisection. YOUR OWN beloved pet could be a victim. Doesn't that suggest taking active part in the campaign NOW? This Society is dependent on dues, donations and bequests.

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

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Includes subscription to our monthly magazine (Dogs in war work, featured in February issue)

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either twin or double size Regularly 42.00	Regularly 65.00	Regularly 18.00	Regularly 70.00
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OPEN HOUSE EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Russian Aid Based Upon Co-operation

"Russia never threatened any country, and I don't imagine she ever will constitute a threat to the democracies," declared Lady Marley, British educator and sociologist, yesterday. She was in Boston to address a war relief rally last night sponsored jointly by the Massachusetts Committee for Russian War Relief and the International Workers Order, and to attend a tea given in her honor yesterday by the Russian War Relief organization and the Massachusetts Branch of the British War Relief Society.

With her husband, Lord Marley, Lady Marley has traveled much in Russia and knows the Russian people. "It has always been the policy of Stalin and his regime," she said, "to co-operate with the democracies." This, Lady Marley believes, was proved by the Russians having sent to the League of Nations in the years before the outbreak of war one of their greatest statesmen and internationalists, Maxim Litvinoff, who, she said, struggled for co-operation between the democratic countries in the interests of collective security.

"All that Russia asks, I firmly believe," said Lady Marley, "is economic and political and cultural co-operation."

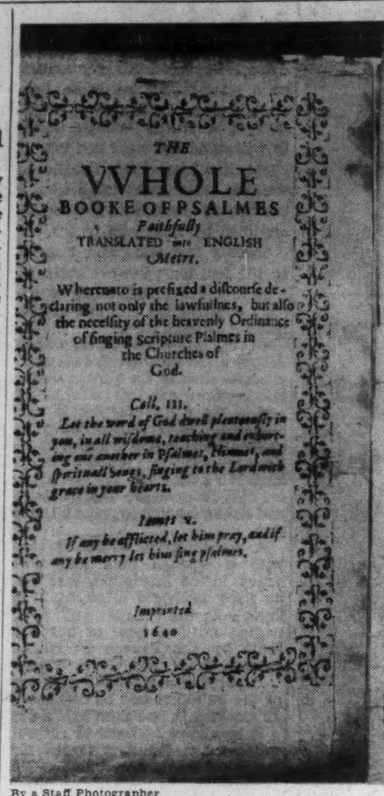
Asked whether she noticed any unfavorable reaction toward Russia in her lecture tours throughout the United States in aid of Russian war relief, Lady Marley said that occasionally there was some among prejudiced individuals, but that in general the mass of the people—and she said she used the phrase in its strictest meaning—responded generously.

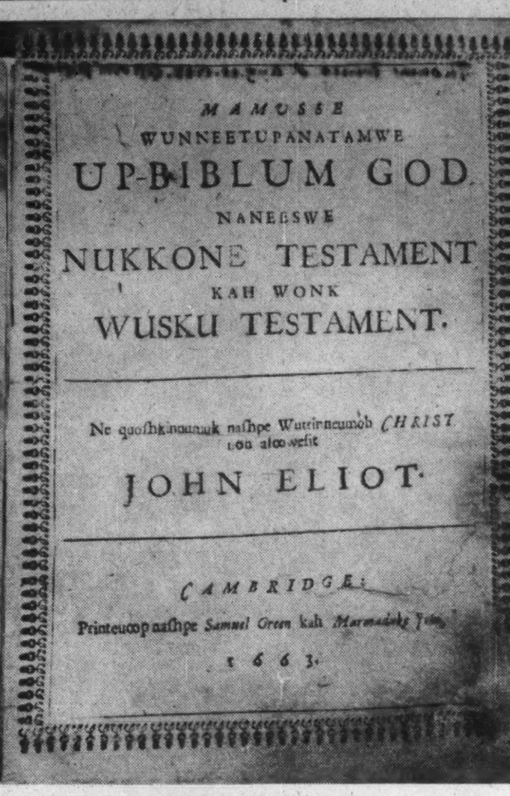
Lady Marley is beginning a new coast-to-coast series of lectures in behalf of Russian relief because, she said, "I have great confidence in the Russian people and I believe that Russia is the key to our present world problem." The money raised by her efforts will go not only to the Russian War Relief Committee but to British War Relief, the American Red Cross, and the U. S. O.

Lady Marley has been in the United States for about a year, speaking on behalf of British War Relief, on social conditions in Britain, and on the contributions which British women are making to the national war effort. She said today that the Russian Red Cross Fund in Britain had, in the brief period of six months, reached the impressive total of $4,000,000. Mrs. Winston Churchill is chairman of the fund.

Lord and Lady Marley have traveled widely on the European continent, particularly in Russia, Poland, and the Baltic States. He was formerly Undersecretary of State for War and a Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords between 1930 and 1941. Both are keenly interested in the minorities problem, and especially in the work of rehabilitation of the Jews of Eastern Europe.

Lady Marley served in the French Red Cross during the last war and was awarded decorations and medals in recognition of her services by the British and French Governments.


THE
WHOLE
BOOKE OFPSALMES
Faithfully
TRANSLATED into ENGLISH
Metre.
Whereunto is prefixed a discourse declaring not only the lawfulness, but also the necessity of the heavenly Ordinance of singing Scripture Psalmes in the Churches of God.
Coll. 111.
Let the word of God dwell plentifully in you, in all wisdome, teaching and exhorting one another in Psalmes, Himnes, and Spirituall Songs, singing to the Lord with grace in your hearts.
Iames v.
If any be afflicted, let him pray, and if any be merry let him sing Psalmes.
Imprinted
1640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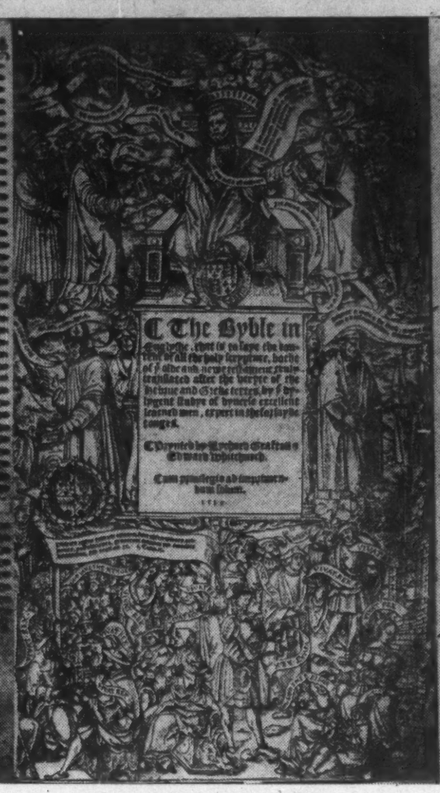
1663.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the church on inglish tonug:
Thyse ben the names of the children of Israhel that entreyen in to egipt with Jacob / And eche entrede with there hous / holy and myne / Ruben / Symeon /

By a Staff Photographer

Bay Psalm Book
First book printed in America, 1640

Eliot's Indian Bible
First American-made Bible, 1661-63

"Great Bible"
First Authorized English Bible, 1539

"Golden Legend"
First printing of any part of Bible in English, 1483

First Bible Printed In U.S. Exhibited

Original copies of the first book and of the first Bible printed in America are included in the Bible exhibit which supplies the unifying theme of the Religious Book Week in Boston.

Both were published at Cambridge, Mass.

The first book to come from the printer in the American colonies was the Bay Psalm Book of 1640, 20 years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

"This is the most valuable book in the Boston Public Library," said Dr. Zoltán Haraszti, Keeper of Rare Books at the library.

"Only ten copies are extant. Six of these are defective. We have two here, and both are almost perfect."

The first American-made Bible, which is also loaned to the exhibit by the Boston Public Library, consisted of a translation of the Scriptures into the language of the Natick Indians of Massachusetts.

Its author was the Rev. John Eliot, who came to America in 1631 and shortly after became the pastor at Roxbury, now part of Boston. At 42 he began study of the language of the Indians of the region, and within four years was able to begin preaching to the Indians in their own tongue. In 30 years he won 11,000 "praying Indians."

It took him eight years to finish his translation which was printed in 1661-63.

The Rev. Mr. Eliot was also one of the three principal pioneer New England pastors who translated the Psalms from the original Hebrew for the first American book, the Bay Psalm Book.

Both the Bay Psalm Book and the Indian Bible belong to the famous Prince Collection deposited in the Library.

In addition the Library's first public showing of the "Great Bible" is being given at the religious book fair, Dr. Haraszti noted.

"This is really the first Authorized Bible in English," he said. "It was sponsored by Thomas Cromwell and Henry VIII ordered it to be placed in all the churches of England: Its use was later prohibited by Queen Mary.

Served as Family Bible

"Eight editions were published within two years. We have the extremely rare first edition of 1539 in the original state. This copy served as a family Bible in America from 1675 until a few years ago, and we acquired it within the last six months.

"The first Boston exhibit outside of the Library is also given our copy of the 'Golden Legend,' printed by William Caxton in 1483," continued the Keeper of Rare Books.

"This contains the first printing of any part of the Bible in the English language. The Biblical passages are taken from the earlier Wycliffe translation. Together, they constitute most of the Pentateuch or first five books of the Old Testament. Our copy is the most complete of the very few in America."

Other Bibles are contributed by Andover Newton Theological School, Boston College, and the Massachusetts Bible Society.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club In Pageant, Play

The Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club will give performances on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock of "Grandmother's Album" and "This Daring Generation," in the Unitarian Parish House. Club philanthropies will benefit from the sale of tickets.

"Grandmother's Album" is a pageant showing "Grandmother" in the person of Mrs. Henry H. Putnam, turning the pages of her album and telling of her family and friends. Portraying the "photographs" are Mrs. Harold Knapp, Miss June Knapp, Mrs. Martin Woodall, Miss Alice Woodall, Miss Mary Faunce, Mrs. Charles Pickett, Miss Constance Chandler, Mrs. Cyril J. Jones, Miss Helen Loehr, Mrs. Winifred Holt, Mrs. Henry Sears, Mrs. Marguerite D. High, Mrs. Bert E. Holland, and Mrs. Henry Bowditch.

In the cast of "This Daring Generation," a one-act play, are Mrs. Martin Woodall, Mrs. Robert W. Myers, Mrs. Holly Winkfield, and Miss Helen Gordon.

The entertainment is under the direction of Mrs. Robert W. Myers and properties are in charge of Mrs. Edwin F. Adams, Mrs. Lorenz Ernst and Mrs. Roy B. Kenyon. Mrs. Ed N. Loehr and Mrs. Howard Jackson are in charge of tickets.

Calendar of Women Clubs' Events Scheduled Next Week

Tomorrow

Women's City Club of Boston—Program of informal music, Mrs. Mary P. Baetz, pianist, 8 p. m., at the clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.

Monday

Milton Woman's Club—Business meeting 2:15 p. m. Portrayal of everyday life in India by Mr. and Mrs. Modak. Refreshments will be served.

Brighbelmstone Club—Forum conducted by Mrs. T. Lyman Tasker, "My Flag, Our Flag." Music by Thelma Fisher, contralto, Joseph Wheeler, tenor. Meeting at 2 p. m.

Winchester Fortnightly—"Cameo Cutting, 3,500 B. C. to 1940 A. D." by Ethel Doane. Meeting at 2 p. m. Fortnightly Hall.

National League of American Pen Women, Boston Branch—Music Day observed by composer members. Statler Hotel, 3 p. m. Business meeting 2:30 p. m.; refreshments.

D. A. R. Old North Chapter—Afternoon meeting at Pioneer Hotel. Miss Priscilla N. Gough on "The Legend of Photography." Refreshments served.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Lecture on interior decoration, Betty Moore; 7:45; Congregational Parish House.

Swampscott Woman's Club—"Tulip Time in Holland" by Lloyd Bennis. Refreshments at 1:30; meeting 2:30 p. m. Hostesses Mrs. Lewis P. Batson and Mrs. Lawrence M. Johnson.

Tuesday

Roslindale Woman's Club — "Consumer Problems and Legislation" by Elizabeth Cox. Dessert at 1 p. m. followed by business meeting. Unitarian Parish House.

Bundles for Britain, Inc.—Volunteer workers entertained by Mrs. John R. Burleigh, Mrs. Frederick G. Crane, and Mrs. Jasper Whiting, at the Chilton Club, Boston.

Newtonville Woman's Club — "Europe's Younger Generation Speaks," Herbert G. Sonthoff; 2:30 p. m. at the club house.

Community Club of Canton—"Fitting your Food to your Figure," by Mrs. Catherine F. Barker, 2:30 p. m. in Masonic Hall. Food sale.

Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts—Lecture by Señor Loreto M. Dominguez, "What is Happening in South America." Three p. m. Home of Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, 306 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

Old and New Club of Malden—Annual musicale; 2 p. m.; First Baptist Church, Malden Square.

National Woman's Party, Massachusetts Branch — Dinner meeting 6 p. m.; 260 Berkeley Street, Boston.

Professional Woman's Club — Reception and luncheon, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:30 o'clock. Sarah Wambaugh, Theodore K. Hebert, Dr. Eleanor Tourtoff Glueck guests.

D. A. R., Col. Ebenezer Francis Chapter—Colored motion pictures with sound, "Romantic Mexico"; 7:45 p. m.; Dane Street Church parlors.

West Medford Woman's Club—Mrs. John Kimball on "From a T Wharf Balcony." Refreshments served; 2 p. m.; Community Hall, 22 Harvard Avenue.

Manuscript Club of Boston—"One Step at a Time," Madeline Cobb; 8 p. m. Hotel Vendome. Study groups at 7:15.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—"Grandmother's Album" and a one-act play "This Daring Generation"; 2:30 p. m.

Winchester Fortnightly—Jack Perkins to speak on "Fish and Wild Life," meeting of Conservation and Garden Group, Fortnightly Hall; 2 p. m. Silver tea and social hour to follow.

Mt. Holyoke College Club of Boston—Dr. Frederick May Eliot on "Mt. Holyoke Faces the Uncertain Future with Courage and Confidence." Buffet supper meeting; 6:30 p. m.; College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

West Newton Women's Educational Club Hobby Class meets at home of Mrs. C. Warren Howe; 161 Randlett Park; 2 p. m.

Canadian Club Auxiliary—Mrs. Leslie Cutler of Needham, and Mrs. Arthur I. Burgess to speak. Musical program 8 p. m.; Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club — Philip Cummings, "The World Facing Modern Youth"; 2:30 p. m.; Parish House; Congregational Church.

Wollaston Woman's Club—Vice-Presidents' Day. "Keeping Ahead of the Headlines," by Frederick Snyder; dessert at 1 p. m.; Legion Post Building, Beale Street.

Philergians of Braintree—Subject of meeting "Industry: Its Challenge to Us." Music by Philergian Orchestra; 2 p. m.; Cochato Hall.

Wednesday

International Institute—Concert program, 2 p. m. at Institute headquarters, 190 Beacon Street, Boston.

Community Service Club of West Newton—Business meeting and entertainment. Adele Hoes Lee to review current theater. Social hour follows.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Dr. Loring Holmes Dodd to discuss modern etchers, illustrators, and cartoonists. Maugus Club; 2:30 p. m.

D. A. R., Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter—Program of American Music, 7:45 p. m.; Hotel Kenmore, Boston. Informal dinner at 6:30.

Newburyport Woman's Club—"The Needle and I," by Rita M. Pettengill; 2:45 p. m.; Masonic Temple.

Thursday

Belmont Woman's Club—Luncheon Bridge at the clubhouse, 1 p. m. Chairmen Mrs. George W. Long, Mrs. William B. Burbank.

Melrose Woman's Club—"Being Contemporary Minded," by Philip Cummings. G. A. R. Hall, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Eric Wilson, Program Chairman, in charge.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Midwinter meeting, all-day, opening at 10 a. m. Hotel Bradford, Boston.

Brookline Historical Society—Annual meeting, 8 p. m., at the Edward Devotion House, 347 Harvard Street. "The Private Schools of Brookline," by Caroline Augusta Pierce. Light refreshments.

Wollaston Garden Club—Meeting in Community Room, Wollaston Branch Library, 2 p. m. "Alpine Flora of Mount Katahdin and Rare Rock Garden Plants" by Mrs. F. H. Butcher.

Greenwood Woman's Club—"My Hobbies" by Mrs. Samuel Pinto; 2 p. m.

Florence Crittenton League, Winchester Circle—"Your Clothes—Your Personality" by Elizabeth Jackson of Jays, Boston; refreshments, Musical program; 2:30 p. m. Home of Mrs. Harold Blanchard, 32 Calumet Road.

Brewster Woman's Club—Colored motion pictures presented by the Hood Milk Company; musical program; refreshments 1 p. m.

Friday

Cantabrigia Club—Lecture and demonstration of unusual foods by Leslie Chadwick Browning of S. S. Pierce Company; Clubhouse, 2 p. m.

Friday Club of Everett—"The Land of the Maharajah" travelogue. Musical program and business meeting; refreshments at 2 p. m.

Lothrop Club of Beverly—Special Agent of Federal Bureau of Investigation George V. Doherty, on "Modern Crime Detection"; Choral music; Open meeting; 2:30 p. m., Unitarian Parish House.

Boston City Federation of Organizations—Public Health Meeting, 10:30 a. m., Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. "Health —Our First Line of Defense," Professor Curtis M. Hilliard of Simmons, Miss Dorothea Nicoll of Department of Public Health.

Massachusetts D. A. R.—Meeting of State Board, 1 p. m.—Copley-Plaza. Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith to report on National Conference in Washington and present details of Continental Congress in April.

Woodbourne Woman's Club—Two playlets to be presented in celebration of sixteenth anniversary. Mrs. Charles F. Seaverns, dramatic coach and radio artist to entertain; business meeting; 2:30 p. m., Upham Memorial Church.

Woburn Woman's Club—"Some Experiences of a Portrait Painter" by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, 2:30 p. m., First Congregational Church.

Waltham Woman's Club—Legislation and International Relations Day; debate, 2:15 p. m.; Hovey Memorial, 545 Main Street.

Saturday

New Hampshire's Daughters—Reading of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," the Robert Sherwood play, by Chrystine Coleman; 2 p. m.; solarium of Hotel Vendome; business meeting and refreshments.

Fewer Automobiles, More Youth Hosteling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northfield, Mass.

Youth hosteling will be the answer to many vacation problems this year. The bicycle will take on an unprecedented importance, as the number of automobiles which have crowded the highways is drastically reduced. The lure of the open road is not dependent upon gasoline and rubber and automobiles. So says Monroe Smith, Executive Director of the American Youth Hostels, Inc., of Northfield, Mass., in accepting an appointment to the National Sports Board of the Office of Civilian Defense Physical Fitness Program.

Bible Unifies Religious Faiths In First Book Week of Kind

The Religious Book Week opening in Boston tomorrow is the first of its kind to be held in the United States, Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, declared today.

What makes the occasion unique, Dr. Singiser added, is the joining of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish groups in sponsoring the Book Fair.

"The unifying element of the exhibit will be the Bible, our common source of religious inspiration," he said.

"Beginning with the Jewish Scriptures, the major items in the evolution of our modern printed Bible will be shown. The exhibition will furnish one of the most representative collections of Bible texts ever assembled in New England.

"The Bible is naturally the focal point of the religious life of all three groups—the common factor in our religious experience. It contains the solution for the world's ills, for it points the way out by pointing us to God.

Time and Place Propitious

"I doubt if a Book Fair of this co-operative character could have been held prior to wartime or in any city other than Boston, the center of religious freedom," continued the Bible Society Secretary.

"There is decidedly a religious surge in the nation today. These three religious groups realize that the great destructive forces now at large in the world are the pagan agnostic ideas which are running wild.

"This Book Fair is in part an expression of today's growing desire for the elimination of racial and religious intolerance and today's demand for the unification of our national life."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will preside over the initial session Sunday night, to which by necessity of space admission will be by ticket. All other programs will be open to the general public without ticket. The Fair will be held in the New England Mutual Life Insurance Building at the corner of Boylston and Clarendon Streets, Boston.

"Science and Health" Included

The three religious groups will have individual displays of their own in addition to the exhibition of Bibles, old and new. Each group has worked out a selected list of 100 "best" books. These will be the nucleus of each exhibit.

In the Protestant list of 100, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy has been included, and also "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy" by Sybil Wilbur.

No books will be sold at the Fair, nor will there be any commercial atmosphere. The desire of the general committee is that the week shall be strictly educational, patriotic, and cultural. Financing has been taken care of by personal and church contributions.

Early in the planning of the event, the leadership of Richard F. Fuller as General Chairman was enlisted. Mr. Fuller, who is President of the Old Corner Book Store and Chairman of the Retail Book Dealers' Association, has had much experience with book fairs.

Robert B. Choate, publisher of the Boston Herald and Traveler, not only pledged the necessary newspaper publicity but presented a personal check of $800 toward the expenses of the project.

Since last summer each religious group has been at work independently and co-operatively in developing the event. The Chairman of the Protestant group has been Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, Minister of the Old South Church, and Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent for the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker G. Eddy, has served as one of the members.

The exhibit hall will be open to the general public tomorrow night without ticket, and thereafter from 1 to 6 p. m. and from 7 to 10:30 p. m. daily through Saturday night, Feb. 21.

Beginning Monday there will be programs at 3:15 and 8:15 p. m. The Protestants will be in charge Monday and Saturday, the Roman Catholics Tuesday and Thursday, and the Jews Wednesday and Friday.

Prices and Your Purse: Priorities for Retreads

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 12

The reason we "mere civilians" can't get tires retreaded any more is that taxicabs and defense workers who have to drive long distances to work will get priorities as soon as the rationing system gets into full swing, beginning Feb. 19.

Sweet Folly

With sugar rationing of one sort or another now practically nationwide, greedy housewives are redirecting their "runs" to spices and tea, which present no spoilage problems.

Sugar hoarding families, meanwhile, are being satisfied with sweets this month, so mother won't have more than two pounds a person on her hands when she signs up for the family rationing book about the middle of March. Don't we ever learn?

Dog Dinner

Babies will continue to get an unlimited amount of strained canned prune juice and mashed carrots under the War Production Board's new tin can order, but dogs—

Well, it looks as if poochie is going to have to come down off his high pedestal and eat the table scraps unless, of course, you want to buy round steak at 35 cents a pound.

Lofty Vegetable

Fresh vegetables were 39 per cent higher in January of this year than in January, 1941. Cold weather and storms of late December and the first half of January in the South and Southwest were to blame. Present mild weather is helping some.

Food Marathon

Retail food prices have gone up fastest this winter in San Francisco, Denver, and Seattle. Smallest increases have been in Charleston, S. C.; Salt Lake City, Dallas, and Portland, Maine. Compared with a year ago, Mobile, Ala., takes the prize for biggest increase—26.7 per cent.

Label Logic

When it starts labeling sheets and pillow cases to help the housewife know the quality of her purchase, the Office of Price Administration Consumer Division will also issue a simple explanation of what the labels mean.

Bed linens labeled by manufacturers will begin to appear in retail stores by April and the educational information for the homemaker will be made available at about the same time, Consumer Director Dan A. West has announced.

Stocking Duress

Besides setting ceiling prices on women's nylon stockings at the manufacturers' level, the OPA has put an end to schemes to make shopkeepers take a certain amount of other kinds of hose in order to get nylon.

It's like making housewives buy $1 or $2 worth of groceries in order to get a pound of sugar—a practice also growned on by the Government.

No Soap

Don't think you're helping Uncle Sam by making your own soap from leftover bacon grease. He'd rather have the grease, because it contains glycerine that can be extracted for use in explosives. He'll send the leavings along to a soap factory to be made into a less-slippery kind of soap than we're accustomed to.

A glycerine-content garbage collection campaign is promised soon.

Bee Appeasement

The WPB took steps this week to prime the honey pump with plenty of sugar. Bee-growers were told to apply to Washington for sugar to feed their swarms in periods when there are no flowers available. Baby bees also insist on pure sugar at all times. They won't eat honey at all.

Tire Thrift

Are you cross-switching your spare tire along with other four? Remember one tire won't do much good when the rest are gone. Experts advise shifting tires every 5,000 miles, keeping the spare in use.

Picnic Problem

There will probably be plenty of paper plates for next summer's picnic, but not such a variety. The Bureau of Standards is now working with the industry to eliminate dishes too light to give adequate service as well as unnecessary sizes now in little demand.

Pork vs. Poultry

Don't buy pork. Buy chickens and eggs instead. That is Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard's advice to housewives. Hog prices are practically double last year and the Government itself has stopped buying for lend-lease in an effort to bring the price down. But thus far it hasn't succeeded. Poultry production is increasing faster than anything else in the food line at the present time.

Dr. Blunt Postpones College Retirement

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP)—Dr. Katharine Blunt, who had announced that she would retire at the end of the current academic year, will continue as President of Connecticut College (for women) during 1942-43.

The trustees, who asked her to remain, said that situations created by the war would make an administration change difficult.

Gift to Randolph, Vt.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP) — A $5,000 trust fund for the benefit of the town of Randolph, Vt., was established by the will of Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Hackett, who passed on Jan. 21. Specifically, the will provided that the income from the fund should be used for "encouraging high moral and Christian standards among school children of South Randolph."

Feminine Hands Use R. I. Lathes

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 14 (AP)—Feminine hands are operating several lathes at the Taft Pierce Manufacturing Company plant, replacing young men called into the nation's service.

Three girls in their teens began operating lathes and small tooling machines after a two months' training period at the National Youth Administration machine shop.

Director Raymond Slattery of the NYA center said they were drawn from a group of 30 trained to operate small lathes. He expected others would begin similar work soon.

Bush Succeeds Dewey As U. S. O. Campaign Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The appointment of Prescott S. Bush, of Greenwich, Conn., as National Campaign Chairman of the United Service Organizations for 1942 was announced yesterday. Mr. Bush succeeds Thomas F. Dewey, formerly District Attorney of New York County, who conducted the first U. S. O. drive in 1941.

Mr. Bush is a partner in the banking firm of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company, 59 Wall Street.

Supply of Wood Advised for Home

A supply of wood fuel in the cellar is a safeguard against any normal breakdown in the home heating plant, and in time of war when bombing or transportation difficulties may interrupt the usual fuel supply, it is especially worth while, Harris J. Reynolds, director of wood fuel production of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, declared recently.

Mr. Reynolds emphasized this fact in view of a fuel shortage in New England which he said is threatened because of enemy sea activity, wartime burdens on railroads, and the scarcity of tires for automobile transportation.

The Director announced appointment of a five-man advisory board to assist him in a State-wide campaign for conservation and storing of wood for next autumn and winter.

Busy Week for City Club Women

The week of activity for the Women's City Club opens tomorrow with a program of informal music by Mrs. Mary P. Baetz, pianist, at 8 p. m., in the clubhouse.

Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck, research criminologist, will give a talk on "Youth Morals in Wartime" Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, preceding which, refreshments will be served from 10:30 o'clock.

On Wednesday at 4 p. m. a series of current events lectures by Robert Wolff will begin. Mr. Wolff is instructor in history at Harvard University, and his lectures will continue on four successive Wednesdays.

Mrs. William T. Tarrant, wife of Admiral Tarrant, and Mrs. Thomas A. Terry, wife of General Terry, will be honored at a reception and tea Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Wives of senior officers of Army and Navy stationed in this area have been invited, and all club members will be welcome.

An illustrated lecture on "The M. and M. Karolik Collection of 18th Century American Arts" is the scheduled event for Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Edwin J. Hipkiss, Curator of Decorative Art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Maxim Karolik will deliver the lecture jointly, and will be guests the dinner which precedes it.

Speaker

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck
Research criminologist who speaks on "Youth Morals in Wartime," before the Women's City Club on Tuesday morning.

Fish Lack Laid To Differing Laws

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP) — Charles Jackson, Fish and Wildlife Service Commissioner, told the House Merchant Marine Committee recently a steady depletion in supplies of many Atlantic Coast food fish was largely attributable to lack of uniformity in state conservation laws.

Legislation to approve an Atlantic Coast Interstate Compact is necessary, Mr. Jackson said, to put the compact into effect and thus make state laws uniform in respect to the taking of fish. In the absence of such action, depletion of supplies of Striped Bass, Sea Bass, Bluefish, Spanish Mackerel, Croakers, and Black Bass will continue, he warned.

The interstate compact was authorized two years ago, subject to Congressional approval. Already drafted and ratified by eight coastal States, it needs only Congressional sanction to become operative.

Refusing to Salute Flag, Boy Leaves His Classes

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 14 (AP)—Robert L. Harris, 15, who declined to salute the American flag because of religious convictions, was said recently by school officials to have agreed to withdraw from his classes "so as not to cause any trouble."

Recently an eight-year-old girl was expelled from school by the School Board because she declined to salute the flag for the same reasons.

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Fishing Industry Confident of Meeting Demand

Priorities Granted Trawlers As Second Line of Defense

Although Boston's fishing trawlers have been idle for weeks due to a labor dispute, the fishing industry—oldest in the nation—believes its capacity for production to be equal to the added demand of war times, despite the taking of 22 vessels from the New England fleet by the Government during the past two months.

Supporting this view is the record number of new additions to the fleet during 1941, coupled with the many new craft now on order or actually building. Furthermore, the records show that 1941 was a profitable year, making the financing of new craft, and the maintenance of old ones, less burdensome than normally. Priorities have been granted to this industry as a "second line of defense" permitting repairs and new construction.

Vessels taken by the Government during the past two months include 10 trawlers from the Boston fleet; six draggers from Portland, Maine; three draggers each from Gloucester and New Bedford.

Fishermen work on a co-operative basis, sharing the profits of each trip. Their earnings in 1941 were generally at a new "high." Records at the Boston Fish Pier show that Capt. Iver Carlson and his crew of the Forty-Fathom trawler Wave—one of the 10 Boston trawlers recently taken by the Government—set an all-time record for both stock and share in the fisheries. The vessel stocked a total of $269,000 during 1941, having made 39 trips to the fishing grounds, and landed 6,901,689 pounds of fish. Each man aboard the vessel received $6,293 for his year's work, or an average of $121 a week, the records show.

This year, a new record was made by the Irving Usen trawler Belmont on the last trip before she was tied up by the labor dispute. The Belmont, a wooden trawler commanded by Capt. Gudmundur Johannson, was fishing for eight days and reached port when prices were high, stocking $15,000 for the trip of 203,000 pounds of haddock and scrod. Each man in the crew of 18 received $428 or nearly $54 a day, it is recorded.

In Gloucester, the year 1941 proved a banner year for redfish, 107 draggers landing 103,334,000 pounds of fish that not too long ago was considered non-marketable and thrown back into the sea. It was a new high level for that fish. Capt. Jerone Noble of the Corinthian, earned the title of high liner for the year, landing 3,207,000 pounds of redfish in 28 trips.

This activity yielded each man in the crew of the Corinthian $3,569 for his year's work. Some other vessels with a smaller total for the year yielded larger incomes for each man, those on the Saint Anthony, for instance, receiving $4,200 each for the year.

Army Takes Over

Early in March the United States Army will take over for operation for Government business all of the Army Base terminal, South Boston, which spells the long anticipated showdown of pier capacity at this port. Steamer lines using the Army Base pier sheds and berths will be obliged to seek other facilities. Port interests have long contended that loss of the Army Base and Commonwealth Pier would seriously cripple Boston's ocean traffic, for lack of other sufficient terminal facilities.

Goes to New York

James H. Keane, former comptroller of C. H. Sprague & Son, Inc., and more recently affiliated with Peabody & Lane, Inc., becomes a member of the staff of the United States Maritime Commission, New York, next Monday.

Panama Consul

Juan Pardini has been transferred to Boston from the Panama Consulate at Baltimore, to be Consul for Panama in this city. He has established an office at 206 Essex Street. The Boston work has been handled for some time by Robert Harris at 206 Atlantic Avenue.

Free Time Cut

To speed up the clearing of freight from Boston piers during the war emergency, and to reduce delays to rolling equipment of the railroads, the New England Freight Association proposes to cut the free time from six to five days on import freight. Under present storage rules, import freight is allowed to remain on piers six days before storage charges begin. The new plan is to begin the charge after five days.

Freight Storage

By order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, freight intended for shipment abroad must be stored on the ground, or in warehouses, when it reaches a port of shipment, rather than to have the railroad cars used as warehouses, and thereby tie up rolling equipment badly needed for the nation's war effort. Cars have been held in yards and on sidings for some time before being routed directly to shipside.

Leon Stone

New Bureau on Waterfront Is Hailed

Employers of waterfront labor today have a permanent bureau to "facilitate negotiations and adjustments between employer and employee," in the form of the newly organized Boston Waterfront Employers' Association, Inc.

Establishment of such a bureau was hailed today by shipping men as filling a long existing need at this port, and constituting "one of the most important events in recent history of the port of Boston."

Plans of the new organization call for a paid manager, experienced in longshore and other labor relations, to devote his full time to "establishment and maintenance of satisfactory relations with labor, especially in connection with the making and carrying out of agreements with unions."

Labor relations on the waterfront, as far as steamship, stevedore, and longshore interests are concerned, have in the past been handled by the Boston Conference of Steamship Operators, and Contracting Stevedores. For several years this group has been headed by John N. Levins, Boston manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. Just what will happen to this Conference has not yet been made clear, but it is assumed in shipping circles that it will dissolve and that the work will be taken over by the new group.

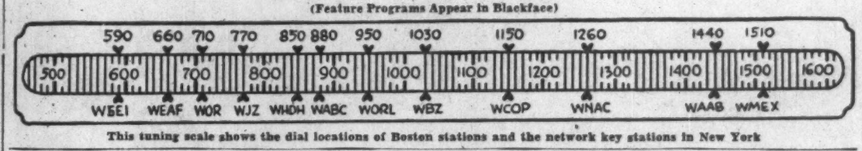
Organization meetings have been held in the offices of the Boston Port Authority, with Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of that group, sitting in as a temporary chairman during the organization.

Establishment of the new group is backed by the directors of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., and the Governors of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it was announced. Backers point out that the idea is not new, but on the other hand has been tried with marked success at other ports, including New York, and ports on the Gulf Coast and the Pacific Coast.

Purposes of the new organization as described in the charter of the corporation, are: "To promote, establish, and maintain peaceful and harmonious relations between employers and employees engaged or interested in longshore and other employments relating to the efficient operations of any industry connected with the maritime business of the port of Boston or any other port in Massachusetts; to encourage the establishment of wages, hours, and working conditions fair and just both to employers and employees, and to procure the honest and faithful observance of all agreements and undertakings between them and to do any and all acts which may be necessary or convenient or incidental to the accomplishment of any of the foregoing purposes and which this corporation may legally do."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future"; talk.	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Dorothy McGuire.	Farm."	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture.....	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies .....
12:45	wood": drama	Hour; speakers; orch...	vocalists; guest	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs.	Chick Mauthe's Orch....	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30	Science Adventures.	Contrasts in Melody....	"Call to Youth"; talk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Ann Bromberg, soprano..
1:45	Norman Thomas ..	War News	"Hits and Bits"	Colonial Network Orch..	Short Story Editor.....
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band.....	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program .....
2:15	Books	Wagner's 'Tannhäuser';	U. S. Marine Band.....	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program .....
2:30	United We Stand ..	Lauritz Melchior; Astrid	Matinee in Rhythm....	Oberlin Wind Ensemble.	Nancy Mace, soprano ....
2:45	United We Stand ..	Varnay; Kerstin Thor-	Matinee in Rhythm....	Geo. E. Waln, director..	Five Star News .....
3:00	Country Journal ..	borg; Herbert Janssen;	Patti Chapin, songs....	"University Life"; aus-	Sports results .....
3:15	Country Journal ..	Alexander Kipnis; John	Parent-Teachers Assn...	pices Columbia Univ....	Sports results .....
3:30	"FOB Detroit"; or.	Carter; Arthur Kent;	"Music for Everyone";	"Carolina Playmakers";	Sports results .....
3:45	James T. Shotwell..	Erich Leinsdorf, con-	string orchestra	Univ. of No. Carolina ..	Sports results .....
4:00	"Young Americans	ductor	News; Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:15	in the Making"...	Metropolitan Opera	Week-end Whimsy	Navy Program	Sports results .....
4:30	News; Matinee at	Wagner's 'Tannhäuser';	"Air Youth of America"...	Sports Matinee	Jay Burnett, songs....
4:45	Meadowbrook	Erich Leinsdorf, con-	"Melodic Strings"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:00	Cleveland Symphony	ductor	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	Orchestra; Artur	Metropolitan Opera.....	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror .....
5:30	Rodzinski, con-	Opera; Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	ductor	Musical program	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Five Star News.....
6:00	News, comments ..	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra.
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs...	Lum 'n' Abner	Spirits Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier .....
6:30	Four Clubmen	Sports Digest; Defense...	Musical Roundup	News Service	Pete Herman's orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports .....
7:00	"This Is War": Nor-	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;
7:15	man Corwin; drama	Norman Corwin, cond.	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r
7:30	"Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen": mystery	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Tommy Tucker Time....
7:45	ica": folksongs ..	drama	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers .....
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	"Abie's Irish Rose";	'Treasure Hour of Song':	Negro History Week...
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tuminia ..	Rhythm Ramblers ....
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	"Swap Night"; H. Allen	Truth or Consequences';	Chicago Theater; op-	101st Vets. Ass'n; Music
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	eretta: 'Rose of Algiers';	K. Mendelssohn, piano .
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance;	Marion Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Meet the Band	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Jan Peerce, tenor.....	cal Album .....
9:30	Orch.; vocalists ..	Red Cross Program.....	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance Orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Red Cross Program.....	Orchestra; Guest	Dance Orchestra	cal Album .....
10:00	Serenade"; music,	Bob Ripley: "Believe It	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News...	Five Star News.....
10:15	Public Affairs	or Not"	Male Quartet	America Preferred: Karin	Local Sports .....
10:30	Sports Comments ..	"Remember Pearl Har-	Dramatic sketch	Branzell, soprano	Local Sports .....
10:45	News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers.	Dramatic sketch	News Service	Local Sports .....
11:00	Weather; Robert P.	News; Music	News Service	DeWitt Emery	Local Sports .....
11:15	Patterson; Leighton	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Music.....	Gypsy Caravan	Local Sports .....
11:30	Noble's Or.; Glen	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Cab Calloway's Orch....	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Gray's Orchestra .	Dance Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch....	Day's End; News .....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music ..	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	.....
8:15	cher, organist ...	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	.....
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"The Song Shop"	.....
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"The Song Shop"	.....
9:00	News of the World.	"European Situation" ..	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	"From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	Deep River Boys; quartet	nade"	Religious service .....
9:30	Loft," J. Mattfeld	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music".....	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service .....
9:45	Gypsy Caravan ...	gram	"Words and Music".....	nade"	Religious service .....
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Musical Millwheel" ...	Uncle Bob; children's	Musical Album	Religious service .....
10:15	Church of the Air.	Rhythm Parade	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Stories of America"...	Musical Album	Manner".....
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": quartet	Vi and Vilma, songs....	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service From The Mother
11:00	News; Milestones in	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Services.....	Church service	Church, The First
11:15	American Music .	Piano Duo	St. Paul's Services.....	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature.....	St. Paul's Services.....	Church service	entist, in Boston,
11:45	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature.....	St. Paul's Services.....	Tremont Temple service.	Massachusetts .....
12:00	News Service	Foreign Policy Talks....	News Service	Student Radio Club.....	Five Star News.....
12:15	"Syncopation Piece"	"I'm an American".....	"Tone Tapestries".....	Student Radio Club.....	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	"Freedom's People"; D.	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop; "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	Maynor, soprano	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"...
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	Invitation to	News Room of the Air...	"The World Is Yours";	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	Learning	Allen Roth's Orchestra..	dramatization	Lutheran chorus	baritone .....
2:00	Spirit of '42.....	Famous Fireside Plays:	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Ceaser, songs....	Question-Answer Period.
2:15	Spirit of '42.....	Thomas W. Broadhurst's	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Songs of the Range....
2:30	Columbia Workshop	"This Was a Man";	Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix".....	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Columbia Workshop	Barrett H. Clark, nar't'r	Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix".....	gram; talk; music ....
3:00	New York Philhar-	"Wake Up, America"...	"Chats About Dogs"; sk.	"The Americas Speak"..	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:15	monic - Symphony,	"Wake Up, America"...	H. V. Kaltenborn.....	"The Americas Speak"..	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:30	Eugene Goossens,	"Wake Up, America"...	Quiz of Two Cities.....	Children's Chapel; drama	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:45	conductor	"Wake Up, America"	Quiz of Two Cities.....	National Defense Talk .	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00	Winston Churchill..	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Religious program .....
4:15	Winston Churchill..	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Religious program .....
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	News; First Naval Dis-	"The Shadow"; drama...	"Defense Varieties";	Thomas Peluso's Orch...
4:45	Or.; Lanny Ross ..	trict Navy program	"The Shadow"; drama...	speakers; orchestra	Thomas Peluso's Orch...
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs ..	Metropolitan Auditions:	'I Hear America Singing':	Religious program .....
5:15	Swarthout; Ross	Olivio Santora, yodeler..	soloists; talks; orch....	Dakota Indian Chorus.	Religious program .....
5:30	Graham; chorus ..	Wheeling Steelmakers::	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious program .....
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News.	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious program .....
6:00	Theater: Joan Ben-	"Keep Guessing": quiz	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Music .....
6:15	nett, drama	program	prano; violin and organ	guest; W. Compton, m.c.	Irish Melodies .....
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	News Commentators ...	"Listen, America"; re-	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program .....
6:45	Gene Autry; Music.	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt.	corded	Drummond"; drama ...	Religious program .....
7:00	Dramatizations ...	Tony Wons	Jack Benny; M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk.....
7:15	Public Affairs	Meet the Band	stone, "Rochester"; or.	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk.....
7:30	Guild Theater: Lo-	Dramatic sketch	"Bandwagon"; Jan	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	retta Young	Dramatic sketch	Savitt's Orchestra	"Invitation to Waltz"...	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest	American Forum of the	C. Hageman .....
8:15	World News	Religious program	comedy; orchestra	Air	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air.	Classical Album .....
8:45	jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album .....
9:15	Hour: Eugene Or-	"The Parker Family"...	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album .....
9:30	mandy, cond.; E.	"Dear John"; drama.....	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	We Believe in Our
9:45	Zimbalist, violin .	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Community .....
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	'Reviewing Stand': aus-	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director .	Orchestra	pices Northwestern Un.	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil	"Keep 'Em Rolling";	Five Star News.....
10:45	Income Tax Talk....	J. Anthony, director ...	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce..	variety program	U. S. Army Recruiting..
11:00	Headlines, Bylines...	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15	"They Live For-	Music You Want.....	Local news; Music.....	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30	ever"; drama	Music You Want.....	Mystery Series with John	'Answering You'; British	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Sonny Dunham's Or.	Music You Want.....	Wayne	Govt. Official Program..	Day's End; News .....

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk.....	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	News Commentator	Singing Strings .....
11:15	'Man I Married'; sk.	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"..	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Organ Recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	Two Men and a Girl...	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Melody Strings	"The Esquires" .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk; Songs....	"David Harum"; sketch.	Choir Loft	Five Star News .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk....	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn"	News Analyst	Rhythm Revue; Sports..
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk....	"Judy and Jane".....	"Kaleidoscope"	Dept. of Agriculture....	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	"Baukhage Talking" ...	News Service	"I'll Find My Way".....	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agriculture News..	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl".....	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk....	Contrasts in Rhythm...	"The Mystery Man"	"Front Page Farrell"...	Hockey .....
1:45	"Road of Life".....	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour....	George Van Dorn's Orch.	Dramatic sketches .....
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"..	Cedric Foster, news....	Victory Program .....
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch..	Leatherneck Parade ...
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	United States Naval	Margaret Janis, songs..
2:45	'Kate Hopkins'; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"...	Academy Band	Five Star News.....
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm".....	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music.....
3:15	Swing Time	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music.....
3:30	News; Snapshots ...	"John's Other Wife".....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Lester Huff; Organ; Trio	Sports and Music.....
3:45	"Home Planning"...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Network Program; News	Sports and Music.....
4:00	Music With't Words	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and Music.....
4:15	Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music.....
4:30	Musical Camera ..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital .....
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	'Young Widder Brown'.	Boake Carter, news.....	Melody Mirror .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries",	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life".....	"Dramatic Serial".....	Melody Mirror .....
5:30	The O'Neills".....	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch....	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk...	Town Crier .....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news....	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Ask the Children".....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news..	Langworth Concert Or..
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"Ask the Children".....	News of the World.....	W. A. O'Carroll, News...	Five Star News; Talk...
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Tony Marlon, songs....
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	The Alpineers .....
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz...	"I Love a Mystery".....	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"...	State House Topics.....
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz....	"I Love a Mystery".....	White; orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra...	Ray Noble's Orchestra...
8:30	"Gay Nineties, Re-	"True or False"; quiz..	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	Morton Gould's Orch....	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz..	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch....	Drama .....
9:00	Radio Theater:	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Greer Garson,	Charlie Barnett's Orch..	program	News Service	cal Album" .....
9:30	Walter Pidgeon,	For America We Sing...	"That Brewster Boy";	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Classical Album .....
9:45	'Blossoms in Dust'	For America We Sing...	dramatic serial	"Miss Meade's Children".	Classical Album .....
10:00	Freddie Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15	Freddie Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	Tommy Tucker's Orch....	Dance Orchestra .....
10:30	Civil'n Defense pgm	News Commentators ...	Gypsy Fiddles	Jerry Wayne, songs.....	Dance Orchestra .....
10:45	News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty': Talk	Gypsy Fiddles	Siegfried Wagener, talk.	Dance Orchestra .....
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Concert Miniatures	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15	Weather; Master	Sumner H. Welles; Re-	Local news; orchestra...	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30	Works of Music; or.	corded	Male Quartet	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music....
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Meet the Band.....	Dance Orchestra	thur Mann; recorded...	Music; News .....

Colby Benefits By Keyes Will

WATERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 14 (AP)—A $175,000 bequest for construction of a Colby College science building and individual bequests running up to $80,000 were contained in the will of Jennie C. Keyes, of Fairfield, which was filed for probate at Skowhegan recently.

Franklyn W. Johnson, President of Colby, said the building would be the eighth erected at the new, Mayflower Hill campus and that its completion would permit the college to move from its intown site. Mrs. Keyes, widow of Martin L. Keyes, wealthy industrialist, passed on Feb. 6.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, February 16

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Feb. 15

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Feb. 15

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

6:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUX. 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m), Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—8:25 p. m.—Civilian Defense Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg. 25.9 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—The Voice of the Nazi. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, Feb. 15

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.

Moscow—5:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg. 25.9 m.

London—6 p. m.—"Hello, Children!" GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.

London—7 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.

Guatemala—8 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31.3 m.

London—8:10 p. m.—"Thank You, America!" GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m.—America Mailbag. VLQ10, 9.58 meg. 31.4 m.

Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg. 25.9 m.

London—9 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31.3 m.

Moscow 10:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg. 25.9 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Feb. 16

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc-6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

12:00 m.—Walter Kidder's Concert.
12:15 p. m.—Civilian Defense Program.
12:20 p. m.—Consumer news.
12:30-p. m.—Luncheon concert.
1:00 p. m.—News Service.
1:15 p. m.—George and Dixie, songs.
2:00 p. m.—Benny Goodman's Orch.
2:30 p. m.—Oberlin Woodwind Ensemble; George E. Waln, Director.
3:00 p. m.—"Concert Album."
3:30 p. m.—Carolina Playmakers.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Concert Miniatures."
8:00 p. m.—"Treasure Hour of Song."
8:30 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air; "Rose of Algiers."
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
10:15 p. m.—"America Preferred" Network.
10:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Stars Over Manhattan.
11:30 p. m.—Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

For Sunday, Feb. 15

12:00 m—Yankee News Service.
12:10 p. m.—"Tone Tapestries."
12:30 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
1:30 p. m.—"Rhapsody in Rhythm."
2:00 p. m.—"Concert Miniatures."
2:30 p. m.—"20th Century Serenade."
3:00 p. m.—Voice, Violin, Organ.
3:30 p. m.—Two piano recital.
4:00 p. m.—Hal McIntire's Orch.
4:30 p. m.—"Defense Varieties."
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."
5:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sunday Night Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Curtain Calls."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum; speakers.
8:45 p. m.—"Invitation to the Waltz."
9:00 p. m.—"Music in Variety."
10:00 p. m.—Shep Field's Orchestra.
10:30 p.

Nazi Hints in America Belittle English Fighting

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 14—Serious concern is felt in responsible quarters here at German efforts to stimuate anti-British feeling in the United States.

According to observers who have just returned here after completing a survey of American opinion, Nazi propaganda has not been entirely unsuccessful in repeating its time-worn allegations that the British always get other people to do their fighting for them.

These insinuations are believed here to be calculated to appeal to the diehard isolationists in the United States who, no longer able to oppose participation in the war, have turned their attack against any form of co-operation with Britain.

Their whispering campaign is said to be taking the form of suggestions that the troops of the Dominions are always the ones who do most of the fighting and therefore suffer the heaviest casualties; that Britain is sitting back expecting Russia or America or China to win the war for it; that production in Britain is slack and falling far below standard.

Same Hitler Technique

As President Roosevelt said recently: "Hitler will try to use the same technique of falsehood and rumor-mongering with which he divided France and Britain. He is trying to do this with us even now."

There are facts and figures which prove indisputably that this American wave of anti-British feeling is based on propaganda and falsehoods.

However the official statistics published this week on British losses have had a reasonable good press in America. They show that from the outbreak of the war through Dec. 31, 1941, the total land casualties were in the following proportions:

The United Kingdom, 71.3 per cent, the Dominions, 18.2 per cent, Colonial, 5 per cent, Indian, 5.5 per cent.

[Incidentally nearly one third of all the so-called Indian divisions are composed of British troops.]

In the last war the Germans propagated the same suggestion that it was the Empire rather than England which bore the brunt of the fighting. The truth was that of the almost one million fatal casualties for the Empire as a whole more than 702,000 were from the British Isles.

Greatest Air Attacks

England itself and the civil population of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ulster have had to withstand the heaviest air offensive in history. So far there have been more than 43,000 fatal air-raid casualties in the United Kingdom, and nearly 54,000 cases of serious injury. A far greater number of British people lost their homes, all their possessions, and in many cases their means of livelihood.

The Battle of Britain—which had it been lost might well have proved decisive and marked the defeat of western civilization, American as well as European—was won by the heroic resistance of these civilians, combined with the great fight of the Royal Air Force.

Although there were many Canadians and Australians, and a few South Africans in the RAF at that time, the vast bulk of operational squadrons then were English.

Great Britain has had something like 600 fighting ships constantly at sea since September, 1939. They have sunk or captured some 4,500,000 tons of Axis shipping in that period. They have maintained the mastery of the Mediterranean as well as of the Atlantic.

Output of Warplanes

British production of planes, tanks, and guns has admittedly been insufficient to match the combined Axis and Japanese figures which Lord Beaverbrook gave to the House of Lords yesterday.

During 1941, he said, 9781 were sent out of the United Kingdom against 2,134 aircraft brought in.

This gave an interesting sidelight on the amount of aid in the form of planes supplied to Britain by American production. It also recalls that England had produced planes not only for use in the Middle East and the Dominions, but also for the Russian Allies.

The same is true of tanks, Lord Beaverbrook said. Britain sent abroad 3,000 tanks in 1941 and had imported only 200. British tanks, Lord Beaverbrook claimed, played a big part in the defence of Moscow.

Britain, according to Lord Beaverbrook, has "fulfilled all our obligations to Russia for munitions of war and all our protocol obligations up to Jan. 30 with the exception of one tank."

It is common knowledge that the United States on the contrary, as Mr. Averell Harriman admitted on his return from America, has fallen far short of the promised deliveries of war materials of all sorts.

Rapid Increase in Munitions

The production of finished munitions in Britain has actually doubled in the last six or seven months, according to Lord Beaverbrook. There has been a 500 per cent increase in some items, while others had fallen short of 100 per cent.

He said that there had been a record production of tanks in January—three times the output of January last year—and said that Britain was producing guns—two pounders and over—at the rate of 33,500 a year.

The fact remains that despite these figures production isn't all it ought to be, and Lord Beaverbrook did not deny that "there was plenty of opportunity for improvement." He maintained, however, that reports of slackness were exaggerated.

Thus on balance there is plenty of factual evidence with which to refute propagandist suggestions that Britain isn't pulling its weight in the war.

On the contrary if the war picture as a whole is put fairly into perspective, England appears as the principal protagonist of the world struggle. It has suffered the heaviest losses in the land fighting, borne the chief burden of battles on the sea and in the air, while more than holding its own on the vital production front as well.

Trees, as Well as Guns, Help to Win Wars

© Fox

Soldiers of the Ax and Saw Advance in Britain

Upper left: The New Zealand Forestry Unit in Britain is composed mostly of men and officers experienced in forestry work before the war. Here is a typical member of the Unit. They have their own mills and work under the methods to which they were accustomed in New Zealand. Upper right: Here are gnarled old oaks in Balcombe Forest in Sussex. Not yet have they been called on to do their part in war but they are ready if, and when needed. Lower left: The beautiful British lake region supplies thousands of trees for pit props for coal mines and for trenches. Forestry workers are here busy on the slopes above Lake Thirlmere. Lower right: The forestry units in Britain are recruited from lumbermen from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland. There is naturally considerable rivalry among them. Here is a contestant from Victoria, British Columbia, competing in an "Axmen's Carnival" in tree felling from a jigger. He won.

Britain's Trees Playing Part In Fight on Totalitarianism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Sure wifie, it seemed a peety to loose the bonnie braw trees," a veteran Scottish ghillie ruminated as he sat on the wooden bench outside his cottage and looked across the valley, "but the wee stripplings the Commission planted seem to be shooting up fine. Aye, in a few years nobody'll know yon brae was stripped bare."

This Scottish waterman's observations seem to typify the manner in which most Britishers have been parting with their trees for the benefit of the national war effort. They are confident forestry experts will limit this to a temporary sacrifice.

Britain's trees—its majestic oak, elm, ash, beech, and spruce, its larch, lime, and birch—are playing a handsome part in the war against totalitarianism. They provide three times more raw material for the country's needs than they did in peacetime. Some sawmills have increased their output tenfold.

It has been estimated that if, in the course of the war, one third of the total volume of standing timber in Britain were felled, it would not seriously prejudice the future of the country's reserves. There would, of course, be a temporary loss of amenity to the countryside. In view of survey work and reafforestation done by the Forestry Commission since its inauguration after the First World War, it is possible to fell young pitwood plantations without reserve as the Commissioners have large areas of young plantations which will replace them. It is not thought wise, or necessary, to fell middle-aged or immature plantations because they constitute the sole reserve for providing mature timber within the next two or three generations.

King Set Example

King George VI led the campaign for utilizing Britain's forests by ordering tree felling on the royal estates, both at Sandringham and Balmoral. Landowners throughout the country have sacrificed parts of their woods in the interests of the national production effort. The Forestry Commission, which as a corporate body is the largest landowner in Britain, has set a notable example.

The Commission, which is responsible for insuring that wartime feeling is conducted in an orderly way with reasonable regard to the future of British woodlands in cooperation with the Timber Control branch of the Ministry of Supply, is carrying out its stupendous task of utilizing home-grown timber to make up for loss of overseas supplies—supplies which in times of peace made the United Kingdom the greatest wood-importing country in the world.

Estate timber mills have been brought back into full production, and the Commissioners have entered the field with a developing program of portable mills.

Some idea of the importance of timber can be gained when it is remembered that without pit props the coal mines could not be worked, and without coal, industry would be paralyzed. The home timber trade, with the aid of the Forestry Commission, provided more than half the mining timber needed by the collieries during the first year of war. The number of coniferous woods in England helped the supply of mining timber, but sawn timber is a different matter. At first there were few skilled men available to do this work. Timber merchants installed new machinery—often hard to obtain through competition of other war industries—and colonial lumberjacks came over to help on the labor side. Members of the Women's Land Army have been trained in forestry work.

Many Substitutions

British hardwoods and softwoods are being supplied for nearly all Government stores and equipment made of wood.

English ash, wych-elm, or beech have replaced American hickory and ash used for handles to the wide range of tools used by the Royal Army Ordnance Department. Among these are shovels, pick axes, and felling axes.

Home-grown ash has been used, even for sledge-hammer handles, for which hickory previously was considered essential. English ash also, has to a marked degree, replaced American in the construction of bodies to mechanized vehicles, for runners and bearers.

Elm is in demand for essential repairs and additions to agricultural buildings such as barns, pig huts, and poultry houses. Boxes for packing of tin plates are made to an increasing extent from elm. Native elm also is serving for fish boxes, English beech and sycamore are employed for heels for women's shoes, in place of continental beech. Bobbins are made from native beech, birch, and sycamore instead of Canadian birch. Poplar is used for match manufacture.

Home-grown softwoods are in more urgent demand. Besides supplying the main requirements of the mines, these woods are replacing imported timber in boxes and packing cases. Larch, Scots pine, and spruce are being used more than ever for building.

Sugar From Trees

Natural science has discovered other vital necessities of life which can be extracted from trees. Thus softwoods of the English countryside—birch, ash, elm, and sycamore—are made to yield sugar. Clothing material, motor-car fuel, dyes, many essential chemicals, various cattle foods, transparent paper and even sausage skins are among other items which can be made from tree products.

It has been estimated that in regard to these commodities, Britain could "live on her forests" for at least six months, and probably a year.

A substitute for glass, used chiefly for airplane windows, is another product of British woods and forests, while so-called "waste" wood has been used as motor-car fuel.

Photographs are being taken of particularly beautiful woodlands which are to be cut down so they can be replanted "in duplicate" after the war.

Thus it would appear that even if Britain is temporarily denuded of many of its trees, the results of the work of generations of skilled forestry experts will be preserved in record form, and that in a hundred years residents of these islands once more will be able to enjoy the wooded hills and dales which have been such a pleasing feature of the English landscape throughout the centuries.

Iceland Never Saw Its Like

Wide World-Associated Press

REYKJAVIK, Iceland—"All this and Iceland too," a tuneful and merry musical revue, is the American and English answer to winter boredom here.

Written, and, as they cheerfully remark, "pinched," from professional theater by British officers, the show includes singers, torch, croon, and swing, a couple of Icelandic tap dancers, and even one or two good sketches.

Honors on opening night were divided between a United States Marine, a man so huge his guitar looked like a ukulele in his hands, and a dapper British gunner who in prewar days was a music hall comedian.

Hit song of the show is "I'm Stulka 504" sung by the gunner dressed as a stulka or Icelandic girl. It's a song only Mae West could do credit to, but the gunner does his best—and the opening night audience, especially the two-thirds composed of enlisted men, threw things in the air in delight.

The show is staged at the queerly named Fish Shed theater and three times a week it is jammed with officers, nurses and enlisted men.

Both British and American soldiers have difficulty understanding the other nation's humor, but when three American nurses swing "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes" or the tap dancers start their fling the two nationalities are as one.

Return to Britain: SalVage for Victory

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

This is the way the posters always print salVage — with the center letter, that core of the word, sprung to "Victory" proportions.

The whole Island—and northern Ireland too—is salvage conscious. Gone are the days when you crumpled even a little piece of paper and threw it into the fire. We spent Christmas in the country with a delightful family whose young son, home from Cambridge for the holidays, used to write after dinner in the evenings and once he forgot and tried that. He made a mistake and ripped off the sheet—it was just a small writing pad—crumpled it and—but his father gently stayed his hand; "No, Bobbie, we don't burn paper."

Not even one little scrap. It makes ammunition. It is all called for and rolled away in new, slickly painted, gray vans about as big as a small house, on the sides of which is inscribed the now immortal motto, "We can take it." They are manned, besides the driver, by three or four Dustmen—and sometimes Dustwomen—in their pre-war costumes of dark blue denim suits and big-brimmed black felt hats pinned up, Australian fashion, on one side. In Chelsea (London's musical borough) a very successful campaign was waged by dustmen singing for paper. Often the loads of paper bulge, haystack like, out of the back of the van and the dustmen, laughing, hang on as best they can, their scarce-crow silhouettes fluttering in the breeze.

Salvage is responsible for a new kind of sweep—entirely unconnected with the paddock. It is the "County Sweep" for metals, paper, rubber. Householders, to compete in it, must go over atticks, cellars, and garages; farmers must turn out barns, yards, and fields; blacksmiths, builders, factory managers must all produce their quota. Local dumps are appointed from whence it is all cleared.

The Railings!

Christmas cards, calendars, diaries, scribbling pads, old photographs—(but not too old, for they have historic value) were part of the "Twelfth Night" salvage—the general sorting out which results from the taking down of Christmas decorations.

And the Railings! The old London railings, which, now that they are going, suddenly strike you as one of London's most characteristic features. The little squares that used to be such oases of tranquillity in the hurly-burly of streets, seem to blend more with them now, as do the Parks. When peace comes and the Nannies with the baby prams and scampering young charges return to London and to squares and Parks that used to be such safe green spaces for the young, shut in from all motor traffic—when they have to see that Michael's hoop doesn't roll into one road or Jennifer's ball into another, letters will probably be written to The Times on the common-sense of railings around parks. In the meantime they are being wrenched away—to make, partly, barbed wire to put up in the parks!—in a very inclusive manner. For in a more expensive phraseology they include, according to the Daily Telegraph, "unnecessary iron or steel railings, posts, chains, bollards, gates, stiles, etc."

On the other hand, great care is being called for. Treasures of the mind are often committed to ashes by careless casting into the dustbin. Old papers should be gone over and old photographs sorted. A careful rummager in York lately discovered, for instance, a hitherto unknown manuscript by Purcell of a sonata for strings and trumpet! It is to be played in York Cathedral next month.

You soon discover that there is a satisfiaction, apart even from the war effort, in knowing that every piece of usable material is being used rather than wasted. It has long been the fashon to declare that nature abhors a vacuum, but it takes troublous times to make us obey the even older adage, "waste not, want not." Is there some natural law at work in this? Are we having to salvage to make up for our wasteful years?

Prewar Futilities

Many people are wondering about it. Economists fussed about production and employment but they didn't harp on waste. In fact, the word "thrift" came to have an almost derogatory connotation, except when applied to the Scots or French where it was supposed automatically to become humorous. In the ever expanding universe such a thing as salvage was a dark medievalism. Electricity was burned in the United States without thought, for the more burned, the cheaper the rate.

Millions of pretty cold cream jars, mayonnaise bottles, shoe boxes, hat boxes, and billions of other items abode their little hour or two in our inchoate "civilization" and—were gone, "ah, whence and whither flown, again who knows!" Nowhere probably. Just broken up and thrown away.

Return to an enforced simplicity is making many people question the vast amount of human effort expended on futilities, before this war. Economists, of course, may wag their beards. But the economists are people who try to solve the problems of nature and of human society by applying to them the rules of the internal combustion engine. Their task is complicated by the fact that the civilization evolved from their engine is in a continual state of evolution. Whether human society and mechanization are at cross purposes, no one has been able absolutely to discover; but what is quite certain is that the machine is only just warming up and laughs, Jove-like, at "economic" lilliputian efforts to measure its stride.

The Salvage Campaign has the salutary effect of making every single usable thing, big, little, or middling, do its bit. It is, to put it grimly, "salvage or we perish."

And advertising! The newspapers—all four pages of them—still have advertisements. Never have they appealed so well or endeared us to their efforts so much as now, when they have nothing—or very little—to advertise. "Go slow," one of them says, on this, and "Use less" on that. A popular hair cream advertisement illustrates: "How to get the most out of your bottle of . . ." and also, 'How to make your bottle last longer." Another advertisement requests: "Patience if you can't get . . ." There is a humor in these reminders, a kind of "We're all in it together" feeling, that is refreshing.

People Not Disturbed

One of the things you feel most clearly is that people are not really letting themselves be disturbed by this going without the innumerable things that they must do without. Not that it won't be fun—after the war—to go into a shop and ask for whatever you want—instead of knowing that there's probably no use asking. But Londoners take these conditions as they do the blackout, with that normal, cheerful, equilibrium which is their morale. They evolved a blackout which was adequate to win the Battle of Britain, but they did not let it make moles of them. And in the same spirit they continue with their salvage—but it can't make grumblers of them.

It's amazing, really, under the circumstances, that there is anything left to salvage. But there is. One day, walking with a friend on the Sussex Downs we found—but let's go back: "Why, look at that perfectly good tire."

There it was reposing in the heather.

"Why, so it is, perfectly good, except for this hole, but it's splendid rubber. Oughtn't we take it home?"

"Yes, I think we ought. It mustn't go to waste like this. How on earth did it get here? There's no road very near."

"Could it be an airplane tire?"

It was enormous. It was heavy. Two women, it proclaimed, were not enough to carry it, and we were quite a way from home. So we left it.

That is the only black mark on my conscience in the V for SalVage campaign.

Salvage to Replace, Not Add

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Vital importance of salvage work, not only as a wartime activity, but an important business at all times, was stressed in the recent monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada, which went on to point out that in this emergency, it must replace rather than supplement ordinary sources of supply.

The letter says that a nationwide campaign for the collection of many kinds of secondary materials, not only rubber, but aluminum, copper, brass, lead, zinc and other non-ferrous metals was in progress through 1941 and will continue to the end of the war. The National Salvage Committee of the Department of National War Services is at present principally concerned with the collection of iron and steel scrap. Salvage affords great economy in time and labor as well, as a smelter producing 10,000 tons of steel weekly from iron ore alone can raise its output to 25,000 tons a week by using iron ore and scrap. It is estimated that every pound of scrap aluminum recovered means a saving of 11 kilowatt hours of electricity.

Officials at Ottawa have studied the question of salvaging the millions of tin cans thrown away each year, it was explained, but the plan is uneconomical unless and until an extreme emergency in the supply of tin renders it imperative to conserve tin without regard to its cost. In addition to metals and rubber, paper, cardboard, rags, fibers, oils, fats, wool and bones are equally as important to salvage work, and the letter ends with the statement that as long as a single newspaper, rag or metal article that can be salvaged is burned or thrown away, our effort has not been complete.

War Plant Laxity Seen by Reporters

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 14 (AP)—Some Cleveland war plants are as wide open as departments stores to two Plain Dealer reporters.

Robert Herrick and John Blair roamed at will yesterday through seven of the larger plants working on war contracts. They were turned back by guards at four others.

The reporters made no effort to disguise themselves as workmen, nor did they explain their presence.

In one of the largest plants, Mr. Blair wandered for nearly 30 minutes inspecting airplane parts and vital machines.

In another plant Mr. Blair asked a workman in a paint shop if he would cause much damage by lighting a match. "Yes," the workman shouted and paid no more attention.

In a third plant Mr. Blair read a warning against sabotage posted by the Cleveland Police Department, then tore it from the board and walked away unchallenged.

Mr. Herrick reported similar experiences in war plants picked at random.

Red Light for Speedsters Awaits Test in Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 14 (AP)—A traffic signal that will give speeders a red light will be installed on a boulevard. Cars approaching at 45 miles an hour or less will throw a switch and get a green light, but those traveling faster will have no effect on the switch.

Speeders either will have to back up and try again or wait for a slower car to change the light.

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New Foundations for Swiss Agriculture

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The Swiss Federal Council in a measure taken under its wartime powers has laid the foundations for an entirely new setup for Swiss agriculture.

The measure, which one of the Swiss parliamentarians called "the most important bit of agricultural legislation in Switzerland for the last century" is a beginning at re-leasing Swiss farm land and the life of the Swiss farmer from liberal economic forms and bringing both under stronger state control.

The first section of the decree states that in the future every change of ownership of farm land will require the permission of Government officials. The cantonal authorities may, however, exempt small pieces of land up to 36 acres (something less than an acre—4,284 square yards) from this requirement.

Permission to sell a piece of land "must be refused" when the price agreed upon surpasses the production value of the land reckoned over a long period by more than 30 per cent. Tips, payments in produce, right to domicile and similar forms of payment are counted in the price.

Permission to sell "must" likewise be refused when the sale "runs counter to the interests of the nation in its supply of agricultural products." This paragraph was passed because of Switzerland's stringent wartime economy and the determination of the Swiss to grow their own food supply independently of foreign sources.

'Farms for Farmers'

Permission to sell "should as a rule" be refused when the purchaser is not a farmer by occupation.

The objection which Swiss economists have to city folk buying farm land is that they are usually willing to pay a higher price than farmers can afford and thus drive up the price of land.

City folk purchase farm land chiefly as a safe investment in times of economic crises or war. They then hand the farms over to tenant farmers for cultivation. Swiss economists consider this out of keeping with Switzerland's tradition of a free-holding independent peasantry. The number of "farms" in the hands of non-farmers in Switzerland was about 24 per cent of all farms in 1934.

Under the decree permission for sale of farms "should as a rule" be refused when the purchaser already has enough farm land on which to live comfortably with his family. Likewise parts of a farm should not be sold when the remaining "trunk" of the farm is not enough to keep a farm family in reasonable comfort. These two provisions show the desire of Swiss economists to establish "family-sized" farms.

Permission to sell "should as a rule," it is set forth, be refused when the purpose of the purchase is to break the farm up to sell the pieces at a profit or to form other farms and sell them at a profit.

'Swopping' Allowed

Certain deals in land do not require permission, such as transactions in which the Cantons or the Federal Government are involved, deals included in an expropriation, deals in which land is purchased for land improvement projects or for building settlements. Likewise in legacies when the value has been estimated by the proper authorities or the transfer of the entire property of a debtor in a legacy.

One provision which specifically permits "swopping" of land if no other medium of exchange is used shows that the new law is not directed against dealing in land by farmers with each other, but is rather meant to protect the farmer from purely commercial interests.

Hand in hand with the limitations on the sale of farm land go restrictions on the further burdening of farm land with mortgages and other financial obligations. No such financial burdens may be placed on farm land without the express permission of Cantonal officials especially appointed for this question. The various cantons may, however, free small pieces of land up to 36 ares from this restriction.

No mortgage on a piece of farm land shall in the future be so large as to burden excessively the farm and make it impossible for the farmer to pay it off with reasonable thrift and diligence. The production value of the farm over a long period of time capable of bearing 4 per cent interest is taken as a basis to figure the amount of debt which a farm can stand.

Creck-up on Brokers

Not only has trading in farm land been greatly limited but there is also, under the new law, a very strict check-up on the people who deal professionally in land sales as intermediaries or brokers between seller and purchaser.

The importance which the Swiss Government places on proper straightforward trading in farm land is seen by the paragraph in the decree which makes the issuing of such a license dependent on "the possession of all civil rights, a good character and reputation, and a financial deposit." It is specifically set forth: "The license must be refused if it is to be feared that the applicant will carry out business deals which harm the country's economic interests in times of active military service or which offend against good business morals."

In the future no rental contracts for a farm or for part of a farm may be made for a shorter period than five years without special permission from the Government authorities.

A special paragraph for present wartime conditions protects tenant farm families from being put off their farms at the termination of their rental contracts if one member of the family who ordinarily plays a leading role in the farm work is in military service and if removal from the farm would threaten the economic security of the family. In such a case the tenant can have the contract prolonged for one year.

If the farm has been rented to another tenant in the meantime, the new tenant must wait until the end of the one year extension before taking over. The new tenant can in his turn break his new rental contract, which cannot be fulfilled, and get an extension of his old contract provided that this is an economic necessity. Thus moving from farm to farm is blocked as much as possible "for the duration."

The background of these measures—particularly those limiting farm debt and trading in farm land—which constitute a radical interference in the economic "freedom" of the Swiss farmer is the serious indebtedness of Swiss agriculture which has increased greatly since the middle of the last century.

Reasons Investigated

Statistics of a Federal expert commission show that the average burden of debt per hectare (2.4 acres) of Swiss farm land was 675 francs in 1859, 1,760 francs in 1914, and 2,250 francs in 1928. In other words indebtedness on Swiss farm land tripled in seven decades.

In 1911 the active capital of Swiss agriculture was 8,853,000,000 francs compared with a passive capital of 3,779,000,000 francs of which 3,324,000,000 consisted of mortgages and only 455,000,000 of current debts. In 1931 the active capital was 11,396,000,000 francs and the passive capital 4,788,000,000, of which 8,189,000,000 was in mortgages and 599,000,000 in current debts. For these two decades the average yearly increase in debt on farm land was 50,000,000 francs. The years 1931 and 1932 showed an annual increase of 100,000,000 francs.

Naturally with this large debt many farm families faced the danger of foreclosure.

Reasons for the heavy debt burden have been thoroughly investigated and used as a basis for the new laws.

First among the reasons comes the limited supply of land, which has led to an increase of prices out of all proportion to the actual production capacity of the land.

Another reason for farm debt has been the perfection of a financial technique which has made it easier for the farmer to assume debt. Not without significance is the natural inclination of people to want to own land. Ownership of land formerly was a mark of nobility—today it is the joy of the "solid" citizen.

Swiss Farm Labor Under Strict Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bern, Switzerland

Switzerland is controlling its agricultural labor to make grain and vegetables grow where grain and vegetables never grew before—or at least not since Switzerland under other world marketing conditions went over to the one-sided production of dairy products.

Detailed plans operate to throw parts of Switzerland's industrial workers into the battle for farm products which is being fought on the Swiss Alps and in the Swiss valleys.

The employment of labor for agriculture is carried out by the labor offices as much as possible on a voluntary basis. When, however, the need for more farmhands in a given region becomes great enough and when the labor office feels that farm work is more vital than a given kind of industrial work, the labor offices are empowered to place the workers on farms and compel them to stay there just as a soldier on duty.

Fertile Utah Acres For Big Steel Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVO, Utah—Utah County, termed by census officials in 1940 as "the outstanding all-around agricultral county in the intermountain region on the basis of total production, variety of crops and total value," must surrender 1,500 acres of its richest farmlands as the site of a new $126,000,000 steel and pig iron plant on which construction will begin by April 1. The site is in the Vineyard-Geneva area between the Garden City and Utah Lake.

Although farm owners have expressed keen disappointment over tentative price allowances to be made for these fertile acres, most of them expressed a feeling as soon th the site was announced that they would give up their properties readily if fair prices are paid.

Not only will establishment of the big steel and iron plant there require elimination of 1,500 acres of fertile farmlands, but 37 families will have to find new homes.

The plant is to make Provo the "steel center of the West" in the Government's program of removing inland some of its vital defense industries.

N. Y. Fish Quartered In Zoo's Lion House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—New York City, which has been without an official aquarium since the building in Battery Park was closed on Oct. 1 to make way for construction of the Brooklyn-Battery tunnel, has opened temporary quarters for its piscatorial exhibits in the lion house at the New York Zoological Society.

Plans for a permanent aquarium set aside at the outbreak of the war are being drawn up for development at the end of the conflict, officials of the society said.

Nine highly decorative murals depicting the habitat of the 2,500 specimens of 104 species of fish on exhibit proved to be even more popular than the fish when the exhibit opened. The murals, providing the backdrop for the 30 fish tanks, include scenes of a Malay jungle river, a West Indian coral reef, a South American jungle river, an interpretation of "Alice through the Looking Glass," a gigantic octopus, a huge tropical fish and a large central panel causing the illusion that the spectators are in a fish tank.

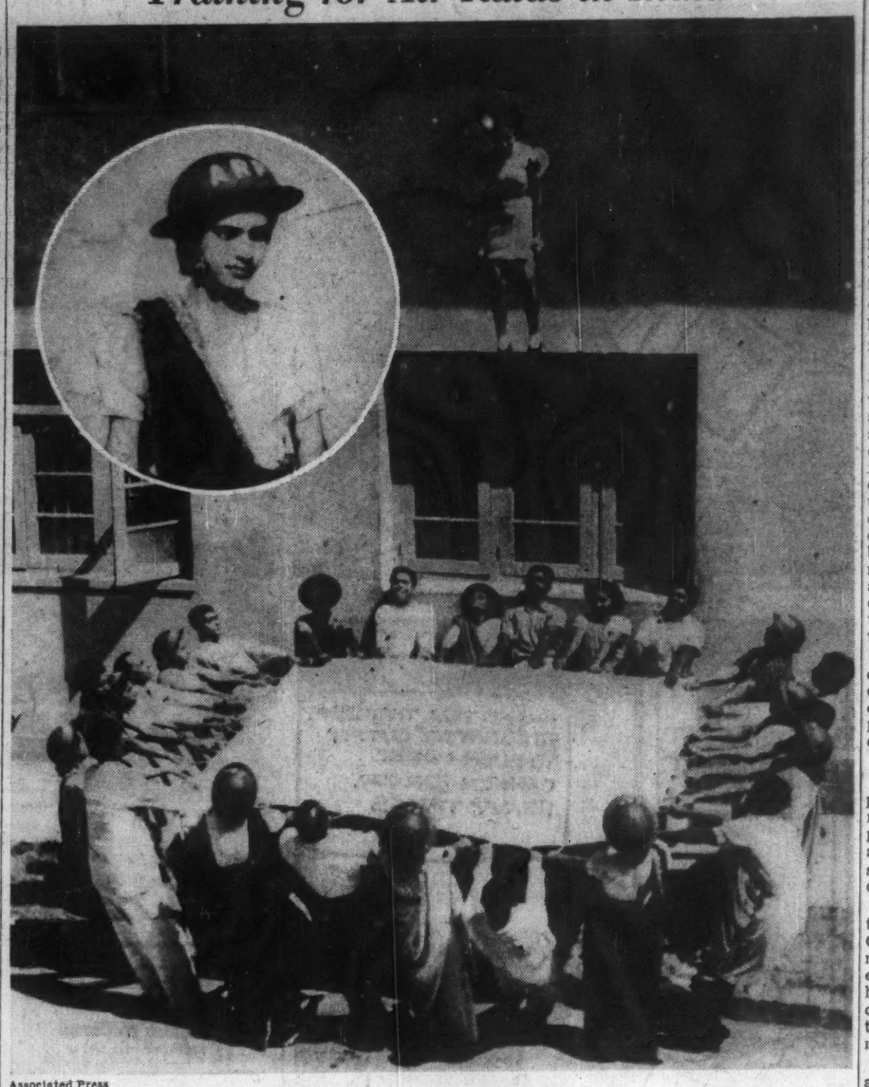
Charlottesville Names Streets After War Heroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Charlottsville, cradle of Jeffersonian democracy and the home of Thomas Jefferson and Meriwether Lewis, is memorializing new streets to new heroes.

A three-man committee of the City Council has named three streets in annexed parts of the city after Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Winston Churchill and Gen. George Marshall. Others will be named for President Roosevelt and Archibald Wavell.

Training for Air Raids in India



Associated Press

Here's One Almost in the Net

Hair flying and legs held stiffly, an Indian Air Raid Precaution worker training for war emergencies in Bombay, India, seems to hover over the net being used as a rehearsal. Thus might someone in a bombed building reach safety. Inset: Air Raid Precaution woman worker wearing typical ARP hat.

Living Standards in India Up As Result of Industrialization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Giant strides are being made in industrialization with consequential raising of hitherto phenomenally low living standards in India.

Prior to the outbreak of the present world war such progress was dependent almost entirely upon purely economic factors. Cotton and jute industries had sprung up. Iron and steel works had attained considerable dimensions. Timber, oilseeds, and other indigenous raw materials were being increasingly converted into finished products upon the spot. Irrigation, railways and hydro-electric installations had banished famine, and laid the foundations for nationwide industrial advance.

But 60 per cent of a population three times as numerous as that of the entire United States had remained dependent upon agriculture conducted as a rule in very primitive fashion. The general standard of living was thus so low that a very few cents represented the average daily earnings of the individual Indian worker.

Wartime Transformation

Suddenly all this has begun to change. War needs have brought about urgent demand not only for goods but also for the vast reservoir of labor which India has to offer. The country indeed, is becoming one of the chief supply bases in the British Empire.

New factories are being built. Old ones are being enlarged. Chemical works, designed for making explosives but capable also of a thousand uses in the service of peaceful enterprise, are being set up. Shipbuilding, coal-mining, textile undertakings, leather-working, oil-seed pressing and other industries have never previously been so busy.

Training of Workers

It is true that all this new activity is purely for war purposes. But it is building up industries calculated to continue in operation after peace returns. Shipyards now constructing submarine chasers and mine sweepers can be used equally well for turning out cargo boats and passenger liners. Works constructing tanks, airplanes, and gliders, are capable of transformation into automobile and agricultural instrument factories, and for making railway engines and trucks hitherto imported from abroad. Gun foundries, rifle and ammunition works, shell-filling establishments can all turn their machine tools and other apparatus to the tasks of peace.

Above all, vast numbers of highly skilled technicians, engineers, chemists and other expert workers are being trained who will want to continue to use the skill they have acquired.

Even the expansion of India's ordinary peace army of 130,000 men into a striking force already more than a million strong, and likely before peace returns, to reach yet larger dimensions, has almost unthought-of possibilities for the future. This is because that force is so largely motorized as to have itself become a great technical training ground.

Industrialization has thus not only come to stay upon a continent-wide scale but it is effecting permanent changes for the better in the living scale of what has hitherto been a population predominantly engaged in the raising of primary products.

India's post war problems, on this account may be little less difficult of solution than before, but they must certainly be new ones.

British Prisoners of War In Reich Get Oxford Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England—Two thousand British prisoners of war in various parts of Germany are following courses of study specially arranged for them by university dons, who are using as their headquarters part of the recently completed £1,000,000 annex to the Bodleian Library here. This is the biggest intellectual scheme ever organized for prisoners of war, and has no parallel in anything done in the conflict of 1914-1918.

The prisoners themselves select the particular course of study they wish to pursue. Books are then sent out to them from Oxford, with suggestions as to the best methods of studying them. The actual study in the camps is organized by one of the prisoners themselves. The usual method of correspondence education, which involves the exchange of questions and answers between student and teachers, cannot be followed, for the German authorities do not permit the prisoners to write to Britain in connection with the work they are undertaking.

It is not yet known whether this condition may be relaxed when it comes to the question of setting the examination papers which it is proposed to send out to the prisoners during the coming summer.

Rewarded by Certificates

These papers are to be specially prepared to meet the particular needs of the soldiers, but so far as possible they will conform to the scope of actual examination papers sent to university and school students in England.

There is no possibiilty, according to officials at the Bodleian, that Oxford degrees will be given to men who succeed in passing the examinations. Residence always has been, and still is, a strict condition of an Oxford degree, and this requirement cannot be modified.

But the achievements of these ardent students, following knowledge even through the drudgery and weariness of a prison camp, is not to go unrewarded, for they are to be issued with certificates varying according to the measure of their success.

The most popular course of study is engineering, though interest is also manifested in the arts and natural sciences. The German authorities impose certain restrictions on these courses of study which have to be rigorously observed. They permit no instruction to be given in any matters concerned with radio or communications, and the study of the higher branches of chemistry is prohibited, since it might lead to the use of invisible ink.

Special Rules Applied

These are general restrictions applying to all prisoners' camps, but each separate internment center is liable to have its own special rules. At some camps, for example, certain books by G. Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells are not allowed. Others forbid the poems of James Elroy Flecker. In spite of these difficulties, some camps have already been supplied with as many as 50,000 volumes.

Though the work is organized from Oxford, there is no essential connection between it and Oxford University. The scheme was inaugurated by the Red Cross in London, and carried on from there until last winter's bombing led to evacuation to Oxford. The Master of Balliol, Mr. A. D. Lindsay, assists in the work as carried on from the Bodleian, and Miss Ethel Herdman, formerly Warden of Bedford College for Women, also takes a prominent part in it.

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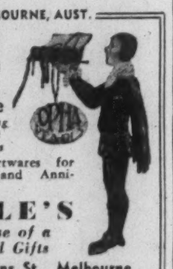
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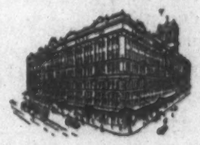
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Rent 'Freezing' in Montreal Puts Moving Day in Discard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The May 1 "moving day" is threatened with oblivion as a result of the recent ruling of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board freezing rentals.

Leases for residences and stores throughout the city usually were made from May 1 each year to April 30 with tenant or landlord giving notice regarding a renewal of the lease on Feb. 1.

This year one may walk miles without seeing a for rent sign. In other years it was not uncommon to see a score or more on both sides of a street in a 15-minute walk.

In former years everyone moved on the first of May, creating no end of confusion and traffic tangles. Every type of conveyance was pressed into service, and it was not rare to see one family moving in while another family moved out of the same house. The day was a boon to truck drivers and operators who asked as much as $15 an hour.

But the Wartime Prices and Trade Board ruling has stopped this, for no landlord may jack up his tenant's rent, not even by 50 cents a month, without the permission of the Board. Furthermore, he may not dispossess the tenant as long as the rent is properly paid at the old rate.

If the landlord wishes to raise the rent in an occupied house, he must fill out a special form in duplicate in which he states his reasons. A copy goes to the tenant. This is then considered by the Board within a few days.

The law further stipulates that should any person contravene or fail to observe the requirements in an endeavor to evade the regulations, he will be liable to a penalty not exceeding $5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

Of the first few hundred cases appealing for rental increases, only a half dozen were allowed. Landlords realize they must have a good claim, in which they can show they are losing money on their properties due to low rentals.

In spite of a landlord's application for an increase of rental a tenant may give his landlord a notice of renewal of the lease before or after he receives notice to vacate.

Should the Board grant the increase in rental to the landlord, the tenant may protest within 10 days.

The plan seems to be working smoothly and landlords appear willing to accept their lot on the understanding that it is a war measure designed to avert inflation. In only one case has the power of the Superior Court been invoked to have a tenant evicted. Should this application be granted, it is believed there will be many others. Many landlords, knowing they have little chance before the Board, believe they would have a chance before the civil courts.

Tenants, however, are sitting tight in most cases, assured that for the duration of the war they will not have to move, even though their leases would not be renewed by the landlord.

Anti-Nazi Units Merge Efforts to Aid Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Amalgamation of two anti-Nazi rescue and relief agencies which since the fall of France have been responsible for the evacuation of 1,200 political and social refugees from Europe was announced here by Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman of the new group, the International Rescue and Relief Committee.

The body, with offices at 2 West Forty-third Street, combines the efforts of the Emergency Rescue Committee and the International Relief Association, with Dr. Charles A. Beard as honorary chairman. Since July, 1940, the groups raised $450,000 to finance their respective activities, and the organization is now awaiting arrival of 50 more refugees expected to make port at New York within the next 10 days.

The Emergency Rescue Committee was formed in July, 1940, under the chairmanship of Dr. Kingdon to evacuate from the Continent anti-Nazi writers, artists, scholars and democratic political leaders, some of whom were sought by the German Gestapo. It raised $341,000 and evacuated more than 850 such refugees of all European nationalities, including Heinrich Mann, Hans Habe, Franz Werfel, Konrad Heiden, Valeriu Marcu, Josef Wittlin, and Marc Chagall.

It sought unsuccessfully to bring to safety Dr. Rudolf Breitschied and Dr. Rudolf Hilferding, German Social Democratic leaders, who were handed over to the Gestapo by the Vichy police in January, 1941.

The International Relief Association, second parent group, was organized in 1933 under the chairmanship of Amos Pinchot, later to be succeeded by Dr. Beard, at the time when the seizure of power by Adolf Hitler forced the first contingent of anti-Nazi writers to flee Germany. During its early years it acted as a relief agency for anti-Nazi refugees in the leading refugee centers of Prague, Paris, Stockholm, and Geneva. Relief was extended to more than 2,000 refugees during this time.

With the fall of France its labors turned to evacuation channels and it has brought out more than 400 refugees, using approximately $100,000 subscribed by the American public. It has also assisted a large proportion of Spanish Republican refugees to find refuge in Latin-American countries.

Tammany to Retain Name and Wigwam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Decision by the Tammany Executive Committee to lease Tammany Hall in Union Square was announced here today. The action was seen as indicating abandonment of the proposal that the New York County Democratic organization change the name of Tammany and adopt another name that does not carry too many reminders of the past.

Announcement that the Executive Committee would take over the Wigwam was made following a meeting of the body here late yesterday, when Charles H. Hussey, Chairman, was authorized to sign the lease, which will be effective from Feb. 1. The Tammany Society, owner of the ornate building, has reduced the rent from $10,000 a year to $400 a month.

The lease ends, for the time being, it was held, the movement to sell Tammany Hall, which members of the Tammany Society recently authorized.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

If Only One of Those Shells Would Ricochet

Knott, Dallas Morning News

Japanese Fisherman

Thomas, Detroit News

All-Out Production

Landon Urges 'All-Out' War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Alf M. Landon, Republican Presidential candidate in 1936, sees widespread dissatisfaction throughout the country with the Democratic Administration now in its third term in Washington. He holds that the people are "not satisfied with the way the war is being conducted," and finds more complacency in Washington than anywhere else in the United States. His view of the situation grows out of talks he has had with many persons in all sections of the country.

"I talked with an Iowa Editor, for example," Mr. Landon said, "and he told me that in every filling station and drug store they were talking about the activities of Mrs. Roosevelt and the failure of the Administration to support Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

"What the country wants is an all-out effort to win the war. Good isn't good enough. What the people want is something better than we have been getting. Labor as a whole and the farmer as a whole have been putting their shoulders to the wheel. The farmers are doing a wonderful job of production and industry is surpassing all records."

Mr. Landon declared the "bottleneck" was in Washington and that "something should be done about it."

In Great Britain, a government falls if it fails to produce results," he continued. "Here opposition can be expressed only at regular elections. It is easier for those dissatisfied with the Administration to vote for Republican candidates for Congress than it would be to vote to oust the Administration. I look for Republican gains because the only way the average citizen can give concrete expression to a desire to spur the Administration to greater effort will be to vote for Republican candidates.

"The people are tired of the boondoggling that is going on, not so much because of the waste of money as because of the waste of time and effort."

Miami Producing A Major Part Of All Private Pilots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami not only has become the commercial air hub of the western hemisphere, but a large portion of the private pilots, vital to the Nation's second line of defense, are being produced here.

In a climate where every day is a flying day, lawyers, doctors, storekeepers, society girls, housewives, all have made successful pilots and more are learning every day in the seven schools and private flying clubs operating in the Miami area.

Out at Municipal Airport, Lieut. Van H. Burgin, manager of the Enbry-Riddle land and sea plane schools, reports that flight instruction for private students has jumped 500 per cent within the last year. The same proportion holds good at other schools and in the clubs, officials advise.

The majority of the students at the schools here are in the younger age group. Some of them soloed in two weeks, others in a month. A private license requires about three or four months' work; a commercial, six to 10 months, and it takes from eight to 12 months to become an instructor.

Why do all these people fly?

Might as well ask why a fish swims, Mr. Burgin believes. The whole world has turned air-minded, he said. Aviation has opened up new vistas in which they may carve their own niches by ability alone. Their special abilities in the air may be of some value to their country in the emergency. Besides, there is always the fun in it.

But whatever the motive for taking up flying, all these private pilots are ready today to take to the air for serious defense work if and when they may be called upon to do so.

Actor Charles Boyer Becomes U. S. Citizen

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Movie Actor Charles Boyer, native of Figeac, France, became a United States citizen Feb. 13. Superior Judge Paul J. McCormick administered the oath of allegiance.

"This is the greatest honor and privilege of my life," Mr. Boyer said. "I took out my first paper when this country was at peace, and now that she is at war I want to do my part as an American citizen."

Tin Ban Marks Doom Of Costume Jewelry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The end of costume jewelry for the duration of the war became a virtual certainty today when the War Production Board froze all supplies of tin and tin-bearing materials now held by manufacturing jewelers—an amount estimated at 1,000,000 pounds.

Jewelers already have been forbidden to use lead and copper, other than supplies on hand. As of March 31, they will be prohibited from using even these supplies.

Victory Program Mapped By Nation's Boys Clubs

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—A national Boys Club victory program, to prepare 350,000 boys for service to their country, was announced today by former President Hoover, Board Chairman of the Boys' Clubs of America.

The program, announced after a meeting of club executives from throughout the nation, includes placing the clubs' $20,000,000 and 300 buildings and equipment at the disposal of soldiers and sailors.

Uruguay Promises to British A Status of Nonbelligerency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Gen. Alfredo Baldomir, President of Uruguay, has promised early concession of nonbelligerent status for Great Britain. He gave this undertaking in reply to a British note of appreciation on the breaking of national relationships with the Axis powers.

The President told the British Minister that, in breaking with the Axis, he complied with an "imperative duty, interpreting the will of the Uruguayan people, singularly strong and disinterested in the defense of their ideals."

Never were truer words spoken of a people. None other, in any part of the globe, not even where ideals have been under fire, has been more sincere in support of the Allied cause, from the beginning of the war.

Tribute to English Race

In promising the British nonbelligerent rights—a valuable concession for the British whose cruisers in the South Atlantic frequently call at Montevideo—General Baldomir paid a tribute to the virtues of the English race, its bravery and sacrifice under enemy fire and its civilizing influence.

In granting the United States nonbelligerent rights and promising these for Great Britain—not to mention the rupture of Axis relationships and long-established, stern control of potential "fifth columnists"—Uruguay knows that it is inviting reprisals from the enemy. It knows, too, that of all South American republics it is perhaps the most exposed to "hit and run" raids.

In these circumstances the Uruguayan people are happy to know that rapid progress has been made in supplying its Government with defense materials. General Baldomir has told them that pursuit planes and anti-aircraft batteries are included in the first North American shipment under the recently-granted defense credit of $17,000,000. There will arrive, too, a flotilla of small but strongly-armed naval units. These are for coastal patrol.

U. S. Supplying Machinery

Several artillery batteries are on the way. These will be useful, because coastal defense has been neglected and it is this department which calls for most urgency today, if aircraft are excepted. General Baldomir declared that the United States had been generous and thoughtful in allocating priorities to Uruguay.

Another proof of North American consideration for this country is the priority of manufacture and shipment granted for the machinery being supplied the big Rio Negro hydro-electric power station. This was begun by Germany, under a grandiose power plan for Uruguay, but work was stopped by the interruption of supplies at the outbreak of war.

The British made several exceptions for South American powers who had ordered material from Germany before the war and probably would have done so for Uruguay, but, after the Battle of the River Plate, when this country was alleged to have discriminated against the Graf Spee and, by its interpretation of international law, alleged to have contributed to its self-destruction, there was no question of the Germans shipping any material even if the British granted an exemption. So the United States is now coming to the rescue, and Uruguay will be able to complete its Rio Negro electrification program.

The Government intends to ask Congress for authority to increase the standing Army and to include 500 extra men for the marine police. It has also requested summary powers for the Cabinet to decree expropriation of property where essential for national defense. This action followed difficulties in obtaining land for an airport near Montevideo.

The weakness of Uruguay in air defense facilities was revealed by the official admission that it is the only country in South America not possessing an adequate military airport for heavy bombers.

Sound Basis Sought for Postwar Planning

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Pearl Harbor blanketed for a time, but hasn't by any means entirely sidetracked, postwar planning in the United States. Like London, which began thinking about the best way to rebuild even before the rubbish of its bombed buildings was hauled away, this nation knows that while the primary job now is to win the war, peace will come sooner or later and that peace must be prepared for now.

The recent 85,000-word report by the National Resources Planning Board correlating postwar plans under consideration by many governmental and private agencies, and stressing the need for postwar full employment and security, epitomizes one phase of this long-range thinking, the collective, organized sort.

On the other side is the spontaneous kind of looking ahead in the lives today of individual citizens. One supports the other, in a sort of cycle, but the over-all tone is determined by that individual reaction.

Of Vast Importance

The ultimate importance of all this will be seen in the specific steps adopted and made effective. Just now there is importance in the mere fact that so much of this kind of thinking exists.

An article entitled "Control Over Industry Is a Permanent Policy," in the United States News of May 30, last year, said in part: "This time the defense emergency is viewed as a lesson in government planning, and in organizing defense machinery a definite pattern of permanent controls is being drafted."

But Charles E. Merriam, in the American Planning and Civic Annual, 1940, points out that "we can plan to be free as well as plan to be unfree."

"The basis of planning," he insists, "is not autocracy, totalitarianism, or violence, but is intelligent co-operation."

At any rate, the Federal Works Agency and the National Resources Planning Board have joined in what they call the Public Work Reserve, by which a nationwide reservoir of needed public works is being developed to meet the postwar emergency. Under this plan, states and cities are asked to co-operate by working out definite plans for construction projects which can be started up on order so as to fit into a depression-cushioning program.

Public Work Reserve

The idea of a public work reserve was brought up first in Congress in 1919. In 1923 the principle of planned public construction had leadership support. In 1926 legislation provided that the "Secretary of the Treasury shall take into consideration the stabilizing effect governmental construction policy may exert upon general employment and industrial activity." A bill covering the same idea was again introduced in Congress in 1931. Nothing much was done along this line, however, until well after the depression following the 1929 crash was under way.

The main objectives of this present long-term capital budgeting program are: (1) Accumulation of an immediate listing of needed public projects as a reserve to absorb post defense unemployment; (2) To assist state and local governmental units to make preliminary studies and surveys for selected important projects; (3) To provide assistance to state and local governmental units in assembling data, and in preparing long-range improvement programs based upon actual need, and to relate state and local programs of federal agencies with similar programs of Federal construction.

"This program," points out Charles P. Casey, Illinois WPA Administrator, "has two distinct advantages: first, it is undertaken definitely and deliberately at a time when the Nation's resources are being heavily taxed in order to be prepared, as never before, to cushion the economic and industrial shock that necessarily follows a war preparation effort; second, it will bring into play and into full co-operation with the program the best efforts of all existing and functioning planning bodies everywhere, both local, state, and national, in preparation of a sound, well-rounded-out program of work."

But to get out of the governmental field entirely, business—big and little—is showing signs of having learned from the last debacle the need for wise planning. In an article entitled "Post-War Planning" the magazine Business Week reported as follows:

"If the 1941 research budgets adopted by 20 representative manufacturers are fair criterions, there's better postwar planning going on now. According to confidential figures released by them to Business Week they planned, on the average, to spend 1.996 per cent of gross income from the 1941 sales of non-defense products, as compared with 1.95 per cent in 1940, and an average of 1.78 per cent during each of the five 'normal' years preceding. Highest figure for 1941 is 5 per cent, adopted by both a builder of heating and air-conditioning equipment and a manufacturer of pharmaceuticals and toilet goods. Lowest is 0.25 per cent, representing the experimental effort of the maker of a well-standardized line of nickel candies. But some of the smallest percentages come to big sums of money."

Representing the farmers' viewpoint is a recent statement by Edward O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation: "To our sorrow in the past we have disregarded the injunction to prepare for war in the days of peace; let us not now make the mistake of disregarding the converse of that injunction, namely, to prepare for peace in the days of war."

Government Brakes

Governmentally applied "brakes" such as the limitations on installment buying, price ceilings, high taxation, reserve bank loan restrictions—these are not just war or defense measures. They are the means of forestalling inflation, which is a very effective way of forestalling the deflation which follows an inflation. All these touch individual Americans in varying degrees. It all fits into the larger picture of a nation which apparently learned a lesson from the last war and the last depression, a nation which is determined to see that it does not happen here again.

Rowland Egger, Director of the Budget of Virginia, sums up the financial planning job in this way: "Financial planning must be simultaneously attacked along two lines; first, short-term, fiscal planning to win the war; second, long-term fiscal planning to avoid losing the peace."

Some may think that fiscal planning is just a matter for the city or state treasurer to worry about. On the contrary, it is as much a responsibility of the plain, ordinary citizen. For he, collectively, spends far more than do governmental units. And it's his spending and saving, his financial habits, his financial foresight, that will determine the course of the whole national economic machine.

"We may reach the point where we can afford to have two chickens in every pot," says one observer, "but at that point we should put in just one, and save the money intended for the other."

Advantages in Retrenchment

This retrenchment during a business boom does two things: first, by reducing the amount of money in circulation it helps avoid inflation, which means higher and higher prices, leading to a top-heavy structure that inevitably topples over; second, it provides a back-log of both consumer demand and consumer purchasing power, which, when properly applied after a deflationary threat appears, tends to stop such a movement and thus smooths out the whole process.

Organization of effort in this direction is obviously fitted well into the governmental machine, chiefly at the municipal level.

"Cities," says Carl H. Chatters, Director of the Municipal Finance Officers Association, "ought to adopt the pay-as-you-go policy at the present time for several reasons. In the first place such a policy can best be started in prosperous times. In the next place, communities which reduce instead of increase their bonded debt will have funds available when the next depression hits."

A study of long-term spending programs of some 30 cities, published by the Milwaukee Municipal Reference Library, shows pay-as-you-go undertakings have been sponsored by finance officers, mayors, city managers, commissions, planning boards, and public works officials. Until 1930 the usual practice was to prepare programs for a fixed period, five to 10 years. Since then though most of the successful plans have been of the continuous type.

The Municipal Finance Officers Association urges, specifically, that cities adopt some such program as this: curtail public improvements except where expansion is needed for defense. Maintain facilities in first-class shape. Adopt a pay-as-you-go policy. Balance local governmental budgets. Enforce collection of taxes.

The presence of munitions plants in Tennessee has spurred a kind of planning which is aimed not only at ironing out the kinks brought about by a sudden industrial expansion in areas developed along other lines, but at guiding growth along orderly lines to obviate sudden dislocations after the emergency.

New Industries Sought

Gov. Homer M. Adkins, of Arkansas, in looking about for new industries for his State, has, he says, watched particularly for the kind that can be converted to normal domestic use after the war emergency.

Public construction isn't the only field of course in which plans for the peace to come may be made. The Nebraska State Department of Education has a committee working on a long-time program with a view to building up fundamental courses on the teaching of the American way, as a means of preparing youth to cope with the problems which may arise out of the post-war crisis.

Detroit is co-operating fully with the Federal Government in its public work reserve scheme, and plans to take part in a five-county project, involving a roadway and system of recreation centers along the valleys of the Clinton and Huron Rivers.

Kansas City is finding its zoning control, long in force, a big help in planning future capital improvements. Here is an instance where post-war planning is superimposed, without any disruption, on a well-founded system of normal, long-range planning.

Air Ferry Pictured To British Royalty

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 14

King George and Queen Elizabeth heard first hand yesterday the stories of the men who ferry American-made bombers to Britain.

Their Majesties visited an air transport auxiliary headquarters. Several American fliers were there and talked with the royal visitors. Also present were some of the women who ferry planes between air stations in Britain.

U. S.-Made Engine Proves Its Worth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Mute but dramatic testimony that American war material has what it takes when it gets to the fighting front, is supplied by a veteran Allison liquid-cooled aircraft engine which saw heroic service in an RAF fighter plane in Libya, and which has just been received in this country.

It is one of several thousand Allison engines in United States Army and RAF overseas service and the first to come "back home" to be exhibited to Allison workers.

Officials of the Allison Division of General Motors were permitted to disclose that, after long service, the RAF plane powered by this engine was finally bullet-riddled, five shots going into the nose of the engine, but the pilot was able to land the ship without othewise damaging the engine.

When unpacked for fumigation the crate containing the engine was found to contain a sign, laboriously printed by somebody in the RAF on cardboard, evidently from a food carton, advising Allison factory workers in this country that Allison engines are "giving magnificent service," and that the Royal Air Force in Libya is now fighting behind these engines continuously.

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Battleship vs. Plane: War Is Test

Continued from Page 1

bomber or a torpedo plane depending on how it is equipped, but for any particular attack it will carry either bombs or torpedoes. The dive bomber is a plane constructed to withstand the enormous stresses set up in diving almost straight down with wide-open throttle and then pulling out of the dive when going 600 or more miles an hour. The dive bomber can release its bombs at high level if desired, but it thereby defeats the function for which it was designed.

There never has been any question about a sufficiently heavy bomb or a sufficient number of lighter bombs being able to sink an unarmored or a lightly armored ship, but the heavy-armored deck of the battleship still renders it immune to being sunk by bombs unless the fortuitous hit down a smoke pipe occurs, and the chances of such a hit again occurring is a matter involving higher mathematics.

Bombs Curb Efficiency

Bombs can and do wreck a battleship's superstructure and gun mountings, and a sufficient number of them can make any battleship a helpless hulk insofar as fighting efficiency is involved.

The effect of the plane-carried torpedo on any ship, battleship or otherwise, is the same as that of a torpedo from any other source, and if the ship's water-tight integrity is destroyed, it will sink. Other things being equal, the longer the ship, the more torpedo hits are necessary to destroy its buoyancy and sink it.

From what information has been made public about the Pearl Harbor episode, and the British catastrophe near Singapore, the battleships involved were sunk by plane-carried torpedoes.

In both instances the theoretically approved technique of airplane attack appears to have been used.

This technique involves the almost simultaneous use of all three forms of attack by planes. First, the high-level bombers let go their loads. In anticipation of the confusion attendant on hits being made, dive bombers deliver their attack, and while excitement and distracted attention holds sway, the torpedo planes drop down and let drive.

Smoke Screen Lacking

The one element missing from the theoretically perfect attack appears to have been the absence of smoke-screen planes. These planes have the duty of streaking by, trailing a cloud of smoke several hundred feet high, behind which the torpedo planes can safely settle to within less than a hundred feet of the water preliminary to releasing their weapons, gauging their targets by the masts of ships and the streams of tracer bullets being fired at other planes.

As a defense against plane attacks, ships must rely on their own planes, guns, and maneuverability.

The fighter plane affords the best protection, but unless a ship is in the vicinity of its own shore-based aircraft, fighters must come from a carrier, and carriers are few and far between. Small seaplanes carried by battleships and cruisers are useless when pitted against land or carrier-based planes, due to lack of speed and maneuverability. Their function is limited to scouting and controlling the long-range fire of parent ships against surface targets. As with other forms of antiair defense, protecting planes do not necessarily have to down their opponents. Naturally such an issue is the goal, but if attacking planes are sufficiently inconvenienced, the timing and accuracy of their attack are disrupted enough to insure misses.

However, although command of the air may nominally be attained, the sky is high and wide, and plane attacks may drive through.

Ships' guns for antiair defense run from the 5-inch shell gun to the .50 caliber machine gun. Three-inch and 5-inch guns fire explosive shells designed to keep level bombers high in the air and thereby reduce the accuracy of bombing. The 5-inch hurtles its projectiles well above 25,000 feet, which is the maximum altitude at which accuracy is claimed for the secret bomb sight used by the United States.

Three-Inch Gun Used

Against dive bombers, rapidity of fire must be had. The interval of time elapsing from the beginning of a dive from say 20,000 feet to the release of a bomb at 2,000 feet is only 20 to 30 seconds. The .50 caliber solid bullet machine gun was developed to meet this need, but proved to be inadequate. The 1.1-inch, 20 m.m. and now the Bofors multiple-mounted 40 m.m. explosive shell machine guns have been adopted. The latter has an effective verticle range of only some 10,000 feet, and as dive bombing became more and more successful, the 3-inch aitiair gun began to come into favor for use against this type of attack.

This gun has a very high velocity, and its fire can be directed against the dive bomber before it peels off to dive. The latter must then come right down through a cone of fire already established.

Another form of gun protection is the antiair defense ship. Some years ago the British inaugurated this type of armament, and equipped a number of small cruisers with batteries entirely composed of antiair guns. Although several of them have fallen victims to Nazi air attack, the idea seems to have been considered sound, and the United States has projected a number of similar vessels, several of which have been placed in service.

These ships, one of them being the recently commissioned Atlanta, carry main batteries of sixteen 5-inch all-purpose guns mounted in turrets, and formidable arrays of machine guns. They displace 6,000 tons, and are very fast and maneuverable. Their function is to accompany a fleet or task force and make the air above too hot for airplanes.

Maneuverability Its Defense

Maneuverability of a ship is another means of foiling air attack. In general the larger a ship, the less its maneuverability. The battleship has difficulty in getting out of its own way, and many large carriers are little better in this respect; consequently, they make fine targets for bomb and torpedo attack. Modern cruisers and destroyers are designed to increase or decrease speed quickly, and to spin around like tops. These vessels often can avoid bombs or torpedoes if appropriate action is taken at the right time.

The whole matter of plane versus ships boils down to local conditions. The Prince of Wales, one of the most modern of battleships, succumbed to plane attack, whereas the carrier Illustrious survived. In one case the attack was overwhelming and no protection was afforded by planes. In the other, the attack was limited and planes gave some protection. In neither case was gun fire or maneuvering able to prevent the plane attack.

The answer seems to be that to afford the best protection against enemy planes, provision must be made for having one's own planes available and in use in sufficient number.

From the Orient

Associated Press

Arrives With American Refugees

Mrs. Carleton Lester of San Francisco, one of 28 Americans who arrived in New York yesterday from Penang and Singapore. These refugees criticized the British in the Far East for failure to notify them they were evacuating Penang and for their carelessness and complacency in the defense of Singapore.

Japanese Parachutists Land in Sumatra

Continued from Page 1

Palembang, 250 miles from Batavia, but Dutch defenders were declared officially to be more than holding their own and killing parachutists by the dozens.

There was no immediate indication whether the sky troops had seized oil fields in the region before the Dutch could destroy them, or whether an attempt would be made to defend the fields now that Allied reinforcements have arrived in the Indies.

The Japanese also were reported pressing down closer to Java from the North and the Dutch Command said there were unofficial reports that Bandjermasin, Capital of South Borneo, had been occupied by the invaders.

The Dutch already had carried out careful destruction at the town on the South Borneo Coast just across the Java Sea from Batavia and the big Surabaya naval station.

The attack on Palembang was described officially as the first confirmed Japanese use of parachutists in five weeks of operations against Netherlands Indies territory. It also was the first land operation on the 1,000-mile long island.

Re-enforcements—their number not disclosed—have reached Java. The Australian Radio announced that Australian and other British Imperial troops have landed at the Capital of Batavia.

Japanese warships and supply vessels were reported along the coast of New Britain, Japanese-occupied island just east of New Guinea, the Melbourne Radio said.

Singapore:

British Imperial defense forces were declared officially today to be "disputing every enemy attempt to advance further toward the heart of Singapore Town" in dogged resistance against fierce Japanese attack.

London reported that the heaviest fighting centers were around reservoirs. It is probable the British hold the southern water basin while the Japanese possess the northern one, military commentators said.

Singapore Radio reports, however, claimed the reservoirs on the island still were in British hands.

Informed sources expressed belief that loss of the reserviors would not affect the stand of the British garrison immediately.

Advices from Batavia, in the Netherlands East Indies, said the Singapore Radio still was on the air Friday night, thus indicating that the City itself was in British hands up to that time.

The Singapore announcer said British batteries were pouring a rain of fire into the Japanese—400 shell an hour striking the invaders' lines in one sector alone. Japanese guns answered with a heavy bombardment of the city.

It is understood that British positions have been stabilized and that British counterattacks in the Jurong area, about seven miles northwest of the City, have met with some success.

The $150,000,000 Seletar Naval Base, which the British abandoned early in the Battle of Singapore Island, has been occupied by the Japanese. Japanese planes were said to have set fire to several British ships in Singapore Harbor.

An unusual atmosphere prevailed. Almost everyone seemed buoyant and full of hope that the ordeal through which the City is passing soon would end successfully for the defending forces.

Shops and food stalls opened early and did a brisk business. Many large commercial houses remained open as usual.

No panic was caused by the Japanese shelling and by Japanese planes roaring overhead.

The Singapore Free Press—the only newspaper still being published here—carried this banner headline today on its single sheet: "Singapore Must Stand; It Shall Stand—Governor."

A subheading on the news of the fighting read: "Tribute to garrison of Singapore."

In view of the danger of bombing, inhabitants of congested areas have been advised to disperse by day as far as possible into open spaces near the City where they can conceal themeslves from observation from the air, and to return home at dusk.

All public roads, gardens, and private houses have been thrown open for this purpose. The public is advised for its own safety to move by side roads and lanes rather than by main roads.

The British Radio said that more than 7,000 of the 10,000 European women and children in Singapore had been removed from the island before the end of January. The broadcast was heard here by CBS.

Dispatches from Singapore the past week have told of British and Dutch boats steaming out of the base with other hundreds of women and children.

Philippines:

Heavy artillery dueling on the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines and resumption of Japanese siege firing on the Corregidor fortifications were reported by the War Department, in Washington.

The report said that "in some sections of the front, enemy troops are entrenching their positions."

This might mean that the Japanese were settling down to a long siege of General MacArthur's defenders on Bataan Peninsula despite the large numerical superiority of the invaders.

The Japanese were said to be sending wave on wave of dive bombers against the American-Filipino forces on Bataan Peninsula, presumably in an attempt to soften the defenses for new infantry onslaughts.

Two bombers, a War Department communiqué said, were shot down by American antiaircraft guns.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur advised, too, that the Japanese aircraft had inflicted heavy losses on some of their own troops mistaken for the American-Filipino Army.

Victims of the erroneous bombing were identified as elements of the 122nd Regiment of Lieut. Gen. Akira Nara's Division, one of the six divisions facing and overwhelmingly outnumbering General MacArthur's Army.

The identification placed the attack on the defenders' right flank, joining Manila Bay, presumably in the vicinity of Pilar. Here the same regiment was mauled Feb. 2, along with two others in one phase of the latest large-scale attack made against General MacArthur's lines.

The Japanese have been obliged to take new precautions against attacks by the defenders' guerilla air force, whereas the Americans and Filipinos must be continuously on the alert against enemy bombers, and quick to take cover in fox holes and camouflaged shelters. Consequently, the mistake bombs likely caused much heavier casualties than those aimed at American-Filipino positions.

The air attack was accompanied by aggressive enemy patrol action which resulted in sporadic small-scale fighting.

Burma:

Military trucks poured fresh Chinese veterans into Burmese bases today while British Imperial troops fought to hold the lower Salween River line against a second strong Japanese attempt to cross that strategic stream at Paan.

Thousands of other soldiers of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's legions were reported on the way—reinforcing a vanguard which hiked in recently from south Kwangsi Province to man eastern frontier gorges and bolster the Allied stand against Japanese striking toward Rangoon and the Burma Road.

Cheers for "Chiang, King George, and Roosevelt" greeted the latest arrivals, well-equipped members of General Chiang's original army, on their motorized march from the Chinese border.

Extension of a foothold gained west of the lower Salween by the occupation of Martaban was a Japanese objective in the new drive in the jungles about Paan, 30 miles to the north.

A British communiqué described the fighting as fierce. The savage combat followed by 24 hours the frustration of the first Japanese onslaught at Paan by a bayonet counterattack.

Air squadrons were active Feb. 13 in the embattled Salween Estuary zone, about 80 miles due east of Rangoon.

The Royal Air Force said Japanese fliers had "attacked our land forces in the Martaban area."

"In support of these forces, Allied fighter aircraft attacked enemy communications in the Moulmein area," the RAF communiqué reported, referring to the Japanese-occupied city of Moulmein across the estuary about 10 miles south of Martaban.

The Civil Defense Commission announced without detail that "there were air raids on a town in Central Burma," Feb. 12. A 24-hour period of quiet was noted in the Rangoon area.

Macassar:

The harbor district of Macassar, chief port of Celebes, has been set aflame by the Dutch defenders and the torch also has been put to other vital areas in the south of the island—the area which the Japanese are seeking to consolidate as a base for the expected attack on Java.

This was announced today by the N. E. I. Command with the observation: "The enemy will not find anything of use to him."

China:

More than 10,000 Japanese troops in a three-day offensive to dislodge Chinese forces from Southern Shantung have encountered fierce Chinese resistance, it was reported from Chungking, and both sides are suffering heavy casualties.

In the battle, the biggest now going on in China, the Japanese are attacking Chinese based in the Tayi Mountains, southeast of Tsinan, east of the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad and south of the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway.

The Japanese were intent on removing the threat to the latter railway which has been dynamited repeatedly by the Chinese.

Five Japanese columns, each consisting of about 2,000 troops, were said to be converging on the Chinese mountain base from the east, south, and southwest.

New Jersey Inquiry Explores Pros And Cons of One-House Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 14—Arguments for and against a single house Legislature as a substitute for the present two-branch system are being heard by the commission studying revision of the State Constitution. Memoranda have have been assembled on both sides of the question.

Advocates of the unicameral plan adopted a few years ago in Nebraska contend that it eliminates red tape, compels needed changes in the legislative committee system and results in greater efficiency. Opponents hold modernization of the persent New Jersey system would accomplish the same results.

One of the criticism of the two-house idea as it functions in New Jersey is aimed at the Senate, being charged that it represents counties rather than population. For just this reason it should be retained, dissenters reply, since, they hold, it serves as a balance of power between city and county interests.

With respect to the Nebraska experience, which admittedly has been too brief to provide a fair comparison, opponents declare that it is designed primarily for States, unlike New Jersey, of relative uniformity in distribution and interest. In this connection, a statement by Lieut. Gov. William E. Johnson of Nebraska is recalled in which he said he "could not, in conscience, offer it as a solution to the legislative problems of every State," adding that "it works in Nebraska because our population is small, predominantly agrarian."

Memoranda favoring the two-house system stress that it has been successful because it adheres to the wise formula of divided power, forces dual consideration of every question and is representative of the whole people rather than just a majority.

The commission is nearing the end of its legislative studies and is about to begin consideration of the executive and judicial branches of government.

U. S. Official Asks Arrest Of Chauffeur for Heil

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13 (AP)—United States Attorney B. J. Husting said today that he had asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to arrest Johannes Bernhart Nauman, gardener and chauffeur for Gov. Julius P. Heil, on a charge of being an enemy alien deemed dangerous to the internal security of the nation. Mr. Nauman, a German, has been the Governor's chauffeur and gardener at his Milwaukee home for 11 years.

Mr. Husting said he acted on authority sent to him from Washington.

Call Growing For Bolder War Efforts

Continued from Page 1

that the President was not following the advice of his military aides.

Senator Lee specifically asked what made Senator Tydings think the President "is not taking the advice."

"I did not say the President did not take it," he replied. "I simply said I should like the assurance that whatever we are doing is in line with whatever the Army and Navy 100 per cent want done to win the war."

Senate Takes Action

Although yesterday the White House announced that it was about to proceed to dismantle the personnel of civilian government agencies which could be spared for defense work, the Senate Appropriations Committee a few hours later declined to consider this adequate assurance. It approved the following resolution:

"To make a full and complete investigation of the number of employees in the various executive departments and governmental agencies that can be released from their normal activities and transferred to, or used by, defense agencies, either for temporary periods or for the duration of the war, with a view to expediting and intensifying the war effort, reducing governmental expenses, and improving the serious situation with respect to housing facilities and office accommodations."

Advocates of this resolution put their support for it on the ground that "this Government is an overgrown monstrosity from top to bottom, an extravagant, wasteful bureaucracy in the midst of the whole war prosecution," that even now "domestic bureaus are multiplying and agencies are being expanded which are remote from conduct of the war effort."

Move Is Supported

This resolution, together with the Joint Committee to Investigate Non-Essential Expenditures headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, provides a two-way Senate approach to buttress and stimulate the Administration's own plans to curtail civilian activities not geared to the main war effort.

While many of these criticisms may be exaggerated, it is widely agreed that they are pertinent and are to a considerable degree valid. Friends of the President point out that with the declaration of war the conferences with Mr. Churchill, the sessions with the Combined Chiefs of Staff and with other responsibilities, President Roosevelt has not been free to "convert" the whole Government to defense the way the Government is seeking to convert, say, the automotive industry. This is seen as an understandable situation but tends to confirm the criticism that the President is still not delegating sufficient responsibility and authority to his subordinates.

But hard drive is being put behind the war production program. Mr. Nelson's answer to the Axis blitz-war is an American blitz-production, and in an address before business paper editors and publishers here last night declared that American victory depends to a large extent on what American industry does this year.

"This year—1942—is the critical year in the existence of the United States," the War Production Head declared.

No Time to Lose

"I'm not painting the picture darkly, but I do believe that we who know what American industry can do must look at the situation squarely and see what we can do to make up for lost time.

"We've lost a lot of time because industry was fearful of what might happen after the war if all our productive facilities were overexpanded.

"Let's stop talking about what we'll do when it's all over and start thinking about what we're going to do now to prevent it from being all over for us."

Mr. Nelson reiterated his point that every weapon made now is worth 10 that might be produced next year.

Nelson's Program

Mr. Nelson explained that the attainment of maximum production at once, depended on these three things:

Getting greater production out of the plants now making war goods.

Getting military production of factories and machines now making civilian goods—the conversion of industries to war production.

Enlisting the services of small producers through subcontracts and through prime contracts to groups of small manufacturers who pool their facilities.

"There isn't a single big producer who can't do more than he is doing now if he subcontracts part of the job," he said.

"Industry itself must find the way to do that job. It must not make the mistake of relying on Government to do it, because we in Washington can't possibly do more than part of it.

Day for Laziness Over

"Industry has been lazy on this whole subject, because the job has looked pretty difficult. The day for that sort of laziness has passed.

"Industry's responsibility is great in all of this. The job will take brains and initiative, but we can do it if we go out with a will, and if we stop thinking about what we're going to do to the enemy in 1943 and start thinking about what we're going to do to him in February and March of 1942.

"This country today faces the most giagantic job any country has faced in all history."

British Women's Leader Seeks Closer Ties With U. S.

By Hedwig Auspitz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Park Lane "got it" very badly during some of the heavy air raids. Bombs destroyed many of the houses. The small sitting-room in which this writer talked to Mrs. Rebecca Sieff had its share. Machine-gun bullets, from an air fight overhead, one night smashed the window pane, pierced a heavy silken curtain and stuck in the mirror on the wall opposite.

The women's cause in general, and Jewish women in particular, has been the object of Mrs. Sieff's work for over a quarter of a century.

"I do not think one activity more important than another," Mrs. Sieff explains, "but who should be concerned with the work for Jewish women if not I? Especially now that all Jews conscious of their social responsibilities must do all in their power to bring about a positive constructive solution of the Jewish problem."

Leader in WIZO Work

It is indeed constructive work on which Mrs. Sieff has been engaged for more than two decades, as one of the founders of the London Executive of the Women's International Zionist Organization (WIZO) which has branches all over the world except in the United States where Hadassah is its counterpart. In the eyes of her collaborators Mrs. Sieff is the leading force in the women's Zionist movement in England.

The main items in the WIZO program and policy are due to her vision and she is considered to be a dynamic power behind the work which the Palestinian women have carried out in Palestine. Mrs. Sieff has drawn up plans for the education of women there, "based on the twin demands of agriculture and the home."

Today in Palestine agricultural schools, training farms, domestic science and trade schools, kindergartens, co-operative shops, and a great variety of other necessary institutions, founded by WIZO, are in full swing. When war broke out a fully prepared and equipped army of women land and industrial workers, and workers on the kitchen front were ready.

Agricultural Program

The agricultural side of the pioneering work in Palestine is Mrs. Sieff's chief care. It has also been her responsibility to transfer and settle a thousand agricultural workers in Great Britain from Nazi Germany whose dream it is one day to go to Palestine. As an expert in the agricultural training of women, Mrs. Sieff was elected to represent Palestine on the executive of the Associated Country-women of the World. She is now keenly interested in the investigations which the A. C. W. W. have already initiated on postwar feeding problems.

Although in the Zionist movement women were supposed to have complete and equal rights, Mrs. Sieff felt women "were not participating enough in higher councils or sharing responsibility and guidance in matters of higher politics." She therefore began the "separatist" movement within this organization.

To their "equal-pay-for-equal-work" battle English women have recently added their protest against the Government's decision to pay to war-injured women 25 per cent less compensation than is paid to men. As chairman of the Women's Publicity Planning Association (WPPA) Mrs. Sieff arranged for and presided at an open-air demonstration held in Trafalgar Square, where a large crowd was appealed to by Viscountess Astor, Dr. Edith Summerskill, both members of Parliament, and Harriet Cohen, well-known pianist, to repeal this injustice. The British Federation of Business and Professional Women enjoy Mrs. Sieff's collaboration and the International Women's Service Groups in Great Britain have availed themselves of her advice.

In order to strengthen the ties between the Jewish communities in the democracies, Haddassah and the United Palestine Appeal have invited Mrs. Sieff to participate in their campaign through the United States and Canada. Mrs. Sieff hopes, however, also to meet very many of those women engaged in agriculture, business and in the professional world with whom she feels herself so closely connected.

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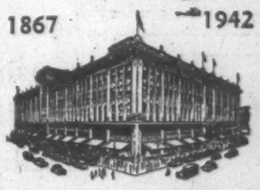
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Italian Air Line Fails to Gain Argentine Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—An attempt of "Lati"—the Italian air line interested in South America—to obtain Argentine assistance in re-establishing a disguised Axis service to Europe has failed. It was discouraged from the beginning of the move and then flatly turned down while the Rio de Janeiro Conference was in session.

"Lati" is the Italian line, which, working in conjunction with the German national companies in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, maintained an Axis air connection with Europe. This ended recently with an American ban on fuel supplies and Brazilian nationalization measures. The difficulty in obtaining fuel supplies also ended the services connecting Argentina and Chile.

Negotiations are now proceeding for the formation of an Argentine-Brazilian company to take over the services abandoned by Condor—the local German operating name—and connecting the two east coast republics and Chile. While these were in their early stage along came Dr. Gonzalo Garcia, legal adviser to "Lati," who proposed to visit Rio de Janeiro to offer the Argentine Foreign Minister, then in the Brazilian capital, and the Brazilian Air Minister, all the "Lati" equipment, including various Savoia-Marchetti trimotored planes, so that the proposed Argentine-Brazilian company could extend to Europe.

Bosch Refused to Act

Dr. Samuel M. Bosch, director-general of civil aviation in Argentina, was supposed to be the go-between, but he refused to have anything to do with the Axis initiative and little was heard of it thereafter. He put Dr. Garcia in his place as a "private individual," thus depriving him of any opportunity of conducting official negotiations.

There is little doubt that this move was the thin end of the wedge to restore Axis trans-Atlantic communications, though Anglo-American influence would probably have been sufficient to prevent the consummation of any such deal, especially after Hugh Dalton, the British Minister for Economic Welfare, had only recently expressed satisfaction at the closing of this "not inconsiderable and irritating leak in the blockade."

As the British Minister pointed out, the leak was between Rome and Argentina, by way of Spanish West Africa, the Cape Verde Islands, and Brazil. The "Lati" air line was not a commercial enterprise. The pilots were members of the Italian Air Force. Their duties included observation and reporting of shipping. It is known that they made reconnaissance flights and were in touch with enemy submarines. So there was special British satisfaction when the Brazilians closed down on the "Condor" and "Lati" combination.

American Service Backed

Far from showing any interest in identification with a service across the South Atlantic, Argentina, through its post office, is advertising the newly started American service across that ocean from Brazil, between Natal and Lisbon, via Bolona. In the knowledge of this arrangement—a fortnightly service is referred to—the Buenos Aires Post Office has decided to accept aerial correspondence for all Europe at sender's risk.

The impossibility of obtaining advance information on these trans-Atlantic crossings in North American machines precludes any public announcements on the subject. The operation of the service is a military secret.

Dr. Bosch has denied that Argentina is interested in acquiring "Lati" equipment, but there seems some substance to the reports that purchases will be made of Condor and Air France effects. Air France sustained a trans-Atlantic service until the collapse of France in 1940. The ground installations of the three companies out of operation have some value, but many of the German, Italian, and French planes are outdated.

The Quilmes and Las Heras radio stations of the Condor company have been closed down in Argentina. The same fate has befallen the Air France's stations. The Posts and Telegraphs Department points out that these were for weather reporting, and, as the services have been suspended, there is no need for their continued operation. It was a minor but well-timed political gesture from Argentina, coming as it did just after the Rio de Janeiro Conference when many appeared disappointed with the national attitude.

Industry Urged to Continue Advertising During War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Industries should continue their advertising programs during wartime, to prevent their suffering in the days after the war, Albert S. Johnson, President of the Southern Union Gas System of Dallas, Texas, declared in a talk before approximately 350 executives of Southern gas companies at the annual convention of the Southern Gas Association here.

"I hear some talk of eliminating our advertising programs, or at least seriously curtailing them," declared Mr. Johnson. "I think this would be one of the most serious mistakes the industry could make. We should by all means continue our advertising programs—directing them more consistently along institutional lines than when we had unlimited appliances to sell."

Mr. Johnson pointed out two reasons for his stand. "In the first place, the people generally need to be constantly reminded of the economy, convenience and cleanliness of our fuel."

"In the second place," he said, "newspapers more than ever need the support of advertising. Revenue is dropping off sharply, industries will be well advised to do whatever they can to help sustain the press," he pointed out.

"After all," continued Mr. Johnson, "we have a free press in this nation only because the newspapers, thanks to advertising, are able to operate without governmental or partisan subsidy. We shall have a free press only as long as that condition continues.

"In this war period the press has had an exceedingly important role to play," declared Mr. Johnson, "for it is the only agency capable of fully awakening our citizens to the seriousness of the war, and to the need of personal sacrifices by all.

"If we want to win the war, the press must continue to publish the news so vitally needed by the public. The press deserves the support of our industry as well as that of all other businesses which are continuing to earn revenue," Mr. Johnson emphasized.

In order to preserve private ownership of public utilities, Mr. Johnson urged that the gas industry should not lower its standards of efficient operation and service because they have more business now than ever before. "Woe to the industry that has incurred disfavor of the public during the war period. It will be the first to face destruction," he said.

"On the other hand, if we measure up to our responsibilities, if we conserve materials—if we economize and avoid waste of money and man power, if we loyally aid all such worthy war movements as the defense bonds sales campaign, the USO, Civilian Defense, and the Red Cross, if we continue to give efficient and courteous service, if we maintain a constructive program of institutional advertising, and if we plan wisely and courageously to meet and solve the problems of this war period, if we do these things at the same time that many other businesses are failing to meet similar tests we will have won the respect and support of the public," Mr. Johnson concluded.

Maryland's Records Preserved on Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 14—Historic records of Maryland, dating back in some cases to 1635, are being copied on microfilm and thus preserved in duplicate so that, if an enemy bombing raid should destroy the State's Hall of Records in Annapolis, the information contained in the relics might not be lost.

The task of photographing thousands upon thousands of pages of official papers and documents is being carried out upon orders of Dr. Morris L. Radoff, Hall of Records archivist. Miss Mary Janney is doing the photographic work.

Maryland has an unusually long list of historic records, which date back to the time of the first Calverts, proprietaries of the Palatinate of Maryland, and continue through the Revolutionary War period with hardly a break.

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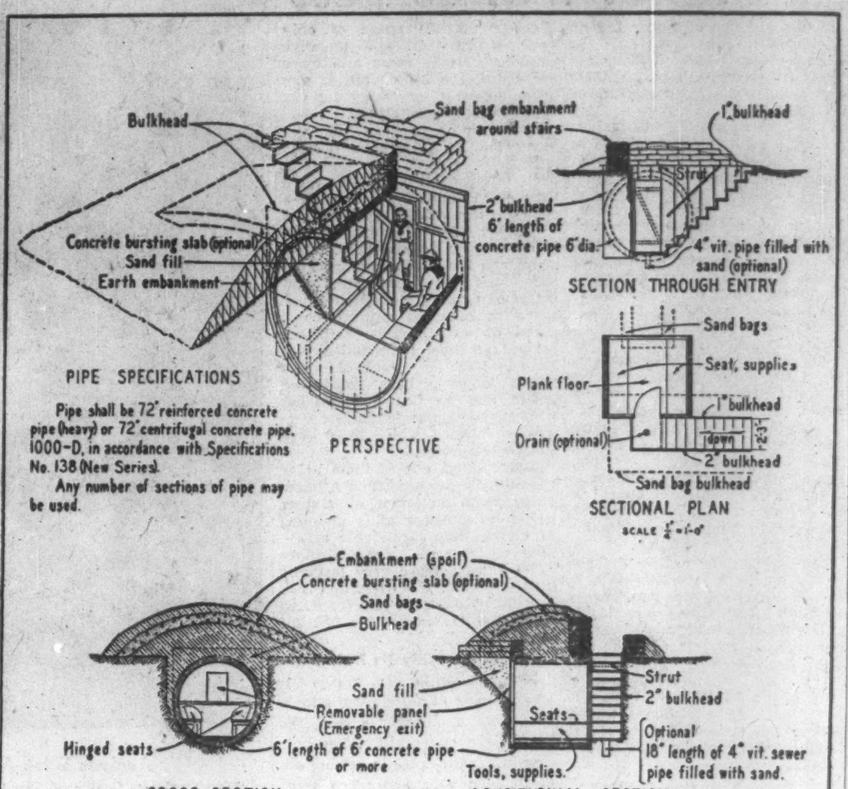

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PREPARED BY T. R. Rice, DEPUTY ENGINEER-MAPS AND RESEARCH
APPROVED BY Chas. Butler, DEPUTY ENGINEER-DESIGN
APPROVED July 15, 1941
CITY ENGINEER

Revised Dec. 10, 1941

Plans Offered for Sale by Los Angeles Defense Council

Los Angeles Sells Plans for Raid Shelters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Plans of "American-style" air-raid shelters are being sold at 40 cents a set by the City's Defense Council, as the closest thing to "official" models yet available.

With contractors beginning to advertise themselves as "specialists" in air-raid shelters, and with architects beginning to include a shelter in some of the larger homes now being designed, the Council made its recommendation within a week of the outbreak of war; although many copies were sold in the first days following, none of the "official" types had been reported as constructed.

Designed for this nation's problem as one distinct from Britain's, the pair of similar shelters (both practically underground models of concrete and earth) was drawn up last July by the City's Bureau of Engineering, and slightly revised on Dec. 10.

Although British experience was studied, the models look more like a four-cylinder type that "will get you there" rather than a more commodious model.

City Seeks to Serve

Because of the likelihood that no enemies at present have bases close enough to sustain attacks longer than a few hours at most, the City believes its recommendations will be "satisfactory," even though the models are not as stanch nor as luxurious as some built by Londoners for all-night use night after night.

By backing its models, the local Council hopes to be of service to residents who want to build their own, and also to allay fear that good protection is beyond reach of the average budget.

Also, the City hopes to encourage residents to remain in their home areas if possible, so as to relieve congestion; thus the Council at present is not publicizing those Class A buildings downtown which are known to be good shelters, because such attention, believes the City, would lead to great danger through congestion of streets during a raid.

One of the two similar models is based on a six-foot length of the familiar storm-drain concrete pipe, of six-foot diameter. The other is based on a semicylindrical shell of poured concrete. Practically buried in the ground, each is protected from above by alternate slaps of concrete and earth.

Wooden Seats for Six

Almost bare, each shelter has seats of wood for six, with a wood stairway entrance, and an emergency exit in the rear. Space is provided for storage of tools. No provision is made for wired lighting or heating. Candles, flashlights, and sweaters or coats will be all that's necessary, believe the officials.

The engineers estimate the materials of the concrete-pipe model will cost $162; if the householder or a neighborhood "shelter bee" doesn't do the job, added costs would be $100 for labor, plus any contractor fee. For the monolithic or poured type, materials are estimated at $135, labor at $142, plus the fee. Plans include enough information for a householder to build his own, it was pointed out.

In defining what the shelters "will" do, the Council in order to dispel any false hopes emphasizes what they "won't" do: they will not withstand direct hits or concussions from near-by hits. They will, however, "be as satisfactory as can be expected," in shielding the occupants from flying shrapnel and falling debris, including walls of the average home.

In announcing the concrete models, the City also disclosed that plans are being drawn by the Building and Safety Department for a possible type to be made of wood, to cost between $30 and $40; if deemed satisfactory, this type will also be recommended later by the Council.

Laura Ingalls Convicted As German Agent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Laura Ingalls was held in Federal jail today, convicted as an unregistered, paid agent of Germany and awaiting sentence that can be as high as two years in prison and $1,000 fine.

Freedom of $7,500 bond ended at dusk last night for the stunt flier pictured by witnesses as a zealous admirer of Hitler and as a bitter, stump-speaking foe of Britain.

After an hour's deliberation the jury decided she was guilty of failing to register with the State Department as a German agent while she received $300 a month from the Nazi Embassy to sow disunity in her America First lectures last year.

Prosecutor Neil Andrews said the Attorney General's Office would resist any plea for suspended sentence or a new trial. Sentence probably will be pronounced next Friday.

In his closing argument Mr. Andrews read from Miss Ingalls' diary such entries as: "The H. M. S. Hood sunk today; sieg heil." To defense contentions that she actually fancied herself as a Mata Hari worming her way into high Nazi circles to learn war secrets for America, Mr. Andrews replied that she never had turned over information to the FBI.

Miss Ingalls heard her own attorney describe her as an egotist and "a bit of a crackpot," driven by a fanatic thirst for adventure through her career as vaudeville dancer, professional stunt flier, holder of a woman's transcontinental speed record, and the only woman to fly solo over the Andes. The defense insisted, however, that her motives were entirely patriotic.

Milady's Barracks In Pastel Shades

Overseas News Agency

TORONTO, Feb. 14—Canada's women "soldiers" will move into barracks for the first time on Feb. 28, but the drabness of army housing will be relieved by pastel shades, built-in mirrors, bathtubs and dressing tables.

The barracks for the Canadian Women's Army Corps, who are taking over more and more non-combatant duties, will be opened at Barrifield, accommodating 200 girls. Other barracks are in preparation at scattered points in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta Provinces.

Recruiting of women for the C. W. A. C. as well as the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force is being stepped up. Officials estimate that at least 30,000 women can be used at present in various army duties, thus relieving the equivalent of two divisions for combatant service.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varia and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last performance Feb. 21.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
All-Russian concert, including condensed "Boris Godounoff," by Cecilia Society Chorus and Brookline Symphony Orchestra. Willis T. Bradley, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery—
Program o Madrigals and Early Instrumental Music, with Virginals and Recorder. 4:30-5:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Ludwig Juht, contra-bass, Edwin Biltcliffe, accompanist. Paul Keaney, French horn. Helen Keaney, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Minstrel Days." 3:25, 6:10, 9.

Exeter—
"Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:05, 4, 7, 10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne and Ray Middleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:38, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Shanghai Gesture, Gene Tierney Walter Huston and Victor Mature. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North, Gracie Allen. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield, Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne and Ray Middleton. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"North to the Klondike," Andy Devine, Lon Chaney, 10:24 a. m., 12:44, 3:23, 5:43, 8:03, 10:13. Stage Show: 11:41 a. m., 2:01, 4:40, 7, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—The Far East Command," "Training Enlisted Men for the U. S. Fleet," "Travel to Cebu," "Historical Maryland," "Hollywood's Picture People," cartoons and latest newsreels.

State—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston and Victor Mature. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"March of Time—Far East Command," "Women in Defense," "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," "Grantland Rice Sportlight," "Picture People," comedy, cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Death at a Broadcast," Ian Hunter. 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 6, 8:30. "Mad Doctor of Market Street." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. "Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:45, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Stick to Your Guns," Hopalong Cassidy. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Belle Starr" Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Mr Celebrity," Doris Day. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:30 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 2, 5, 8. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:35, 6:35, 8:40.
Brookline Village: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:25, 6:35, 9:30. "Stock Pays Off," Rochelle Hudson. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10
Cleveland Circle: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "The Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2 and 8.
University: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:45, 6, 9:30 "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. "Mr. Celebrity," Doris Day and Buzzy Henry. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:35 a. m., 2:18, 6:01, 9:24. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 12:42, 4:25, 8:08.
Codman Square: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia deHavilland. "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 2, 5:31, 9:02. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 4:22, 7:53.
Park: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Hussey. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "International Lady," George Brent. 1:48, 6:04, 9:43. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullivan. 3:53, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Red River Valley," Roy Rogers. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:48, 7:48.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:30, 6, 9. "Swing It, Soldier," Frances Langford and Ken Murray. 4:05, 7:35, 10:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:40, 4:54, 8:08. "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:47, 6:01, 9:15.
Maplewood: "Don Winslow No. 9." 1:55, 4:54, 7:53. "Last of the Duanes," G. Montgomery. 2:15, 5:14, 8:13. "Top Sergeant Mulligan. 3:22, 6:21, 9:20.
Mystic: "Spooks Run Wild," with the East End Kids. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Orpheum: "Texas," William Holden. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. Continuous 12:30-11.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "March of Time." 1:30, 8.
Medford: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "Target for Tonight." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 3:30, 9:15. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Kaaren Verne. 2:05, 6:30, 9:40. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 3:50, 8:10.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. "Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. Stage Show. 2 and 8.
Strand: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Sailors on Leave." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.
Strand: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "International Lady," Ilona Massey. "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downes. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Texas," William Holden. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Sing for Your Supper." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Spooks Run Wild." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "International Lady," George Brent and Basil Rathbone. "Sing for Your Supper," Eve Arden. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and James Gleason. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:30 and 7:30.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:54, 8:04. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2:14 6:40, 9:43.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Deems Taylor's New Opera

By Oscar Thompson

Philadelphia

Deems Taylor's third and latest opera, "Ramuntcho," completed in 1938, has now emerged into the spotlight of public performance, but at the Academy of Music, here in Philadelphia, rather than at the Metropolitan in New York, where "The King's Henchman" had its premiere in 1927 and where "Peter Ibbetson" was first produced in 1931. It was adequately staged by the Philadelphia Opera Company and ably sung by a cast of young Americans under the musical direction of Sylvan Levin. If the production was to be regarded as one of competence rather than brilliance, there was every reason to believe that ample justice had been done the score and that its practical possibilities in the theater had been fairly explored.

The premiere took place on the evening of Feb. 10. A dress rehearsal three days earlier served as a preview and it should be stated that this article is based primarily on that preview. The piano score has been available since last October and aside from the attractions of Taylor's fluent and characteristic orchestration, the printed page gives a very fair idea of how the music sounds in performance. "Ramuntcho" is nothing cryptic, recondite, or esoteric.

To the contrary, "Ramuntcho" is constructed along altogether conventional lines. There are solos, duets, quartets, choruses and the like, as in old-fashioned Italian and French opera. This is much more true of "Ramuntcho" than of either "The King's Henchman" or "Peter Ibbetson," which had more than the semblance of music drama. The text, which is the composer's own, though the subject has been adapted from a novel by Pierre Loti, has been well devised to give melodic music the right of way, whatever may be thought of its vitality or freshness as an operatic story.

Text and music both partake of the romanticism of the last century, though in the technique of the writing the music shares with Taylor's other scores its identification with a slightly later period. Certainly there is nothing about it to prompt the use of the term "modern." There is virtually nothing of dissonance and no obeisance is made to the style of linear counterpoint that enlisted the support of many of Taylor's colleagues when "modernism" was a livelier issue than it is today.

The orchestra "sounds," as it always does in Taylor's work. Though conventional in essence and detail, the scoring of "Ramuntcho" has variety, color, and point. The balance between the voices and the instrumental body is skillfully maintained; the singers' phrases not only come through without seeming to be favored unduly, but, granted sufficiently clear enunciation, the words are more than ordinarily clear. The mating of note and syllable is sensible, with the stresses and accentuations sufficiently like those of normal speech, though it is to be remembered that this is an opera of songlike melodies, not declamation, save as here and there a kind of recitative or song-speech is required to carry on the action and supply a bridge between the set pieces.

The locale of "Ramuntcho" is the Basque country near the Spanish border and the name of the opera is also that of a youth who divides his time between smuggling, playing pelote, and paying court to Gracieuse, sister of Arrochkoa, another smuggler and pelote enthusiast. He, too, has a sweetheart, Pantchika. The young men are shown at their nefarious business and at their favorite pastime, though the pelote match in which Etchezar defeats Biarritz is mostly a matter of cheering spectators standing at the entrance to the field and shouting encouragement to unseen players.

Unfortunately, the young Ramuntcho never had an acknowledged father and the mother of Gracieuse is determined to keep the pair apart. When he is called away for three years as a soldier she intercepts and destroys his letters. Eventually, he returns only to learn that the heart-broken Gracieuse has entered a convent, and, though she still loves him, she will not forsake her vows. Thus a work of a generally sunny nature ends with a tragic—or, as some may view it, a sentimental parting. There is nothing very new or different about the stage action. One feels that one has experienced it all before.

Perhaps the same must be said of the music. Some of the airs—or songs—are close to old-fashioned romantic light opera, an instance being the baritone drinking song allotted to Arrochkoa. Two Basque folk songs are incorporated in the score and the composer has destowed on it an "Ave Maria" that is his own. A dramatic moment of genuine stir is that of an orchestral climax when the mother of Gracieuse rejoices in the girl's decision to enter a convent and forget the presumably false Ramuntcho. Able as is the writing, however, the opera as a whole would seem to have come on the scene rather late for its type of music and story. In the chief roles at the premiere were William Hess, tenor, who sang the titular part; Dorothy Sarnoff, soprano, Gracieuse; Howard Vanderburg, baritone, Arrochkoa; Frances Watkins, soprano, Pantchika; Gabrielle Hunt, contralto, the Mother; and Emma Beldan, soprano, the Mother Superior.

Symphonic Music in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Every other season Mr. Stock and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra demonstrate their ability to stage a tour de force by presenting Glière's Symphony, "Ilia Mourometz," which, it may be added, is also a tour de force on the part of Mr. Glière. Mr. Stokowski has given a performance of the work in Philadelphia, but no other conductor has exhibited the enthusiasm for it that his colleague in Chicago has shown.

Nor is that enthusiasm difficult to understand. "Ilia Mourometz"—probably the longest, and, in places, the loudest symphony ever written—is nevertheless an arresting piece of music. It is replete, not only with numberless and magnificent opportunities for orchestral virtuosity, but it contains genuine inspiration. Possibly only a Russian bred to Muscovite legend can appreciate the epic accomplishments of Mourometz, or bewail that hero's final petrification, to the accompaniment of Glière's astonishing sonorities; but it is certain that common or garden Chicagoans rose up and cheered lustily when Mr. Stock and his players reached the final measure of the score.

The program was graced by two novelties. It began with two pieces, Pastorale and Tarantelle, by Eugene Zádor, who sent them from Hollywood. They may not be immortal music, but their composer has interesting melodic ideas, and his harmonic scheme is interesting without being cacophonous. Moreover Mr. Zádor knows how to turn a pretty effect here and there in the matter of orchestration.

The other novelty was a set of Five Symphonic Etudes, based upon an American tune—"El-a-noy"—and composed by the orchestra's first oboist, Florian Mueller. "El-a-noy" was the melody which Mr. Stock chose last season when he asked 12 local composers each to write a variation upon it, and with them he graced the final concert of the orchestra's golden jubilee. Mr. Mueller was one of the 12 represented, and, it should be said in all fairness, his contribution was the most brilliant of all. Apparently encouraged by the encomiums which his work received, Mr. Mueller determined to win larger and better laurels, and to set an imposing frame around the transmogrification of "El-a-noy" that earlier he had given to the town. There can be no doubt that he won an enviable success. The five "etudes" are written with evident authority, with remarkable understanding of colorful instrumentation, and with musical interest. Only in the slow third variation, which is too long and too diffuse, does the interest begin to sag.

In addition to the works mentioned there was interpreted one—Loeffler's "La Mort de Tintagiles"—that is too seldom heard. For the late Boston master's composition is filled with beauty, and with that atmospheric charm that also is inherent in the little marionette drama by Maeterlinck by which it was inspired. Perhaps one reason why "La Mort de Tintagiles" occurs only infrequently upon the programs is due to the fact that the score contains an important part for the viole d'amour. That instrument was played on this occasion by Milton Preves, who accomplished fastidious work with it.

Symphonic music of admirable quality was dispensed when the History and Enjoyment of Music series offered a concert by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra (Feb. 1) under the direction of Dimitri Mitropoulos. That conductor is clearly one of impressive gifts, one who is able to drill a symphonic organization as well as to interpret its music with conviction.

Mr. Mitropoulos gave a stirring reading to Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler," a work of astonishing power and beauty. He was not less persuasive in the Suite Provençale that Darius Milhaud wrote six years ago for the Venice music festival. Some of the musical material was drawn by the French composer from André Campra, who was born in Provence more than two centuries ago, but the investiture of the whole, its clever harmonization and orchestral effectiveness were Milhaud's own.

Perhaps the highwater mark of the program was Josef Hofmann's performance of the G major piano concerto by Beethoven—a reading in which nobility of tone, musicianly feeling and the deepest comprehension of the master's inspiration were combined. Nor did the orchestra fail to complement Mr. Hofmann's fervid artistry.

A History of Water Color

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The large display on view at the Whitney Museum until Feb. 25, "A History of American Water Color Painting," arranged by the director, Juliana R. Force, with a thoughtful introduction to the catalogue by Alan Burroughs, is as exceptional as it is enlightening.

To indicate its essential character it is necessary to point out that the show is a generously far-flung affair, beginning with the early nineteenth century, "when the possibilities of the medium were beginning to be somewhat fully realized," and continuing all the way down to the immediate present. Also it is interesting to point out that although in a good many instances the display contains only a single example of a painter, groups of paintings by "outstanding exponents" of water color are brought together on a sufficient number of occasions to give a broad rather than a detailed account of the subject.

The museum cites, for example, a small host of relatively unfamiliar artists, men such as John J. Barralet, Mather Brown, Alexander Wilson, Cornelia Ludlow, Thomas Birch, William G. Wall, and David Claypole Johnston, who worked early in the nineteenth century and contributed to the formation of the esthetic character of the period, with interests running strongly to landscape and genre subjects.

* * *

Also, through a number of artists such as Copley, Trumbull, Vanderlyn, and others, it embellishes the summary with the infrequent works in this medium of painters of larger repute in oils, including portraits and historical subjects. There are fascinating things to show for the achievements of these artists and others, who shaped the progress of water color with care.

John James Audubon, the naturalist, who is represented by 11 bird and animal studies, perhaps demonstrates with especial clarity the concentration on technical finish which is the hallmark of success for so many of the early water colorists. Though his flair for the medium was modest, his accomplishments, as already widely known through his masterly published prints, more than justify his minute occupation with the detail of his subject matter. Not until one arrives at Inness, and shortly thereafter, Whistler, in the steadily mounting procession of native talent, does the visitor begin to find water color assuming a richer, more spontaneous flow.

It is exciting to see how finely the museum has illustrated the more prominent pioneer types. The depth and richness Inness gave to his landscapes is brought out, as is the subtle, romantic perception of Whistler's miniature studies. La Farge, who concentrated much on water color in Tahiti and Samoa, is among the artists of the later years of the century whom the museum is presenting with full emphasis.

Further to illustrate the landscape men, such as Wyant and Homer Martin and Thomas Moran, exceptional things have been chosen, such for example as Wyant's "The Swale," from the Addison Gallery, with its generous blending of poetic emotion and accurate formal definition.

* * *

Much of the earlier water color has hitherto lain outside the range of investigation customary to our museums and art galleries. And it is immensely valuable in leading to the men who generally are ranked as its foremost exponents. Eakins with six genre and marine subjects of muted vitality, including "Taking in the Net" and "Starting Out After Rail," forms an authentic link with them, complementing and illuminating at the same time his own austere work in oils.

Both Winslow Homer and John Sargent are entered in this galaxy with full authority. The selection of Homers from the Bahamas and the Maine coast, as well as others of his Cornwall period, give his representation true range, and illustrate the full power and beauty of his color. Sargent's technical abilities reach their fullest height in the glowing "Santa Maria della Salute," besides which there is a brilliant study, "The Tramp," and a somberly vivid "Muddy Alligators," showing different aspects of his subject matter.

Not to write finis without such unforgettable talents as Hassam, Weir, Luks, and others of the recent past, the museum illustrates them with choice selections of their most characteristic work.

This show takes in a limited few of the men who may be designated as "moderns": the robust George O. Hart, the exquisite, sensitive Charles Demuth, and that weaver of potent designs of joyous decoration, Maurice Prendergast. Reaching the contemporaries, it gives to John Marin and his vitally personalized coastal scenes and landscapes a prominence sufficient for his distinctive place in water color painting.

Several others have been somewhat arbitrarily chosen to bear the burden of the broad contemporary field—artists such as Hopper, Burchfield, Grosz, Dehn, and Marsh, whose large groups are a trifle out of true proportion with the rest. But it is an excellent show on all its major counts and one which the student of American art can ill afford to miss.

Shakespeare at the Strand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mr. Donald Wolfit's Shakespeare season, at the Strand Theater, was a courageous undertaking, in view of the competition with which he was faced by the many holiday pantomimes and plays. I am the more glad, therefore, that the outcome was, on the whole, satisfactory. The management was disappointed, however, by the relatively poor support given to the venture by adult English playgoers—a deficiency happily made good by school audiences, and also by the many foreigners now in London, who came in their hundreds to see Shakespearean drama acted in the difficult circumstances of today. Among the nationalities represented were French, Dutch, Danes, Norwegians, Poles, Czechs, and I know not how many more.

Of the four plays presented—"Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merchant of Venice," "Richard III," and "Hamlet"—the best support was given to the "Merchant."

* * *

Upon Mr. Wolfit, besides the responsibilities of production, fell the heavy task of playing Bottom, Richard II, Shylock, and Hamlet, in all of which he did well, though I thought his Bottom too consciously humorous. Personally I prefer to see this accomplished actor in tragedy rather than in comedy. His Richard II is, as it should be, melodramatically conceived, and Mr. Wolfit, I have no doubt, thoroughly enjoyed going all out in it, in the accepted traditional manner.

This actor-manager's Hamlet, which he has played many times before, was always interesting. I was much struck by his strong resemblance, in feature and expression, to our greatest all-round actor, David Garrick, who likewise played all three tragic parts that Mr. Wolfit has been doing and, probably, Bottom as well. This Hamlet, though not quite in the front rank of the many that I have seen, is an excellent performance, carefully thought out, and acted with spontaneous sincerity, intense feeling, and considerable dramatic power. Mr. Wolfit is, however, somewhat too sentimental, and inclined to overemphasize the Prince's melancholy and to intone lines which would be more effective were they quite naturally spoken.

* * *

Miss Clare Harris, who has worked often with the Festival Company, at Stratford-upon-Avon, played Queen Gertrude well. But I thought the Ophelia of Miss Rosalind Iden—who had made a pleasing Titania in the opening week—more brittle in quality than Polonius' frail daughter should be. Mr. Eric Maxon, also an old habitué of Stratford, doubled cleverly the parts of Polonius and the First Grave-Digger.

Percy Allen

Playwrights in Search of Values

By John Beaufort

New York

Three plays have appeared here recently which sought—as plays of purpose do seek—to illuminate a belief about human values. Ben Hecht's "Lily of the Valley" took the form of metaphysical speculation; John Van Druten's "Solitaire" compared the childlike virtues of candor, innocence, and affection with the warped values which sometimes distort grown-up thinking; Samson Raphaelson's "Jason" concerned a drama critic who preserved his integrity through an intense personal crisis.

That "Lily of the Valley" closed after a week does not mean that it is less deserving than either "Jason" or "Solitaire," or that it is not superior to many plays which succeed. "I wrote it as a series of flashes rather than with any intent to shed a sustained glow," remarked Mr. Hecht in a published retort to critics who he felt had treated his fantasy unfairly.

In the same article, Mr. Hecht explained that "Lily of the Valley" voiced "the cry of the little people" and that its theme was "that of the weakness of man's best dreams." One may decline to accept an author's appointment of himself as a spokesman for "the little people." One many question Mr. Hecht's estimate of his play as "valiant." But there is no denying that it was a fascinating and a daring idea. Its flashes burned like magnesium flares. Its ideas were, at best, stimulating. Its writing was galvanic yet not without beauty. It was too good a play to lose.

* * *

All but one of the principal characters in "Lily of the Valley" were cadavers in the Manhattan morgue. Having passed on unclaimed, they assembled in a kind of probationary anteroom to a future life. There, through the assistance of a seafaring pastor whose tribulations had left him somewhat unbalanced, they waited for the healing of their scarred lives before they went on further. The revenants, finding their bodies unchanged, came with varying degrees of reluctance to realize that they were no longer on a mortal plane.

Some found release by telling—in some starkly moving and magnificently acted parts—the dreams which had not been fulfilled on earth. As written by Mr. Hecht, the experiences of these derelicts both before and after the grave were often strikingly and powerfully imagined. But, having gone as far as it did, the drama's absurdly theatrical conclusion—a spotlight shining on a Bible, and a resurrected accordion which played celestial organ music—was a matter of regret. In general, the whole last act fell off. Myron McCormick, Siegfried Rumann, Minnie Dupree, Will Lee, John Phillibber, Joseph Pevney, and Clay Clement contributed outstanding performances to a production which Mr. Hecht directed against Harry Horner's ghostly setting.

* * *

Like "Lily of the Valley," Mr. Raphaelsons' "Jason" (at the Hudson Theater) belongs among what are known as "controversial" plays. Shaw once observed that no one ever raised a monument to a critic. Neither has Mr. Raphaelson, but he does pay the profession the compliment of having his hero, Jason Otis (Alexander Knox), a man of unconquerable probity. On the opening night of a play by a brash newcomer whose work Jason has championed, the critic discovers that the parvenu has made love to Mrs. Otis (Helen Walker). Jason discards his preliminary review—a thoroughgoing piece of invective—and dictates a balanced, unprejudiced notice.

When "Jason" opened, I took it that the unabashed playwright was supposed to be William Saroyan. Since then, Mr. Raphaelson has been quoted as saying that Ike Ambler (Nicholas Conte) somewhat resembles himself. There are various theories—no doubt largely unfounded—as to the prototype for Jason. He is represented as a human lathe who turns out epigrams with machine-like precision. He is smug and self-assured, until Ike invades his ivory tower, drives him forth into the byways of everyday life, and kisses Mrs. Otis, a former milltown girl posing as a daughter of Southern aristocracy.

Many who admit that "Jason" is not an important play insist that it is good entertainment. As an encounter with values—critical or human—it inclines to be shallow and facile. Mr. Raphaelson is said not to feel unkindly toward the critics. Even at the risk of exaggeration, it would have improved "Jason" to present them as a brighter lot. The Messrs. Conte and Knox represent capably the creative and the critical attitudes as Mr. Raphaelson has written and staged them. (Mr. Knox, Hollywood-bound, is being replaced by George Macready.)

* * *

"Solitaire" revolves around friendship of an entirely different kind: the friendship between an elderly hobo and a little girl from a wealthy family. Some of the play is whimsical and pretty, but its appeal is limited. The child's parents seem selfish and misunderstanding. A villainous tramp who bullies his way into the hobo encampment spouting fascist jargon appears for a time to be going to figure significantly in the social and economic conflict between the underprivileged men in the arroyo and the rich folk above. But the little Führer turns out to be merely a plot gadget.

As Virginia, the heroine of Mr. Van Druten's dramatization from a novel by Edwin Corle, Pat Hitchcock gives a remarkable performance, considering how long her part is and how brief her experience as an actress. Miss Hitchcock, daughter of the Alfred Hitchcock who makes movie thrillers, has a quality that is at the same time both bright and wistful. And her imaginativeness sparkles. Before the final curtain had fallen at the Plymouth Theater on opening night, Miss Hitchcock's lack of training had begun to outrun her personal charm, which is great. Considering the ugly social dilemma which underlies its story, the conclusion of "Solitaire" seems feeble and vague. The most conspicuous achievements of Dwight Deere Wiman's fiftieth production, which was directed by Dudley Digges, were Victor Kilian's grand performance as Ben, the simple-hearted tramp, and Jo Mielziner's excellent settings. (Ed. Note: "Solitaire" is closing tonight.)

And still the search goes on in the theater as elsewhere for values, for definitions, for conclusions. A majority of the dramas made available to New York playgoers this winter seem to bear out the reported contention by one well-known playwright that a conclusive third act is impossible with the world as it is today. Perhaps too many dramatists are searching with timid candles which do not shine brightly enough in a dark and troubled world.

Latin American Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Latin American art has been a special and increasing interest of Director Grace McCann Morley, of the San Francisco Museum of Art, ever since she assembled the big Latin American exhibition for the second summer of the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Consequently the Museum has launched a series of Latin American shows, first, with a considerable collection of Argentine oils, sculptures, water colors, and prints; second, with an international print exhibition, and, third, with an exhibition of Hispanic American colonial art.

It was surprising, in the first two of these shows, how wide a difference there was between the spirit of the paintings and sculptures, on the one hand, and the prints (even including the Argentine) on the other. The paintings were for the most part agreeable and accomplished exemplars of Paris schools of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Not much indigenous Argentine quality was discovered. The few sculptures likewise were temperate, expressive and well conceived.

The great majority of the prints, however, emulated the harsh, burly, and feverish manner of pre-Hitler German expressionism. More delicate French influences were less evident. Much of the subject matter was interestingly native to Latin America. Frank illustration, after the British or latterday popular Russian manners, was scarce. Another surprise was how little the Mexican plates were dominated by the picturesque and roundly primitive style of Diego Rivera.

Colonial art was displayed somewhat in the form of applied arts works themselves—such as costumes, pottery, metal work, textiles, and the like—and largely in the form of photographs of architecture, native sculptures, and furniture. The colonial art expression was remarkable for its blend of decorative richness and rude, healthy simplicity.

In connection with the local season of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, the Palace of the Legion of Honor presented "Painters as Ballet Designers." A fascinating collection included the conceptions of Salvador Dali (for his Wagner "Bacchanale"), Pavel Tchelitchew (for his striking "St. Francis"), Christian Bérard (for the lurid "Fantastic Symphony"), Lurçat, Rouault, Ernst, Berman, Braque, Rivera ("H. P."), Laurencin, Picasso ("Cuadro Flamenco"), and many more.

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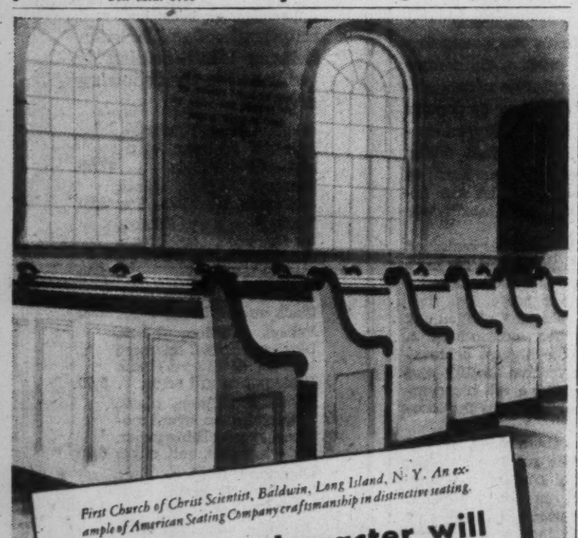

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The Home Forum

By One Who Is An Imitative Cook

Good cooks array themselves in three great squadrons. First come the creative cooks who originate new dishes. To this order belong many unpretentious housewives and most famous chefs. The second squadron is made up of letter-perfect cookbook cooks, who do their cooking like students in a chemical laboratory, according to the printed instructions. And skirmishing around these comes the scouting squadron of imitative cooks, who can look at a dish and copy it if you tell them its basic ingredients.

I myself am an imitative cook. If a parrot could cook, he would go about it much as I do. To help me in my imitations, I collect the cooking utensils that were used by the elder members of the family whose cooking I have most admired. Those long-used cooking gadgets mean as much to me as the magic paraphernalia of Thurston and Keller might mean to a member of the American Society of Magicians. When I make my mother's old-fashioned boiled salad-dressing, I use my mother's double boiler and my mother's cooking spoon. When I make my mother-in-law's clam chowder, I like to get hold of the big chowder kettle in which she made it every summer on Cape Cod. And, when I make her Rhode Island johnnycakes, I like to use the wide spatula she recommended for turning the cakes as they fry.

* * *

A Rhode Islander of Rhode Islanders was my mother-in-law, with Roger Williams and Chad Brown among her original sponsors on the Providence coast. Her johnnycakes were a prized dish at family reunions, but the household was divided into two opposing camps on the subject. In one camp stood firmly the pure-blooded Rhode Islanders, (my husband's mother and his aunt), who thought maple sirup on johnnycakes a crime. In the other, but outlawed, camp sat firmly those rank heretics from Massachusetts and Connecticut (myself among them) who did not appreciate johnnycakes except as little brown islands in a sea of Vermont maple sirup. Battle ran high and so did maple sirup at those family feasts.

I could make my mother-in-law's johnnycakes fairly well; but, when she had reached her eighty-first year, I cornered her one day on the porch and asked her to give me a detailed running description of this matter of the perfect johnnycake. Hers was so fine that a great hotel once asked that the secret might be confided to their chef.

My mother-in-law was obliging, but she said: "Now don't you take any of this down until I talk it over with you and test it up in my mind." I was really planning to give the description to the various grandchildren, and I knew they would like the wording; so, while she chatted, I took it all down in amateur shorthand on a pad in my lap.

* * *

"First," said she, "you be particular about your meal. It must be the white Rhode Island cornmeal, and there's a great difference in it. You be particular to have it fresh. And then, well, you don't exactly measure it, but a cupful ought to make six johnnycakes. You put a little salt in it, quarter teaspoonful to the cup.

"Then you try out your salt pork in an iron frying pan; and, while you are trying it out, you scald your meal. Be particular to get it well scalded, and keep it in a hot place while it swells up. It swells because, when it's really scalded, each little grain has to pop like popcorn. You wouldn't put a popperful of corn off in a cold corner to pop, would you? Well, then, you scald your meal in a warm place. After it has swelled up to about twice its original size, you put in cold milk. Put in more and more, and pretty soon you'll find you've put in quite a lot of milk.

* * *

"Now you spoon out your johnnycakes, and put them in the shallow hot fat. After I put them in, I pat them down either with my hand, which I previously wash, or with my spoon, which I previously grease.

"A great thing is to have plenty of pork, so the cakes don't stick. I think that counts a good deal. They won't brown at once—not so fast that you'll have to jump at them. Sometimes, before I turn them, I put a little dab of butter on top of each johnnycake. You don't need to do this, but it gives them a good taste and they brown quicker.

"That's the Rhode Island johnnycake, and they used to serve them at every opportunity, especially with beefsteak. I've known them to mash them down, and split them open to butter them, and I've known them to make them partly of rye meal. And I've known TERRIBLE people from Connecticut and Massachusetts to put maple sirup on them! You might as well put maple sirup on mashed potato, if you ask me."

* * *

I gave this rule to all her grandchildren, and they, too, can produce a johnnycake that will spread the fame of Rhode Island wherever they may go—not simply by following the rule, but by remembering how those johnnycakes used to look and taste, and then imitating. I dwell on this matter with pride, because cooking is such a graceful art that its best exploits should be handed down. From the time when the human hand is small, it should be trained to handle several prime utensils—such as a violin, a pencil, and a saucepan; or a hammer, a typewriter, and a saucepan; or a needle, a trowel, and a saucepan. Some useful trio—any triad that seems appropriate to the talents, just so it includes the saucepan.

So, at least, I meditated one morning when I was frosting a chocolate cake. It was my mother's mocha frosting that I was spreading, and I remembered how my father once referred to it as "that *flexible* frosting of your mother's," when putting in a request for a cake. How genial such memories of tables, long disbanded, can sometimes be.

* * *

I wish that I might invent some dish that would always be remembered as mine and mine alone. But, since I am not inventive, I can certainly hand some along. That's the duty, and also the delightful privilege, of every good imitative cook.

FRANCES LESTER WARNER

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"AMERICAN FORMS": *A Photograph by Arthur S. Siegel*

A STRONG FEELING for form and pattern gives this photograph its brilliance and interest. Unlike the painter, who must carefully build up his design and compose his picture, the photographer very often finds his composition ready-made, so to speak. He must, however, have an alert and selective eye to seek out such worthy compositions as the above. He must be able to intensify and capture the essential pictorial and compositional elements of the world about him. This has been the fortunate result in *American Forms*. Here we see a happy relationship of objects, a building up of form against form, pattern playing against pattern. The variety of shapes in light and shadow and the variety of horizontals and angles combine to make a perfect design comparable to that of an abstract painting.

The subject matter, nevertheless, has its part to play in this particular photograph; for, as the title suggests, these are American forms. They stand for and, in a way, symbolize the richness and productiveness of America—her resources, industries, railways, and the like. It was undoubtedly for this reason, as well as for its technical and artistic excellence, that this photograph by Arthur S. Siegel of Detroit, Michigan, was among the prize-winning prints in the Image of Freedom Exhibition held at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. The purpose of this exhibition was to show a group of photographs which would give a picture of the face, character, and spirit of America through the camera's record of her landscape, people, industries, villages, and cities.

B. T.

"Christ commandera aux flots"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUJOURD'HUI, quoique l'effroi, le malaise, l'incertitude, les cruelles souffrances paraissent se généraliser, l'on entend aussi bien souvent la voix du grand courage et de l'espoir indéfectible. Le doute et l'effroi viennent du penser matériel accepté par le monde. Plus les vues sont spirituelles, plus la foi dans la stabilité du bien devient forte et lucide. Au cours des âges, il en a toujours été ainsi.

Plongeant ses regards dans l'esprit humain, l'apôtre Jean, dont la vision était spirituelle et pure, pouvait discerner les caractéristiques et les manœuvres du pseudo-entendement mortel. Aussi vit-il, des siècles avant notre époque, ce que le monde commence à discerner maintenant; et voici comment il désigna la cause des peines dont souffre le monde: "Le serpent antique, appelé le Diable et Satan, celui qui séduit le monde entier" (Apocalypse 12:9). Le serpent, ou le mal, n'a cessé de feindre et de tromper. Paul disait (Romains 8:7): "L'attachement à la chair... est inimitié contre Dieu." Le mal a des méthodes sinueuses, décevantes; il ne cherche qu'à séduire pour trahir ensuite.

Ceux qui connaissent bien les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne puisent constamment la force et la confiance dans les vérités qu'elle a révélées; ces vérités en effet répondent aux besoins de l'heure présente, si fertile en événements. Quand nous entendons mentionner le prétendu pouvoir du mal qui s'attaque au christianisme, pensons à ces paroles qu'on trouve à la page 570 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, écrit par Mary Baker Eddy il y a plus d'un demi-siècle: "Que vous importe si l'ancien dragon lance un nouveau fleuve pour noyer l'idée-Christ? Il ne pourra ni étouffer votre voix par le mugissement de ses flots, ni replonger le monde dans les eaux profondes du chaos et de l'antique nuit. Dans ce siècle, la terre viendra en aide à la femme; l'idée spirituelle sera comprise. Ceux qui seront prêts à recevoir les bienfaits que vous dispensez, en rendront grâces. Les eaux seront apaisées, et le Christ commandera aux flots."

En lisant ce passage, souvenons-nous que dans les Écritures, le terme "serpent" symbolise les suggestions du mal, la prétention que Dieu, l'Esprit, l'Entendement, n'est pas suprême. L'heure vient où "Christ commandera aux flots," car l'éternelle Vérité n'a ni commencement ni fin. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, l'idée spirituelle se fait comprendre de plus en plus clairement. Les conclusions qu'atteignent bien des penseurs contemporains nous offrent la preuve de ces progrès.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu étant le seul créateur, le divin Principe de l'univers où l'homme est inclus, toutes les choses vraies sont spirituelles — créées et gouvernées spirituellement. Donc ce qui reflète l'infini Principe divin fait partie de la réalité. Si nous comprenons la Science Chrétienne, nous pouvons percer les brumes de la confusion et des faux rapports, — l'illusion du matérialisme, — discerner le fait spirituel, puis l'appliquer d'une manière efficace dans les circonstances humaines. Toutes ces démonstrations de la vérité spirituelle indiquent la voie du progrès universel. Les luttes, la destruction, les troubles qui sévissent aujourd'hui ne nous effraieront point si nous comprenons ce qui se passe. Touchant le réel et sa contrefaçon, Mrs. Eddy déclare (ibid., p. 368): "Le plus grand mal n'est que l'opposé hypothétique du plus haut bien. La confiance qu'inspire la Science repose sur le fait que la Vérité est réelle et que l'erreur est irréelle. L'erreur est une lâche devant la Vérité. La Science divine soutient qu'avec le temps tout ceci sera prouvé. Les mortels ont perçu plus que jamais auparavant et la vérité et l'erreur; et la vérité leur deviendra plus claire encore à mesure que l'erreur se détruira."

Voici donc quelle est notre tâche: invertir le concept ou la suggestion matériels pour saisir avec persévérance et fermeté ce que la perception spirituelle nous apprend au sujet de l'homme réel, créé à la ressemblance de Dieu. Le Christ Jésus agissait ainsi. Sans relâche, il répudiait d'une manière absolue tout ce qui était inutile ou pernicieux — le péché, la maladie, l'affliction, la faim, les éléments déchaînés. L'Évangile de Marc rapporte que lors d'une tempête, "les vagues se jetaient dans la barque, en sorte qu'elle commençait à se remplir;" mais Jésus "imposa silence au vent, et il dit à la mer: 'Tais-toi, sois tranquille!' Le vent cessa, et il se fit un grand calme."

La Science Chrétienne se fonde sur les enseignements du Maître et sur ses œuvres ou preuves positives. Toutes les démonstrations qu'elle rend possibles reposent sur le même Principe divin. Elle révèle la nature de l'homme créé par Dieu; elle nie sans exception ce que la matière ou le mal prétendent faire pour affliger les humains, les égarer, les avilir. Si l'on connaît la vérité au sujet de l'homme, on ne tiendra pas pour réelles les suggestions mauvaises concernant soi-même ou son prochain. La Science Chrétienne nous permet de trouver et de chérir la véritable identité de l'homme, tant pour nous-mêmes que pour autrui. Ce faisant, nous trouvons la vérité qui nous rendra libres à jamais. Les vagues de l'erreur s'apaiseront, car Christ, la Vérité, commande; et si nous prêtons l'oreille, malgré le fracas de la tempête nous entendrons cet ordre éternel: "Sois tranquille!"

Voici le message guérisseur que nous apporte la Science Chrétienne (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, par Mrs. Eddy, p. 279): "Dieu est Père, infini, et cette grande vérité, comprise dans sa métaphysique divine, établira la fraternité des hommes, mettra fin aux guerres et démontrera la 'paix sur la terre,' la 'bienveillance envers les hommes.'"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

French Woman

Even on warmest summer days
Her house was always cool,
The blinds drawn neatly against the sun,
And shadows making a pool
Around the legs of the tables and chairs
Starchily armored in white;
So, coming in, you would blink, at first,
In that eery, mid-afternoon light.

But though she was old and you were young,
Of course you were never afraid;
For there would be lemon-drops and mints,
And, better still, if you stayed
She might even show you the crystal jars
That her dressing-table held,
And touch your handkerchief with scent
From the bottle you longingly smelled.

This part I remember the best of all—
Along with the dresses she wore
And her eyes jet-bright and her soft white hair
Smoothed high in a pompadour—
I best remember, as children will,
Through all of the vanished years,
How she held a stopper daintily poised
And touched cologne to the lobes of her ears.

MARY LOUISE KEMPE

Speaking of Essays

IN ITS BEGINNING, the essay did not pretend to finish, to the polish and conclusiveness of formal writing. Montaigne first used the word "essay" to describe a certain type of writing he had done. Since he considered his brief discussions incomplete, often tentative, he called them *Essais;* that is, trials or attempts. His meaning for the word is entirely gone. Usually we do not consider an essay, formal or informal, a complete treatment of its subject, but we do consider it a fulfillment of what is promised. If it isn't, we condemn it as bad work, exactly as we condemn it if it lacks finish.—From "The Craft of Writing," by PERCY MARKS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"Christ will command the wave"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY although there seems to be a sense of dismay, unrest, uncertainty, untold suffering on every hand, there are also many clear voices of high courage and unfaltering hope. The dismay and doubt come from the material thought of the world. The more spiritual the outlook, the clearer and more dauntless becomes faith in the stability of good. Thus it has ever been.

With his pure spiritual vision, the Apostle John looked into the human mind and saw the characteristics and activities of mortal so-called mind. He therefore saw, centuries ago, what the world is beginning to see now, and he named the cause of the world's woe "that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world" (Revelation 12:9). The serpent, or evil, has always dissembled and deluded. Paul said (Romans 8:7), "The carnal mind is enmity against God." The method of evil is sinuous and deceptive; its only purpose is to beguile and then betray.

Those who are familiar with the teachings of Christian Science draw constant strength and confidence from the truths therein revealed, truths which are applicable to the needs of this hour in the world's history. When we hear on all sides of the seeming power of evil which threatens Christianity, we may turn to these words in the textbook of Christian Science, written by Mary Baker Eddy over half a century ago (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 570): "What if the old dragon should send forth a new flood to drown the Christ-idea? He can neither drown your voice with its roar, nor again sink the world into the deep waters of chaos and old night. In this age the earth will help the woman; the spiritual idea will be understood. Those ready for the blessing you impart will give thanks. The waters will be pacified, and Christ will command the wave."

It should be remembered in reading this passage that, in the Scriptures, "serpent" is regarded as typifying evil's suggestions and claims that God, Spirit, Mind, is not supreme. Ultimately "Christ will command the wave," for the eternal Truth is without beginning or ending. Through Christian Science the spiritual idea is being understood more and more clearly. There are evidences of this progress in many of the conclusions that are being reached by the clear thinkers of this age.

Christian Science teaches that since God is the sole creator or divine Principle of the universe, including man, all that is true is spiritual—spiritually created and spiritually governed. Hence, that which reflects the infinite divine Principle is included in reality. And through the understanding of Christian Science we are able to penetrate the mist of confusion and misrepresentation—the illusion of materialism—discern the spiritual fact, and effectually apply that fact in human experience. All such demonstrations of spiritual truth mark the way of universal progress. The strife and destruction and tumult of today need not appall us if we realize what is taking place. In referring to the real and the counterfeit, Mrs. Eddy declares (*ibid.*, p. 368): "The greatest wrong is but a supposititious opposite of the highest right. The confidence inspired by Science lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal. Error is a coward before Truth. Divine Science insists that time will prove all this. Both truth and error have come nearer than ever before to the apprehension of mortals, and truth will become still clearer as error is self-destroyed."

Our task, then, is seen to be this: to reverse the material concept or suggestion and to grasp with insistent firmness that which spiritual perception reveals of the real man, made in God's likeness. Christ Jesus did this. He constantly and uncompromisingly repudiated all that was baneful and useless—sin, disease, sorrow, hunger, and warring elements. Mark has recorded that during a storm on the sea, when "the waves beat into the ship, so that it was now full," Jesus "rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm."

Upon the teachings and practical proofs or works of the Master, Christian Science is based. From the same divine Principle all its demonstrations are made. It reveals the nature of God's man, and denies consistently all that matter or evil attempts to do to afflict, misguide, or degrade mankind. When one knows the truth concerning man, one will not accept, as real, evil suggestions about oneself or one's neighbor. Christian Science enables us to find and to love man's true identity, one's own and one's neighbor's. And in finding this we find the truth that shall make us forever free. The waves of error will be pacified, for Christ, Truth, is in command, and we have only to listen through all the seeming tempest for the eternal, "Peace, be still."

This is the healing message of Christian Science (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany by Mrs. Eddy, p. 279): "God is Father, infinite, and this great truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherhood of man, end wars, and demonstrate 'on earth peace, good will toward men.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

He Was a Specialist In Transportation

IN A NEW YORK with no skyscrapers, very little traffic, and no motor vehicles, Dvořák was surprised to find himself extraordinarily "at home": the life of the times and the cleanliness of the city both pleased him; he felt perfectly at ease with the unexacting democratic ways of Americans. He considered it an exemplary institution which permitted the laboring man to hear at popular prices the same concert to which the middle-class had to pay higher admission. "Why should not the ordinary citizen, hard at work all week, be able to make the acquaintance of Bach and Beethoven?" was the way he put it.

His daily life, habits, and hobbies remained as much as possible the same. True, his hobbies required much more attention and consumed more time than at home, but they brought him fresh revelations. Chief among these was his passion for locomotives. A locomotive was to him the highest achievement of the human inventive faculty and he often said he would give all his symphonies had he been able to invent the locomotive.

In the New York of those days, it was not so easy to get to the railway stations; they were inconveniently situated and only travelers were allowed on the platforms. There was slight sympathy for locomotive statisticians, even when they were famous composers. He used to drive one whole hour to 155th Street in order to see the trains for Chicago go thundering by; Dvořák was tremendously impressed by their speed.

The Harbor, however, lay close at hand and on sailing days anybody could go on board ship. Dvořák did not wait to hear this twice. He fell into the habit of visiting each great vessel that left New York, making a thorough inspection of every feature from bow to stern, interviewing Captain, officers, and crew until it was sailing-time. He remained on the pier until the last minute in order to see the liners with their attendant tugs sheer off into mid-stream. . . .

Twice a week he went down to the docks, twice a week he visited a railway station, and the other two days he went walking in Central Park. Evenings were spent in fascinating speculation as to where a certain ship would be about that time and how many knots she could make. He knew to the day and hour what ships were arriving and departing, and prided himself on being able to address his letters to Bohemia, stating exactly on which ship they would be carried.—From "Anton Dvořák," by PAUL STEFAN. (New York: Greystone Press.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Speaking of Mr. Hull ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

We've heard this rumor before and we're hearing it again and we hope with all our heart that it isn't true. We mean the report that Secretary of State Cordell Hull, about to go South on a vacation, will soon resign the post he has held with such unassailable distinction for the past nine years. Although the report has received no corroboration worthy of notice, the possibility of Secretary Hull's resignation is always disturbing to the many who believe that the world has a continuing need for his sturdy idealism.

It is true that on Dec. 7 the War and Navy Departments took over where the State Department left off. The rigidity in international relations which customarily follows a nation's entry into war meant that the State Department found temporary bars erected around its field of diplomatic maneuver. But the day will come when the war is over, when men will again live by the laws of conference-table protocol, and when that day comes many Americans will hope that Secretary Hull will be with the American delegation at the peace conference.

So far as can be gathered from the official statements of allied diplomats, no clear-cut plan for a postwar world has been evolved. In the light of this, it is not unreasonable to recommend that Secretary Hull, as an influential American of world status who does have such a plan, be given an active part in formulating what we hope will be a world order in which permanent peace will have at least a fighting chance.

Proves His Ideals Workable

Author of the reciprocal trade treaty program, hard-working supporter of America's highly successful Good Neighbor Policy and an ardent believer in the sanctity of treaties and peaceful negotiation, Secretary Hull has accomplished more and been criticized less than any major American political figure in many years. He has amply proved that his ideals are sound and Christian. What is more, he has proved that they are workable.

In the face of many rumblings that the postwar order must be established so as to punish the Axis for its crimes, it will be more than ever necessary for a man like Secretary Hull to be on hand to warn that any peace founded upon vengeance, instead of upon equal opportunities and obligations for all nations, can only lead to further wars.

Having clearly foreseen the causes of the present war, the Secretary of State should be in a particularly good position to help postwar negotiators stay clear of the economic, social and political shoals which have hitherto made impossible the maintenance of permanent peace. Month after month, year after year, Secretary Hull warned the nation, his Cabinet colleagues and the members of Congress that peace could be maintained only if well-to-do nations such as the United States were willing to make sacrifices for peace and if the steps were taken to halt the rise of totalitarian intolerance and the spread of totalitarian aggression.

Unfortunately, his warnings were not always heeded. Only a few days before the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, the Secretary had warned the armed services to be ready for a surprise attack. Although without the services of military or naval intelligence officers, he had been able to diagnose the Japanese system more clearly than any other man in the Government.

Hull's Influence Was Felt

Although it was Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles who headed the American delegation to the historic meeting of Pan-American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro last month, it was Secretary Hull who had laid the groundwork for the United States' success there. Through patient work at previous Pan-American Conferences and through open but firm dealing with Latin-American diplomats in Washington, he had given concrete proof that good neighborliness had been an integral part of American foreign policy and that this country would be glad to lead but it wouldn't coerce.

Secretary Hull has the additional distinction of combining idealism with a full share of common sense. He is willing to make sacrifices for international understanding, but there aren't many cases on record where he has been beaten in diplomatic horse-swapping. His early youth in the Tennessee Mountains and his long years as one of the ablest politicians in the Democratic Party have made him both wary and shrewd. If Americans are still afraid of "winning the war and losing the conference," which is so often erroneously cited as an American habit, they could do no better than to send Cordell Hull to the peace conference.

The years which followed 1933 were hardly suited to a fair trial for the Secretary's conviction that world peace could be assured only through the steady reduction of trade barriers. It is generally conceded that the reciprocal trade treaties did their full share in softening the disastrous depression, but they never really had a chance against the schemes of Naziism. With the Axis broken, the postwar world may turn more fully to the Secretary's economics. We hope so.

Panama Speaks:

Christmas in the Tropics (By mail, delayed) ..... *By Capt. Herbert B. Nichols*

Dear Paul:

You asked me to tell you all something about Christmas in the Canal Zone as compared with Christmas in New England. It always has been a favorite holiday among the troops and I dare you to try to tell any of my boys "there ain't no Santa Claus."

Battery C started its celebrations last night (Christmas Eve), and today, Santa (Private Swigger) is using the entire day to rest up. Yesterday afternoon was quite hot and muggy down here and the boys were just relaxing after a hard day's soldiering, when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill spoke at tree-lighting exercises in Washington. We received it beautifully through shortwave station WRUL. But though it was probably dark up there that early, it was still light at Eastern Standard Time down here, so we didn't light up for another hour. Yes, we had a Christmas tree, and a Jim Dandy. Everybody helped with the trimmings except the boys watching for foreign planes or parachute troopers, and the guard on the arms rack. After dark, on Officer's Row, you could tell the families with children by the trees that slowly took on color. The carolers started out about 8 p. m. with part of the band furnishing music. (By the way, the trees were not palm trees but genuine Canada balsam, and the first one I've ever helped trim that came from Oregon.)

Heard Beacon Hill Carolers

Also by shortwave we heard the carolers and ceremonies on Beacon Hill. That pleased the men a whole lot for it seems as though every other man you meet down here who isn't a southerner by the name of Rebel comes from South Boston. Our Battery officers come from West Point, Harvard, Yale or Princeton. But one and all we did enjoy the Beacon Hill program.

We had it all arranged for Santa to come in at an unsuspecting moment, through the kitchen, making a racket as he came, with the cook preceding him to announce his presence. Santa had no traditional red costume (there being only one on the post, and that reserved for the Children's Party). So Swigger was a GI Santa. That is, he wore an extra large size fatigue uniform, well padded, an old campaign hat well battered, and a mask that rather reminded one more of an issue gas mask than a Santa's mask.

Anyway, during a pause there arose an awful clatter in the kitchen, of 10-gallon pots being banged around on the cement floor, and in rushes the chief cook all excited with his automatic rifle at port, announcing "somebody's messing around my kitchen." Christmas or no Christmas, these boys have been on their toes since the war started and with visions of bagging a "fifth columnist" of some sort, they grabbed rifles, and pistols came out of their holsters, and the rush for the kitchen struck poor Santa amidships, sent his GI barracks bag full of gifts flying and he himself landed at the bottom of a pile of legs and arms. Everyone felt pretty sheepish afterward, but Santa managed to distribute his presents.

A Swim on Christmas Day

Then this morning instead of the usual first call at 5:45, the band played "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear." Then came a half hour of Christmas music while the garrison dressed and took breakfast. The children could be heard all up and down the officers' line, exclaiming over their toys, but Chet and Nancy slept until 7.

We had to buy all new toys and garlands for the tree this year, for we hadn't brought our things down with us from Needham. If you think such things are expensive in the States, you should try to buy them down here. Tinsel and all the usual glitter that usually comes for 10 cents in the five-and-dime, came to 20 cents down here. But Chet is six and Nancy four this Christmas and we couldn't let them down, war or no war.

This afternoon they had a special children's matinee at the Post theater and then in came Santa (Lieutenant Bates) bravely clad in traditional red, trimmed with white bunny fur. I say bravely because it's never zero in Panama and seldom all the year round does the temperature stray far from 81-87 degrees at Fort Davis. The children, too, received lovely gifts from Santa. Nancy drew a slate set and a piano while Chet brought home a lovely P-41 plane and a pool table. Then came a swim in the Atlantic at Coco Solo (something else you can't do at Christmas time in New England).

Well, I think that's about all I've got to tell right now. Anyway, duty calls, and it's my night on again from midnight till morning, so "up Dancer, on Blitzen . . ." and a Happy New Year to you all.

To Change the Subject:

War Hath Its Charms ..... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

Dear Uncle Sam:

I know you have a war, but it is because really would like to help that I am writing. Some body said you had a war in several theaters. Tha must be awful hard on you, but I have been member of the little theater group in our town fo. two years and if there is anything I can do, I want you to know I am ready. Just give m th cue.

I want you to know, Uncle Sam, that I can dance all the new steps and I can sing (high soprano) and give monologues. I also do tumbling but sometimes they say I don't tumble quick enough.

Of course, I would not wish to be in one of th theaters where the war is. I always do best in one of the smaller theaters, and I am sure my entertainment would not start any trouble. In fact, they always say how quiet the theater is when my act is over.

You can see, that with my natural talents and experience I feel I have something to give to our country's defense. However, Uncle Sam, if you think I could serve better in some other part of your war than in the entertainment field, just say the word. I will put my dramatic career behind me and go into the field or into the forest at your bidding.

There are many new styles in defense clothes, including blue denim overalls, and as soon as I hear from you as to exactly what you would like me to do, I'll go right down and buy the kind of clothes meant for that special work. I can be ready the minute I hear from you, for last week I spent several days trying on the different models and I know just the ones that are most becoming and how they fit. The designers have certainly done heroic work and it is the way you yourself have inspired them that has caused them to jump on their guns in this manner, I am sure.

I too, have been inspired by your picture on the subway, rolling up your sleeves—you know the picture I mean—it's a fine picture, and I never realized how much you meant to all of us before this, Uncle Sam.

Now, to go back to what I can do to help. The other day over the radio, Aunt Eleanor said something about city girls being needed to go out in the country this next summer and help with the chores. I'd like very much to do that. Aunt Eleanor said the city girls would only help with the light chores such as gathering eggs. I would be very efficient at that in one of the new uniforms that has gloves with it. And even if a hen pecked through the gloves, I would remember that I was in one of the little theaters of the war and I would stand there and get the egg. You can count on me if you send me to a farm.

The only trouble is, Uncle Sam—and this is one of the special things that has been bothering me—do you think the country people will appreciate us coming out to gather their eggs? Sometimes they have funny ideas about things. They get up so early and everything and have pie for breakfast and they think you should know the difference every time between glass eggs and the other kind that have yellow in the middle when you break them. You see, I was on a farm visiting once, and I know quite a lot about it.

Now Uncle Sam, please don't think I don't want to work. I really do and I could order Farmerette overalls for the same price as any others and all that but, you know, I don't feel too sure I'd be welcome.

And, I hope you won't mind, but if you want me to gather eggs instead of doing some of my monologues, could you (oh, you won't mind, will you Uncle Sam?) but could you ask Aunt Eleanor if she asked the people in the country if they wanted their eggs gathered, before she told 'em we'd come?

Eagerly awaiting your reply and standing ready to serve you.

Your faithful and admiring niece,

Susie

Two Northern Winters: The Moors and New England

In Norland hills it's as Wordsworth describes; in New England Whittier traces the scene.

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two kinds of northern winter one has known, first the somber winter of the moors. Under a sky still gray, but lighter, after the storm, the hills of Norland would stretch, a blanket of unbroken white, the stream once again hidden where "Lucy Gray" of the poem made her fatal step from the plank bridge.

From a school wall, overlooking the Copley valley, one would trace the journey, as Wordsworth described it, which the little girl took with a lantern in her hand that afternoon when the storm came on before its time. As the snow thickened one would peer into its pelting wetness, and see nothing more of the valley, nothing of Norland moor. Around the fire in the classroom grate a devotee of Keats would read:

"St. Agnes' Eve—ah, bitter chill it was!
The owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold;
The hare limp'd trembling through the frozen grass,
And silent was the flock in woolly fold."

When "gnawed and mumbled by the hungry cold as bones are gnawed by dogs" it was cozy to draw up to the fire and shut the winter out of doors. And there was always poetry to remember or poetry to make, when the snow came. The winter has always had its compensations, even in the gray hours that prelude the storm. In New England the grayness has come like the brooding quiet in a theater, before the curtain rises. It has been in marked contrast from the day before, when maple and oak and elm stood penciled in sharp black against a sky that shifted, from mauve and amber in the morning, through brightest blue, to rose and saffron late in the afternoon. It has been a grayness which has enfolded one, like Emerson, "in a tumultuous privacy of a storm."

It Calls for 'Snowbound'

As the road merged into the meadow, and the meadow spread into the woodland, the snow creeping among the tree trunks and furring their bark, one learned to push the mat against the hall door and tighten the window latches. It has seemed fitting in New England to take down the copy of Whittier, to stir the fire, and read from "Snowbound" how

"Unwarmed by any sunset light
The gray day darkened into night,
A night made hoary with the swarm
And whirl-dance of the blinding storm."

Later one has discovered that:

"... through the glass the clothes-line posts
Looked in like tall and sheeted ghosts."

After a night of being shut in from the world beyond the windowpane, one has wakened to find the curtain up on a scene so dazzling one has blinked one's eyes. The sky, the most vivid of blues, has been so deep with space as to suggest more than worldly distance. The gate and the fence, the mail box and the bird bath have disappeared, and in their place have risen grotesque new forms with bulbous hoods of white. The sun on the roof has pulled its thatch of snow into a fringe of icicles.

Cool and refreshing as a drink of water the air has invited one to walk, and starting out with skis or snowshoes, or simply heavy boots, one has recalled some lines by Elinor Wylie:

"We shall walk through the still town
In a windless peace;
We shall step upon white down,
Upon silver fleece,
Upon softer than these."

It is at the edge of the wood one has paused and thought of the fairy forest of Sara Teasdale, where:

"Beneath the silken silence
The crystal branches slept.
And dreaming through the dew-fall
The cold, white blossoms wept."

One has returned tingling from such a walk, mittens wet with the snowballs one threw at neighbors on the road, fingers ready to be warmed at the fire. The scene must be put into the letters one owes to friends, and, somehow prose does not work well on such a day. The letters have simply stated:

The world is a white garden. Nothing grows.
Lovelier than this—white lawn, white hills,
White moss on branches, pollen that spills
In sparkling powder from each wide, white rose.
Massed upon evergreen the flowers cling.
The mind in search of words can only grope.
Among too many words, and none with scope
For earth broke loose into a second spring.

F. S. A. by Marion Post Wolcott

Sugar Frosting—Winter Style—Atop a Graceful New England Evergreen

The Farm Security Administration has a staff of expert photographers constantly in the field, making a visual record for posterity of the America of today in all its moods and phases. The two pictures on this page are excellent examples of their work.

F. S. A. by Post

Stalactites of Winter Flash a Brilliant Welcome

B. A. A. Brings Boston's Lone Indoor Invitation Track Meet of Season to Garden

Eight Special Events Top Colorful Unicorn Program

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the 53rd annual running this evening of the colorful B. A. A. Games on Boston Garden boards, the Hub gets its first and last chance of the indoor season to watch the big names and challenging newcomers of track and field in action. Although a few headliners of past Garden carnivals have been called to the Army, Navy and Marines by Uncle Sam, a majority of the standout performers and favorites will be on hand for this sector's lone invitation meet of the winter.

Indications early today were that Walter Brown's stadium and balcony seats would be filled close to capacity when trial and semi-final heats in the 45-yard high hurdles open the lengthy program at 8 o'clock.

Wolcott Back

The defending champion and world record holder in the hurdles, Fred Wolcott of Texas, is coming back for the opening event. Ed Dugger and Walter Hall figure to give him the most trouble. Shortly thereafter trials and semi-finals in the Briggs 50-yard sprint will get under way, with Barney Ewell, Herbert Thompson, Harvey Kelsey, Bill Carter and Harold Stickel getting a major share of the attention.

The initial race on the relay schedule is a one-mile preparatory school affair between Huntington, St. John's and Worcester Academy. No. 4 on the program is the always popular midget relay for high school youngsters, featuring boys from English, Latin, Commerce, and Mechanic Arts. Then will come the finals in the hurdles; a two-mile relay test for Holy Cross, Tufts, Manhattan, and Connecticut; a mile battle for Colby, Mass. State, and Worcester P. I.; another one-miler for Fordham, St. John's of Brooklyn and Georgetown, and the finals in the 50-yard dash.

Club Relay

In between the Briggs trophy race and the Lapham 1000 will be another trio of relays, all one-mile affairs. The first brings together Manhattan, Pittsburgh, and New York University; the second Brown, Bates and New Hampshire, and the third the Boston A. A. and New York A. C. quartets.

The Lapham special has Jim Kehoe, former Maryland star and now of the United States Army, defending the crown he won a year ago. At the starting line to dispute his claim will be John Borican, Gene Venzke, Campbell Kane, Les Eisenhart of Ohio and A. G. Hillman of Bowdoin. This figures to be one of the best races of the evening. The boys may have to step to beat Venzke, the veteran and a popular figure here.

Beetham Defends

Following will be three more one-mile relays. New Hampshire, Bates, M. I. T. and Northeastern freshman teams battle; as do the first and second quartets of Camp Edwards; and Amherst, Maine, Middlebury and Connecticut. Then comes the Hollis 600 with a prospective duel between Charley Beetham and Jimmy Herbert, a couple of boys who are no strangers to the Garden. Sickinger, Erwin and Cochran also start in this race.

More relays will follow: Bowdoin and Springfield meet in one; Tufts, Williams and Rhode Island in another, and Cornell, M. I. T. and Syracuse in a third. All are for one mile. The famous Hunter Mile is next, with sensational young Leslie MacMitchell holding the pre-race spotlight. Huidobore, Rafferty, Mehl, Culp and Mitchell also go to the starting line.

Freshman Relay

A freshman relay between Holy Cross, Tufts and Rhode Island is next on the program. One of the best relay tests of the night, a two-mile special, brings together the crack quartets of Fordham, New York University, and St. John's. Boston College and Holy Cross have their annual battle in the one-mile. Near the end of the show comes the Billings Two-Mile, with Greg Rice and Gil Dodds bringing the crowd to its feet. Wilt, DeGeorge, Nichols, McCluskey and Casey also start.

Meanwhile, eliminations in the running high jump and pole vault will be taking place while other boys are using the track. Walker, Morcom, Byrnes, Andrew, Fisher and Whitney head the high jump parade. Earl Meadows is defending the pole vault, although few will know he is around with Cornie Warmerdam in the field. Padway, Jensen and Cromwell will be there also. Warmerdam will probably give the Hub its first 15-foot vault. He goes over that level almost every time he leaps.

Sports Briefs

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 14 (AP)—Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., sank a spectacular 30-foot chip shot on the 19th hole yesterday for a hard-earned one-up victory over Grace Amory of Palm Beach in the finals of the annual women's golf tournament here.

A gallery estimated at 2,000, largest golf crowd in the history of this winter resort, saw the socially prominent Miss Amory come from behind to win the last two holes and square the match, only to lose on the first extra hole.

* * *

Montreal, Feb. 14 (AP)—Montreal of the National Hockey League last night sent center Murph Chamberlain to the Brooklyn Americans in a straight player deal for Robert (Red) Heron, 24-year-old forward.

Heron, playing for the Americans' farm club at Springfield, was one of the four players sent to Brooklyn by Toronto for Lorne Carr at the beginning of the present season.

* * *

New York, Feb. 14 (AP)—Five members of the Fordham University football team and 16 other Fordham men started training today to become naval aviators.

They will trained as a unit at Floyd Bennett Field and will be known as the "Flying Rams," unit No. 1.

* * *

Brooklyn, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced today they had received the signed contracts of outfielder Augie Galan and pitcher Newt Kimball for the 1942 season.

No Visible Trouble Here

Associated Press

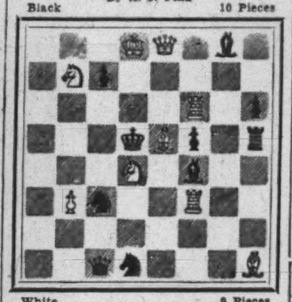
Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, right, is shown here in conference with President Ed Barrow of the New York Yankees. The veteran left-handed pitcher signed his 1942 contract shortly after for a reported $12,000.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

February 14, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2427
By A. J. Fink

Black 10 Pieces

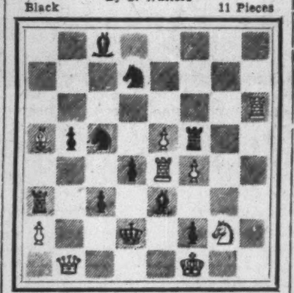


White 9 Pieces
3KQ1b1/1Ktp5/5R1p/3kBp1r/3Kt1b2/-1Pkt2R2/8/2qkt3B

White to play and mate in two
(Dedicated to Frank Altschul and especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2428
By S. Walters

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
2b5/2kt4/7R/Bpkt1Pr2/3pRP2/r1plb3/-P2k1pKt1/1Q3K2

White to play and mate in three
(Prize three-mover, British Chess Magazine, July-Dec., 1940.)

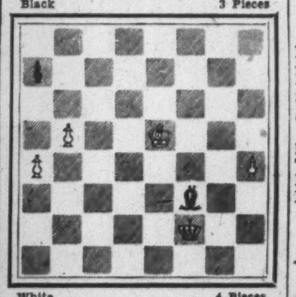
Solutions to Problems

No. 2425. Q-Kt5
No. 2426. 1. R-B7
2. Kt-Q8 R-B6 or P-K5
1. . . . . P-Q5
2. R-KB threat
1. . . . . .
2. Kt-Kt6

End-Game No. 601. White wins: 1 Kt-Q4ch, K-Kt2; 2 KxP, K-R3; 3 Kt-Kt3, B-B5ch; 4 K-R3, K-Kt4; 5 K-Kt4, B-Kt; 6 P-B4, K-Kt5; 7 P-B5, KxKt; 8 P-B6, K-Kt8; 9 P-B7, B-Q3; 10 P-R6 and wins. If 1 . . . K-B4; 2 K-R

End-Game No. 602
By R. Reti

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and win
(Another of Reti's piquant studies. This is, of course, built around the inability of the B to stop widely separated passed pawns from queening.)

New York Team Play

Twelve teams have entered the annual team championship of the Metropolitan Chess League, eight in the A group and four in the B group. In the A group, in addition to last year's winner, the Marshall Chess Club, the following will participate: the Manhattan Chess Club, Brooklyn College, City College, West Side, Queens, Bronx-Empire City, and Winitzki. The B group includes second teams from the Marshall, Queens, City College, and Bronx-Empire City.

Alekhine Rumors

The New York Sun recently ran an editorial titled: "Temperament in Chess." This is the opening sentence: "Nazi propaganda seems to have laid impious hands upon the noble game of chess." And then the editorial goes on to refer to a series of articles, presumably from the German press, in which Alekhine allegedly indicts Jewish players for a lack of enterprise and aggressiveness in their style of play. If Alekhine, who recently participated in a Nazi-sponsored tournament, actually believes this, he must have forgotten about Dr. Lasker, or Tartakower, or Rubinstein, all of whom have endowed chess literature with many brilliancies. Or perhaps his match with Capablanca, in which there were 25 draws, many of them models of caution and lack of daring-do, is the exception that proves "Aryan" players are more bold.

Of course, this is all nonsense, and chess knows no race, creed, or nationality.

Marshall Game

H. Seidman, Brooklyn College expert, leads the annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club with a score of 9-1. Here is one of his recent wins.

Alekhine's Defense

Bakst White	Seidman Black	Bakst White	Seidman Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	16 QxQ	KRxQ
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	17 PxKt	Kt-Q4
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	18 R-KB	Kt-B6
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	19 P-QR4	R-Q6
5 PxP	BPxP	20 B-Q3	P-K5
6 Kt-QB3	P-Kt3	21 R-B	QR-Q
7 B-K3	B-Kt2	22 R-B2	P-KR3
8 B-Kt3	Kt-B3	23 Kt-R3	Kt-Kt8
9 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	24 B-B	RxP
10 P-QKt3	P-K4	25 P-B4	B-B6ch
11 PxP	PxP	26 K-K2	B-R4
12 Kt-QKt5	Castles	27 R-Q	RxR
13 Kt-Kt5	BxB	28 KxR	Kt-B6ch
14 QxB	Kt-Q5	29 RxKt	RxR
15 Q-Q2	KtxKt	Resigns	

Manhattan Game

Weaver Adams has a knack of winning, or losing, interestingly. In this game, from the Manhattan Chess Club championship, he gave up a pawn, in the French Defense, for an attack that was fatally neutralized by his opponent's crushing 17th move.

French Defense

Adams White	Greene Black	Adams White	Greene Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	16 KR-K	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 B-Kt5	Kt-B6
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	18 PxKt	QxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	19 Kt-Q3	B-R6ch
5 B-KKt5	Q-Q2	20 K-K1	R-R3
6 KKt-B3	B-K2	21 B-R4	B-Q2
7 BxKt	KtxB	22 B-Kt3	P-R5
8 B-Q3	Castles	23 Q-K2	PxB
9 Q-R5	P-B3	24 BPxP	B-Kt4
10 CastlesQR	P-QR4	25 Kt(R3)-B2	R-B
11 Kt-K5	Q-B2	26 R-QB	BxR
12 P-KB4	Kt-Q4	27 RxB	QxRch
13 Q-R5	P-KR4	28 KtxQ	RxKtch
14 Kt-Kt5	P-R3	Resigns	
15 Kt-R3	P-B4		

Van Horn Loses

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles netter seeded second here, bowed out of the $1,200 Gulf Stream professional tennis tournament yesterday as Bob Harmon of Oakland, Calif., staged the first major upset with a quarter-final victory, 6—4, 6—0, 3—6, 2—6, 6—4.

Dick Skeen of Los Angeles, who has had trouble with his game in the Florida tour and is ranked third here despite his national second seeding, bounced back into form and slashed John Faunce of Hollywood, Fla., out of the running, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

Palm Beach Final

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—Georgia Tainter, pretty Fargo, N. D., player, and Grace Amory of Palm Beach won their way into the finals of the Palm Beach women's golf tournament yesterday.

Each plastered her semifinal opponent with a 5-and-4 score, Miss Tainter ousting Evelyn Odom of Miami and Miss Amory defeating Peg Kirk of Winter Haven.

Friday Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Niagara 51, Albany Teachers 25.
Maine 44, Colby 42 (overtime).
Tufts 31, Bates 27.
Clarkson 56, Ithaca 41.
Trinity 48, Haverford 42.
E. Stroudsburg 48, Bloomsburg T. 47.
Waynesburg 45, W. Virginia Wesleyan 43.
Seton Hall 52, Scranton 42.
Newark 49, John Marshall 40.
Glenville 58, Myrris Harvey 40.
Penn State 37, Syracuse 36 (overtime).
California (Pa) T. 43, St. Vincent 33.
Washington College 37, Mt. St. Marys 34.
Alderson Broaddus 61, West Liberty 40.
Marshall 53, Davis-Elkins 37.

South

Alabama 37, Mississippi State 27.
Auburn 53, Georgia 41.
Louisiana State 50, Tulane 49.
Arkansas T. 48, Henderson T. 46.
Ouachita 36, Arkansas Tech 36.
Charleston 33, Davidson 29.
North Carolina 62, Washington & Lee 26.
Wake Forest 60, The Citadel 51.
V. M. I. 43, Virginia Tech 42.
Furman 54, Richmond 46.

Midwest

Baker 50, Kansas Wesleyan 44.
Cape Girardeau 41, Springfield (Mo) T. 31
Northeastern 32, Southwestern Tech 25 (Okla.).
Northwestern 43, Central 42 (Okla).
Westminster (Mo) 38, William Jewell 32.
Rockhurst 49, Emporia 35.
Buena Vista 55, Yankton 47.
Carleton 51, Depauw 42.
Millikin 57, Illinois Wesleyan 37.
Bradley 59, Augustana 29.
Midland 48, Nebraska Wesleyan 36.
South Dakota 29, South Dakota State 26.
Michigan Tech 48, Northland 43.
Chadron Teachers 52, Wayne Teachers 44.
Peru Tchrs 66, Kearney Tchrs 41.
Omaha 42, Morningside 34.
St. Ambrose 59, Penn College 34.
Monmouth 34, Coe 32.
Beloit 43, Knox 34.
La Crosse Tchrs 48, River Falls Tchrs 30.
Winona Tchrs 45, Bemidji Tchrs 35.
Illinois Normal 41, Chicago Tchrs 32.
Hanover 55, Taylor 45.
Manchester 51, Valparaiso 47.
Iowa Teachers 50, North Dakota 38.
Ferris 36, St. Mary's (Mich.) 20.
Michigan Normal 41, Kalamazoo 34.
Adrian 40, Hillsdale 36.
Alma 46, Albion 33.
Upper Iowa 52, Western Union 51.
Mount Union 58, Marietta 40.
Xavier 70, Centre 20.
Baldwin-Wallace 49, Case 34.
Carthage 54, So. Illinois Tchrs 50.
Friends 45, Sterling 33.
Oklahoma Baptist 42, E. Cen. (Okla.) 40.
Central (Mo.) 36, Culver-Stockton 35.

West

N. Mex. Tchrs 56, N. Mex. Military 24.
Oregon State 27, Oregon 26.
Montana State 58, Colorado College 26.
Greeley State 66, Colorado Mines 39.
Colorado 49, Utah 48.
Wyoming 57, Denver 41.
Texas Wesleyan 53, Daniel Baker 29.
Arizona State (Flagstaff) 37, Texas M. 35
Arkansas 47, Texas Aggies 41.
N. Mex. Highlands 54, Adams State 48.
Arizona 53, New Mexico Aggies 25.
Western (Colo.) State 53, Regis 51.
San Jose State 59, Fresno State 58.
Southern California 42, UCLA 30.
Occidental 52, Pomona 36.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 43, Calif. Aggies 32.
Texas Tech 49, Hardin-Simmons 35.
Chico State 49, Humboldt State 34.
Santa Clara 34, College of Pacific 33.
Whittier 41, Redlands 35.
San Francisco State 72, Nevada 51.
Snow 43, Weber 39.
Carbon 54, Branch Agricultural 48.
Stanford 38, California 36.
Montana 56, Gonzaga 51.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 13
Princeton 6, Dartmouth 1.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 13
Marquette 14½, Michigan State 12½.
Amherst 16, Middlebury 14.

Another Exit —By Krenz

DON'T ASK ME WHAT'S THE IDEA.... ALL I KNOW IS SOME GUY BY THE NAME OF WARMERDAM IS POLE VAULTING HERE SATURDAY.
BOSTON GARDEN ARENA

By-Plays

War Times

It is pleasing to know that the annual Harvard-Yale boat race will be held this year, even though it is shortened to two miles and moved to Derby, Conn., instead of New London. It is far better than giving up entirely. Let's hope that nothing else will happen to change present plans.

When the United States was in World War I the race was also held over the same course so that it will not be an entirely new experience. As a spectacle it will lack much that accompanies the annual event on the Thames River, but we can rest assured that the competition will be up to standard.

This is the oldest organized intercollegiate event in the United States. While football games draw bigger gates, these races have a glamor all their own and no one who has never seen one can appreciate them to the full.

And the winning of the crew H or Y is one of the greatest honors that can come in an athletic way. There is no major sports in which so few varsity letters are awarded as in crew and it is therefore the most highly prized of all. We can recall when the red H on the white sweater was just the tops with those who followed Harvard athletics.

Harvard varsity crews have won every Yale race in the past five years and it is out to make it six-straight. Tom Bowles has been most successful at Cambridge, both in the sprint and four-mile races and it is expected that he will put the usually strong eight on the water this Spring.

Of the four original sports, rowing, baseball, football and track, for the current collegiate year, one has already been held and it was won by Harvard. Baseball, track and crew will come next in that order. Due to conditions all of the teams will fail to come up to normal standards, but victory will be just as dear to the winner as it would be in normal times.

G. M. R. H.

Dutch Harrison Leads in Texas $5,000 Tourney

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 14 (AP)—Dutch Harrison must think he owns Brackenridge Golf Course—and the slim guy from Arkansas does have something of a lien on it.

He holds the Texas open record over this picturesque route—a blazing 271—and now he's making a super effort to trim that down.

The Arkansas traveler, who moved to Chicago but retained his Ozark drawl, was out in front with a sizzling four-under par today as golfdom's nomads set out over the second 18 holes in the battle for $5,000 in cash awards.

Harrison's 67 was a stroke under Chick Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich.; Errie Ball, the Charlottesville, Va., unknown, and Jack Grout, West Pittston, Pa., veteran. Deadlocked at 69 were Harry Cooper of Minneapolis and Lloyd Mangrum of Chicago.

Still in easy striking distance—as always for the mighty mite of the links—was tanned Ben Hogan, who shot a 70. Grouped with him were Tod Menefee of San Antonio, Joe Brown of Des Moines, and Leland Gibson of Kansas City.

Match of Swapped Drives Played at Southern Course

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 14—One of the many controversial angles to golf is the importance of the drive; what advantage the long and accurate hitter has over his less fortunate brother of the links who may possibly hit them straight, but not far. How many times we have heard that lament of the short hitter: "If I only had your distance, boy! what I'd do to you. You let me play my seconds from where you drive, while you approach from my drives, and I'll beat you to a frazzle."

Every so often a statement of this nature results in a challenge match of swapped drives, sometimes with interesting developments; though what it all amounts to is quite another matter. It may settle an argument, somewhat inconclusively; but the short hitter, the next time on his own, is still short, the long hitter long, and the net result, generally speaking, is that the shorter hitter is all the more disgruntled over his inability to get that additional yardage off the tees.

All this preamble is based upon a match of the swap-drives variety staged at the Normandy Isles course, just north of Miami, where Craig Wood, the national open champion, is resident professional. It had Ben Bernie, band leader and comedian, taking Wood's drives, Wood taking Bernie's, and with Nick Kenny, radio commentator, similarly teaming up with and against Frank Walsh, Wood's assistant. The results were that Bernie had a 77 against Wood's 78, Walsh a rather remarkable 76, as low man, and Kenny an 88.

Fair Player

Bernie is a pretty fair player, often in the low 80's, and on this occasion he was hot with his putter, especially on the ninth hole, where he sank a 40-footer for a birdie three, whereas Wood took a seven on the long 15th. The scream of the round was the short fifth, where the two amateurs both put their tee shots on the green, whereas both had to play their seconds out of the bunker where the pros put them. Kenny was the victim of the party, for Walsh, a long hitter, was very much off color on direction and put the radio expert in plenty of trouble. Kenny did the same for Walsh, as the result of a roundhouse hook, but Walsh was supreme on his recoveries. It was all very amusing to the spectators, but proved nothing, because in another match Wood, taking Bernie's drives, might have been in the low 70's.

The reason for so saying is that Wood played another match at the Miami-Biltmore in which he teamed with Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., against Georgia Tainter and Ben Loving and then scored a 69, at mixed foursomes, playing alternate shots. Among other things, Wood got home from Miss Kirby's drive at the 18th, a hole measuring 458 yards from the middle tees, which they played. At that, Wood and Miss Kirby came out second best, for Miss Tainter, winner of the Miami-Biltmore women's annual tournament, and her partner Loving registered a remarkable 67.

One Flaw

Having already paid quite a tribute to Miss Tainter in these columns over her play in the Miami women's championship, it was interesting to hear Craig Wood's comment that the 18-year-old from South Fargo, North Dakota, has such an excellent position at the top of her backswing, hands, arms, wrists and pivot, that she suffers little from too much dip of her right shoulder on the follow through, which the open champion considers the one flaw in her swing.

A final word concerning Craig Wood is that the open champion is well satisfied at not having gone to the West Coast on the winter circuit and feels that his game is at its peak for the forthcoming international foursomes at the Miami-Biltmore and for the coming late-winter events in which he will compete, including the Masters'. He looks upon his improvement in putting as the big factor in his sound game in all departments today.

Results Speak

"It's this way," he says. "When I was so badly off in my putting I naturally had to put in most of my time practising on the greens. Now that I have a putting style in which I have confidence and no longer look upon it as a weak spot, I have had an opportunity to brush up far more on the short pitches, chips, and bunker shots." Well, the results speak for themselves. At the Normandy Isle course he has had a couple of 66's, a number of other rounds under 70 and feels confident, at all times, that he will not go over par.

The feature of the winter in the South in the men's amateur ranks continues to revolve around Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio. After capturing the Miami-Biltmore tournament last month, he moved on to St. Augustine, Fla., and won the Ponce de Leon tournament, then on to Palm Beach to win the South Florida championship with a 2-and-1 final-round victory over Tommy Goodwin of New York, winenr of a number of southern winter tournaments the last eight years. Funny thing was that Stranahan was something of a flop in the December Miami open, 23 strokes back of the leading amateur, Bill Stember. The advice Dick Chapman gave Stranahan during the Miami amateur must have been potent. Stranahan, incidentally, enters University of Miami shortly.

Rice Captures Fastest Penn Two-Mile Run

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14 (AP)—Greg Rice did it again.

Returning to the scene of his last indoor defeat in 1940, the barrel-chested former Notre Dame star now wearing the colors of the New York Athletic Club last night recorded his 22nd-straight indoor triumph and at the same time ran the fastest two miles this city has ever seen, indoors or out.

His time of 8:59.5 shattered the Penn A. C. meet record of 9:06.3 he set last year. His world's indoor mark, made in Chicago last March, is 8:51.1.

Fred Wilt of Indiana, the National Collegiate champion, was second and Joe McCluskey of the New York club, third.

Two other meet records were lowered. Charles Beetham, national A. A. U. champion at 880 yards, slashed his 1941 mark of 1:56.8 to 1:55.1. Fordham University's two-mile relay team of Andrew Lawrence, Joseph Novicki, Edward Shine, and Frank Leary came home in 7:46.3, far below Seton Hall's 1941 standard of 8:05.4.

Although the time of 4:19.1 was disappointing, a true photo finish saved the feature event, the Pennac Mile, from being a complete failure. Campbell Kane of Indiana, National Collegiate champion, came from behind with a terrific sprint on the last lap to edge John Borican, world's record-holder at 1,000 and 600 yards, by the smallest of margins.

Norwood "Barney" Ewell of Penn State, triple IC4-A champion and National Collegiate 100-yard dash titleholder, regained supremacy in the 50-yard dash. Tom East, who defeated Ewell last year, was third behind another Penn Stater, Donald Dolbin. It was the third time in four years that Ewell took the event.

Fred Wolcott, the former Rice star, had no trouble in winning the 50-yard high hurdles for the second-straight year. He was one-tenth of a second above his 1941 meet record of 6.1 seconds.

Sports Around the Hub

Bruins at Chicago Tomorrow

Nicely rested after their 8-1 defeat of Montreal Canadiens last Tuesday and primed by their noon workout at the Arena yesterday, the Boston Bruins today were on their way to Chicago to meet the Black Hawks in Chicago Stadium tomorrow night.

This will be the Bruins' second game of the season without the Krauts, for Schmidt, Bauer, and Dumart missed the affair against Americans in New York last Jan. 29 when they were unable to get back from the Royal Canadian Air Force enlistment office in time.

Making his bow with the B's will be Lloyd Gronsdal, former member of the Boston Olympics who signed as a professional only this week. In addition Manager Art Ross also plans to use Phil Hergesheimer, recently purchased wing from Chicago who has been out of action with an injured knee since that Jan. 29 game.

Following tomorrow night's game the Bruins head for Ottawa and their charity game against the Air Force hockey team which will have Bauer, Schmidt, and Dumart in its line-up. At this game the members of the Bruins will receive presents from the Krauts and the Krauts will receive the presentations that go with their being voted the Elizabeth C. Dufresne Trophy. On Thursday the B's play Brooklyn in Madison Square Garden and then lay off until they come home one week from next Tuesday to play New York Rangers here at the Garden.

* * *

Princeton's varsity basketball team comes to Cambridge this evening for an Eastern Intercollegiate League test with Harvard. The Tigers opened league play by defeating Yale, 59-24, then dropped a close overtime struggle to powerful Dartmouth, 54-50, and were edged out at Hanover last night, 57-55. The Crimson is further advanced in Eastern play, having upset the Big Green, 49-36, lost to Cornell, 31-27, to Dartmouth 58-36, and to Columbia, 56-44.

* * *

While the Princeton and Harvard cage teams are meeting here, the rival hockey varsities will be clashing at Princeton, N. J. The two teams played three games at Lake Placid during the Christmas holidays, the Bengals winning the first 6-2 and the third, 3-2, with Harvard taking the second by 2-1. In the Pentagonal League, the Tigers have won one, dropped two; the Crimson won one and dropped the same number.

* * *

Ben Levias has been elected president of the Boston Swimming Association to succeed H. Bradley Fenno.

* * *

Hago Harrington's Olympics are hard pressed these days with four regulars gone into professional hockey and Vic Polich, goalie, gone home to face his draft board. They were beaten in Atlantic City last night 10 to 2.

* * *

Boston University, with three home athletic events carded for next Tuesday night, will move all starting times ahead to co-operate with the blackout plans for the City of Boston. The hockey game with Harvard will start at 6:45 p. m. The varsity and freshman basketball games in the B. U. gym will begin play at 6:30 p. m. The basketball game, incidentally, contributes to the Naismith Memorial Fund.

* * *

The West End House and Boston Y. M. C. A. also play a game for the Naismith Fund on Thursday of next week at the Boys' Clubs of Boston gym. On the same program will be a costumed game of the early days including equipment and rules.

* * *

The only baseball news of the day was the signing of a Red Sox contract by Eddie Pellagrini of Dorchester, who thinks that he can take Manager Joe Cronin's shortstop job away from him this spring. Although Johnny Pesky's advance notices have been flattering, numerous Pacific Coast League critics maintain that Eddie is the boy to succeed the skipper.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	24	11	1	49	142	106
Boston	21	11	5	47	118	82
Toronto	21	12	3	45	117	93
Chicago	19	14	3	41	114	102
Brooklyn	12	24	1	25	97	132
Detroit	11	22	3	25	93	118
Montreal	10	24	2	22	88	137

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Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 13

Eastern Amateur League
Atlantic City 10, Boston 2.
Washington 4, Baltimore 1.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 13
Dartmouth 56, Rider 19.
Carnegie Tech 42, Edinboro Tea. 33.
Amherst 58, Colgate 24.
Kansas State 47, Nebraska 37.
Virginia Tech 60, Clemson 18.
Virginia 47, V. M. I. 20.
Indiana 56, Ball State 16.

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Wartime's Challenge to Modern Schools: Reach Out And Serve the Community

By Frederick L. Redefer
Director of the Progressive Education Association
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What effect will the war have on American education? Will it destroy the independent position of our colleges and universities through decreasing endowments, fewer families in the philanthropic income bracket and smaller student bodies? Will it eliminate all but a skeleton educational program in our public schools in the effort through local taxation to offset higher national taxes? Will it regiment the curricula of our educational institutions? Will it destroy liberal movements in education and end "Progressive Education" in our schools and colleges? These are questions that trouble perplexed educators.

The history of the last war gives us no definite assuring answer for the days to come. It is true that schools and colleges survived our war efforts in 1917-1918 and expanded considerably in the post-war period. Likewise the Progressive Education movement which was confined to a relatively few private schools prior to 1918, grew and became a part of our public school education in the years that followed the war. It was in 1918 that the Progressive Education Association was founded.

How They Meet The Need

But this is "total" war and America has never experienced a war effort in which all the human and material resources of the country were involved in the struggle. This time all aspects of living are affected. This time, all educational institutions, schools, colleges, libraries, are drafted for the duration. War is bound to affect educational institutions in a drastic, if not in a permanent, way. Today's question is not whether the Progressive Education movement survives; it is what is the role of educational institutions in the nation's total war effort. Certainly if educational institutions survive as vital, indispensable agencies serving the needs of individuals, communities and the nation, the Progressive Education movement will emerge from this struggle in even a stronger position than it has at present. If schools do not serve a real need, their survival will be in danger. Progressive education and American public education stand together to fail or to rise to new heights of service.

In total war, life in every community matters. In total war for democratic principles, the welfare of each man, woman and child is of national concern. To make American communities better places in which to live, to make American people better clothed, housed, and fed, to make American citizens happier and healthier, to make American life richer and fuller, to make American life more democratic, to make human relations among people better; to contribute to these goals, unimportant as they seem when compared to actual warfare, is to contribute to our total war effort. It is on this home front where educational institutions will probably serve best.

What such a philosophy means when translated into concrete educational practices is best illustrated by the practices of many progressive schools whose roots lie deep in the community and whose activities are related to the needs of the members of the community. These "community-schools" have been studying the needs of the community and developing programs for young and old to meet these needs; it may be in recreational parks, it may be in consumer education, it may be in the correction of soil erosion in farmers' fields, it may be in the care of children whose parents are both working in defense factories. School and community, young and old work and share together in a program developed co-operatively.

On a national scale, such a program would involve the establishment in every community of Community Councils on which citizens and educators would be represented as well as the youth in our secondary schools. Such Councils would survey the human and material resources of the community and solicit from all groups those suggestions which would make the community a better, a more democratic place in which to live. With these surveys of both needs and resources available, a master plan can be developed.

In making the surveys and in developing and carrying out the plan, youth in and out of school can be utilized. Councils and community-schools might look at themselves in such areas as: child welfare, housing, nutrition, recreation and fellowship, youth needs, consumer education, adult education, family relations, safety and the use and care of resources. In each of these areas, programs could be developed in which the school would contribute both in developing community understanding and in youth participation in carrying out some aspects of the program.

From a national viewpoint, in such a program where local initiative and imagination has full play there might be sufficient guidance of Councils so that local activities would serve national needs. It was the information about land use gathered by the school youth of Britain that aided that country in the development of its land utilization program. Might not our youth aid in reforestation, checking soil erosion, and the like? Furthermore, with the guidance of the Federal Government, information might be gathered by these local Councils that would be helpful to them in directing our war effort and might prove of great value in the program of postwar reconstruction.

Youth Wants To Serve

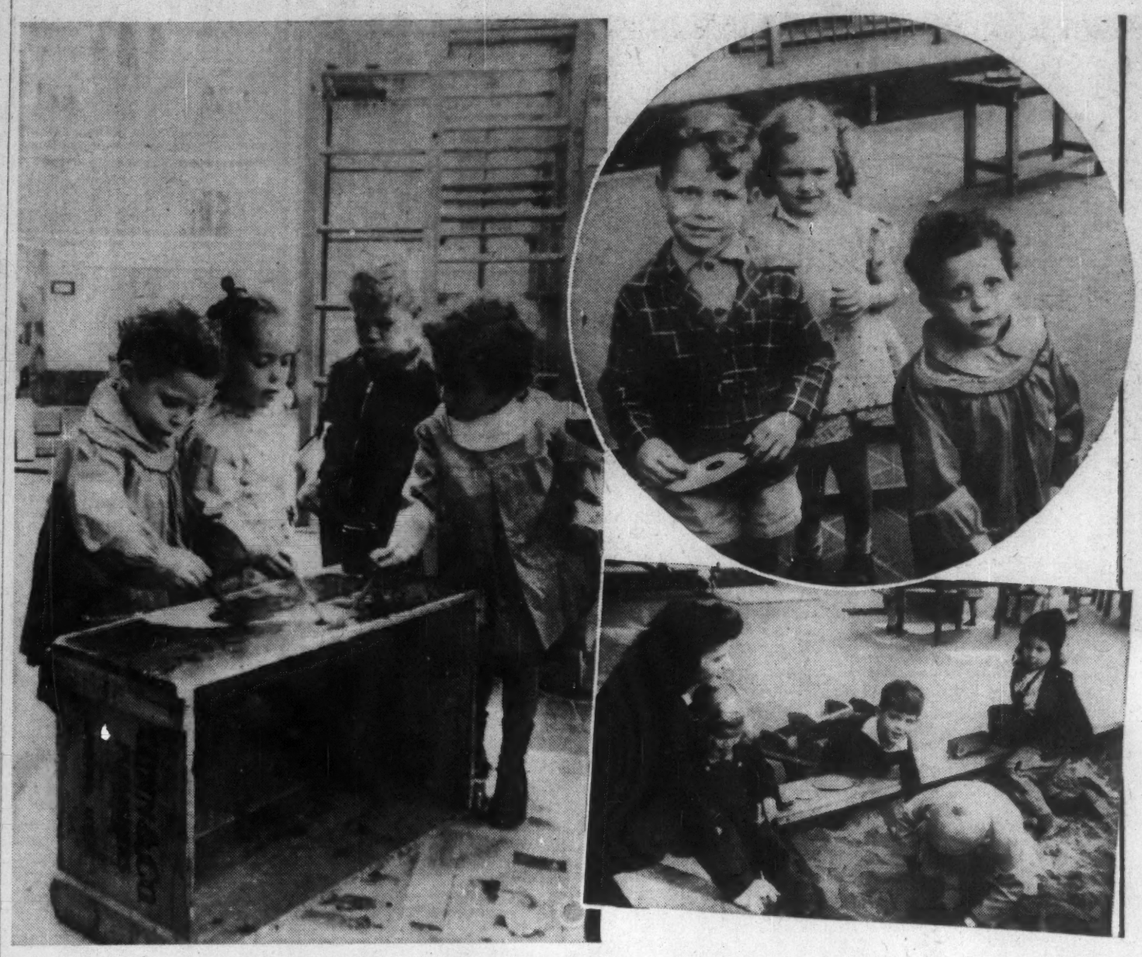
From the standpoint of the youth of the nation, the development of a vigorous program of community and national service by our educational institutions is important. Youth wants to serve. Youth wants to serve in positive concrete ways. They will not be content with the answer "schooling as usual," nor does "more schooling in less time" answer youth's demand to serve. Cannot our community-schools find ways in which youth can serve and learn at the same time? Can't these services be given the dramatic appeal needed in this day of uniforms?

Those who fear that such activities will interfere with education as we have always known it within school walls should realize that under guidance such activities can be just as educational as book learning and perhaps more lasting and more effective.

Such a program of community service offers the opportunity to educators to demonstrate that they can lead such programs as have been assigned to the NYA and the CCC. If they do not rise to this occasion, no statement from the Educational Policies Commission recommending consolidation of these youth-serving agencies should ever be taken seriously.

The challenge of war is not to retreat into schoolhouse isolation but to seize these new needs and to make them serve the cause of education well.

Such a program of community schooling is not new to progressive educators. For years, in word and deed, they have been trying to incorporate more experience into schooling and to relate school curricula to the needs of individuals and the community. Total war demands a progressive education in our schools, colleges and communities, and if American education meets the challenge of these days, one need not fear for the future of the Progressive Education movement.



Special courses for the child who is a little slower than the average have long been a part of many school systems, but the child who is particularly quick has often been left to fill in his extra time as well as he can. Within recent years educators have realized that this child, too, needs intelligent special teaching. At Hunter College a school for these "gifted" children is maintained at the elementary school level, and important experimental work done. Here are three snapshots of some of the children at this school. Left—The old box receives a beauty treatment from young painters. Upper right—Just before rest period. Lower—Excavation in the sand pile.

'Gifted' Children Need Emphasis On Consideration for Others, Their Teachers Find

By Mary Kelly
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Bright children, too, are people—only more so—according to an early report from an experiment in training gifted pre-school youngsters at Hunter College here. This program, covering the special needs of two groups of selected children from three and a half to six years in age, is the first one within the knowledge of its sponsors to be carried on in connection with a college of the non-tuition type.

Its purpose, as outlined by Dr. Florence N. Brumbaugh, elementary school principal at Hunter, was to fill a gap in the New York City public school system. Much has been done here for physically and mentally handicapped pupils, but the "superior" child has often had a hard time to fit into the prescribed scheme.

It all started last Christmas, 1940. A young father appeared at the College on an important mission. It was midwinter vacation, but the matter couldn't be postponed. "Jane" had just been born, and was it soon enough to enroll her in the Hunter elementary school? He had heard that no time should be lost.

Now a Basis Of Selection

"And so we have names on our future roster from an age of eight hours up," Dr. Brumbaugh explained. "For many years we have maintained an elementary school at Hunter which serves as a laboratory school where the college teacher may observe and practice. At present we have about 600 pupils in grades from kindergarten to the eighth or final year. Until recent years pupils have been admitted in the order of application, but since the school has become more popular we have been obliged to establish a basis of selection."

The larger body of elementary pupils—the 600—have formerly been of varying grades of ability, but the new plan is to replace these pupils as fast as they are graduated only with those who are considered by educators as intellectually gifted.

"I have never seen as friendly a group of children as our 'gifted,'" Dr. Brumbaugh told this reporter. "We avoid the use of the terms 'genius,' as well as 'precocious' and 'prodigy' in speaking of them. So far they don't know they're different from other children. They don't stand out in any way except in superior mental ability.

"The emphasis has been upon developing them socially. This is doubly important with boys and girls of this type.

"One of the most difficult things has been to teach them consideration for others because they have grown accustomed to be leaders. But we have found that they have learned to take their place in a remarkable way, following directions without difficulty. In a recent air-raid drill they waited and responded to direction in a better way than was expected. They have learned to share willingly with others at the lunch table and take their dishes and scraps neatly away.

"They are generous and much interested in everything. They want to know 'why?' Their originality and creative talent is constantly in evidence. For example, they saw a statue of skaters and then later interpreted that in their own rhythm. They see beautiful prints from the Metropolitan Museum of Art and reproduce them in poems or stories."

Interests Many Educators

The children are in two classes, Dr. Brumbaugh explained. Those from three and a half to four and a half number 27 and are under the supervision of Miss Jean Morgenthau. There are 26 in the other group in which the age range is five and a half to six, the master teacher being Mrs. Margaret Rooney. While no visitors, in the curiosity sense, are permitted, the classes have been used on a number of occasions for tests made for the local municipal colleges. Each class has the services of five student-teachers in addition to special teachers.

The 27 "selectees" for the youngest group were at the top of a list of 250 whose parents wanted them to be enrolled. The decision in each case was not one to be arrived at hurriedly, but followed an examination of reports of tests given outside the school as well as an observation of the child at play. Reading readiness was one consideration.

Judging from the five-year-old who suggested to his teacher that one of the problems of the day was an "absurdity," vocabulary has been another field of excellence!

"The experiment seems to have caused great interest among teachers and parents judging from the letters we have received," she added. "For some time it has been realized that the gifted pupil—and there are one or more in almost every ordinary public school class—has usually been wasting his time or is so occupied in 'leading' others that he doesn't get proper leading himself. Actually he has what all children have, only to a greater degree. That is why we like the term 'gifted.' What they have is a gift from God."

This month 20 more newly-turned three-and-a-half-year-olds who have measured up to the high standards set for Hunter College's youngest "undergraduates" are being added. Letters to the pleased parents notifying them of this decision in each case were sent out as Christmas greetings. Regretfully, many applicants had to be turned away, but the plan to enlarge the classes in the fall is holding out a new hope.

Reading the Book of Nature With the Children

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

George Washington may never have had the thrill of a Saturday movie as do our suburban children, but he had inner sources of deep enjoyment which we parents might well strive to cultivate in ourselves and our children. The love of nature and its provision so ingrained in Washington provides a splendid theme for parental direction.

The weather to which Washington devoted daily interest and observation may likewise become for children an interest connected with their natural science and geography work at school, as well as a minor hobby when its relation to growing things, the farmer's spring, and the city water supply is considered. When it is recognized by the child that nature knows no bad weather, just different kinds of weather, a more intelligent approach to that subject has been gained.

Washington at Mount Vernon kept meticulous account of barometer and thermometer readings, prevailing winds, and forecasts for his own pleasure and profit as a farmer—or plantation owner.

Familiarity with farm life is an important tie-in between education and daily living. The cow barn, chicken coop, and vegetable garden top the school room in counteracting the taken-for-granted attitude of this age of ease in living. The bottle of milk at the city doorstep takes on new meaning, an egg becomes more than an object which should have been manufactured in less breakable form, and vegetables are less likely to be divided into the sheep-and-goat classification at meal times by one who has observed and aided in their production. Food, shelter, and clothing may become more than mere words of acceptance when the child learns their relationship to the soil and himself and observes man's effort to supply these basic needs.

The world becomes a laboratory teeming with life and interest when the parent opens for the child Nature's book of a thousand pages.—

(Mrs.) V. W. K.

(A Saturday Column)

Broadcasts Courses In Basic

WRUL and WRUW, the World-wide Broadcasting Foundation's powerful shortwave radio stations, are now broadcasting three series of English lessons to Latin America: Simplified English, an advanced course; Basic English for the Spanish Speaking, a beginning course; and Basic English for the Portuguese Speaking, a beginning course. A textbook for the courses, Basic English Offered by WRUL, may be obtained from WRUL, World Radio University, Boston, Massachusetts.

Education by Radio

A Very New 'Progressive' Teacher Faces a First Grade of 54

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I was confronted with 54 bright-eyed, loquacious First Graders—each with many ideas and experiences, and the immediate desire to tell about them.

A year earlier, in a college course which included the newest and best Progressive Education theory, I had learned that the "discussion" or "language" period is a time for a free exchange of ideas and experiences—a time of informality in which the children learn freedom of expression, and an ability to take an active part in democratic discussion. The course, unfortunately, had said nothing of a crowded, hot, poorly-equipped schoolroom, containing more than half-a-hundred children, in whom, by reason of their life in a city factory district, the idea of "grab for your turn" as quickly as possible had been fostered. The result, need I add, of applying the above theory in full, however well it might work in a small group, was chaos!

Yet I believed in the ideals I had been taught, and did not want the older methods. In considering this problem, I recalled, one day, a definition of "Progressive Education" given me by a much-admired elementary teacher. She said: "Progressive Education is that type of education, whatever type it may be, that answers the need of the child in his particular environment."

What is the "particular environment" of these children? I thought. So far, they have grown up in a crowded, factory environment. Probably, I reasoned, a large proportion of these children will live in just such an environment for the remainder of their lives. What, then, in group discussion, for instance, are the skills and attitudes they should acquire, which will fit them to better take an intelligent part, in the future, in crowded civic meetings, P. T. A.'s, church meetings, and the like?

The answer, of course, was fairly obvious. They needed to learn an appreciation for the other child, a willingness to let him have his "turn," some sense of the size of the group, and of how many others there were who were just as anxious for a "turn" as he. They had to learn, gradually, a willingness to be an interested listener—a skill which, you may be sure, was hard to acquire when there were 53 others to whom one had to listen! And, perhaps most important of all, they had to gain some feeling of how much happier a time it was for all of us if quietness and order were reigning.

These attitudes, of course, had to be built up gradually, with the constant remembrance not to curb the expression, too much, of the gifted children, nor yet to forget to encourage the backward, quiet ones to contribute, too.

Patsy, for instance, who was full of originality and good ideas, had to learn to wait, sometimes, to tell about them. Clyde, who possessed the ideas, but was shy before so large a group, gradually gained self-confidence as ease and naturalness in the situation were built up. A great deal of discipline was necessary, of course, because the attitude of "grab for your turn" had to be supplanted gradually with one of self-discipline—and a larger understanding and appreciation of the situation.

With these few definite goals in view, and a willingness to take time to achieve them, the group discussion gradually became a much more harmonious, interesting, vital part of the days' activities.

J. S. S.

Three Rules for Making Additional Words

Basic English
40th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For English-speaking people who are interested in the relation between Basic English and normal English I would recommend a book by C. K. Ogden called "Basic English. A General Introduction With Rules and Grammar." There you will find a complete and detailed account of these rules for the working of Basic English together with some ideas of the value of Basic to you, and as an international language.

To continue with the rules of the system of Basic English which were begun in the previous article:

Adverbs, those words which tell us how a thing is done, are created in Basic by the addition of *ly* to the quality words. All those quality words from the Basic English list which make sense in normal English with the addition of *ly* may be used in Basic. Ex.: *angrily, beautifully, clearly, sharply, thickly.*

Prefixes And Compounds

The prefix *un* may be put before any word which takes it in normal English, and in place of *un* one may put *in* or *im* before words like *dependent* and *possible*. The teacher of foreigners will naturally compile a list of these idiosyncrasies rom the Basic English vocabulary. The English speakers will know them from use.

Compound words may be made from two nouns in the Basic English list, or from a noun and a preposition as in normal English. For example: *milkman, newspaper, overland, sundown.*

Comparatives are formed in the Basic English system by putting *more* in front of the adjectives, or quantity words, or *er* as a suffix. For example: This book is more important than the first. This building is higher than that. Superlatives are formed with *est* or by putting *most* before the adjectives. For example: She had on a most beautiful dress. This is the longest pencil. A few very common adjectives have special comparative and superlative forms. For example: good, better, best; bad, worse, worst.

The teacher of foreigners will find a list of words which are generally prevented by their sense from taking comparative or superlative forms very useful: *first, second, last, past, present, future, right, left, male, female, cut, same,* etc.

Practice With These

Here are some exercises which you will be able to correct in the light of the three rules of Basic English given above. Cross out the uses of the *ly* forms, the compound forms, and the comparative and superlative forms which are not permissible in Basic English.

Group 1
1) The little girl was *poorly* clothed.
2) They *probably* went away last week.
3) The young man *foolishly* let the gun go off.
4) She said that she would love him *truly* for ever.
5) The men went in an *orderly* manner round the farm.
6) We got to work and put the paint on *smoothly*.

Group 2
1) He sent for a *bootblack* to get his shoes clean.
2) We have the *copyright* on his new book.
3) It was all put down in a *looseleaf* note book.
4) He made certain that he took his *stopwatch* to the races.
5) They went off from the high *springboard*.
6) We had a very good time at her *birthday* gathering.

Group 3
1) After the shock the noise got *quieter*.
2) After the shock the noise got *more quiet*.
3) The grass in the hollow was *greener* than the grass on the mountain.
4) The grass in the hollow was *more green* than the grass on the mountain.
5) His voice was the *truest* in the group.
6) Hers was the *most beautiful* house in the town.

* * *

Here Are Your Answers

Number 5 in Group 1 is a use which is not permissible in Basic. "Order" is listed as a General Name, and therefore does not take the *ly* adverb form. In Group 2, sentence 3—If looseleaf as one word is permitted in normal English then it is permitted in Basic. In Group 2 there are no errors.

For more information about these rules I would again refer the English-speaking reader to "Basic English. A General Introduction With Rules and Grammar."

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Where Students Repair Their School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

"Real boys on real jobs!"—so a visiting schoolman describes the project in the Stuart, Neb., high school, where eager students in the manual-arts classes repair the building and its equipment as part of their regular assignments. The plan was instituted in 1940, when Supt. K. Magnusson found the plant needed extensive repairs.

Guided by the industrial-arts teacher, Floyd Welander, the students attacked the job. Repair work is conducted in a systematic fashion that includes all the types of problems the course ordinarily requires—and more.

Results show throughout the building now. New window casings in considerable number have been made and set in, replacing the old, rickety ones. Surfaces of many school desks, scarred by yesterday's school boys, have been planed down and sanded, varnished and waxed until they gleam like new, by today's school boys. And they speak sternly to anyone who risks defacing the new desks and woodwork.

Purchase this year of power machinery, including a sander, has added an extra lilt to the occasional, abstracted whistling of the happy lads at work and has greatly accelerated the renovation of school furniture. Funds accumulated through use of student labor made possible the purchase. Approved-type window ventilators are now being built and installed by the class of advanced students.

Stuart's high school is saving money by the plan, but this is the least important of its benefits. Most valuable is its giving the manual-arts students vital experiences on real jobs.

J. C. B.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's sales (est.)	288,000
Previous day's sales	319,320
1942 volume to date	17,076,045
1941 volume to date	17,229,865

Stocks Steady; Some Shares Extend Gains

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Stocks generally held their ground in today's market without the benefit of much stimulating war news.

Small improvement was the rule at the start and, near the final hour, fractional advances were well distributed. Dealings continued sluggish.

Inclined to edge forward were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Texas Co., General Motors, Chrysler, Mortgomery Ward, International Harvester, Boeing, Kennecott, International Nickel, Westinghouse, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak and Owens-Illinois.

A shade behind were Great Northern, United Aircraft, American Can and Yellow Truck. Numerous issues were unchanged.

As in Friday's session, some speculative and investment buying of shares was credited to the idea the market had done a lot of discounting of Far Pacific reverses, including the imminent fall of Singapore. Many customers, however, kept commitments light as a week-end precaution.

Irregularity spread through all divisions—even the rail group—of the bond market today.

Few changes exceeded fractions toward the end of the short session.

Dealers were disinclined to force the trading pace while they awaited cues from Washington and the world's battle areas.

The new U. S. Government 2¼s opened at 100 13-32 in over-the-counter trade on a when-issued basis and then moved slightly higher. Gains for other treasuries ranged to ⅛ point.

Corporate gainers included North Western 6½s and 4¾s of '49, Youngstown Sheet 3¼s, American Telephone 3s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles and Rock Island general 4s of '88.

In the minus column were Frisco 4½s of '78, Northern Pacific 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s and Western Union 5s.

Inching ahead in the foreign list were Brazil 6½s of '26-57, Colombia January 6s of '61 and Rio Grande do Sul 7s.

Argentine February 4s of '72, Australia 5s and Buenos Aires 4⅜s declined.

WPB Uses Court Order to Get Data From Chicago Firm

CHICAGO (AP)—The War Production Board employed a Federal Court order Friday in an effort to gain access to information on a Chicago company's operations in cadmium and nickel. U. S. Attorney J. Albert Woll described the proceedings as the first of its kind by WPB.

Acting at the board's request, Mr. Woll obtained from Judge John P. Barnes an order temporarily preventing the Chicago Alloy Products Company from "selling, disposing of, moving, or concealing" its supplies of these metals, pending an injunction hearing set for Feb. 18.

The suit asked that the company be enjoined from interfering with WPB agents seeking to carry out an order of last Monday by Director J. S. Knowlson of the Division of Industry Operations, directing the firm to afford access to its properties for an inspection of its inventories, books, and invoices for the period August, 1941, to the current month. The petition alleged such access had been "persistently refused" by Ben Chernyk, company president, and other officials.

Treasury Offering All Sold Same Day

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Friday the thirteenth was no jinx for the Treasury department—its offering of $1,500,000,000 of bonds was taken up in one day.

The bonds were submitted for subscription this morning and Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced the subscription books were closed tonight except for amounts up to $5,000 where subscribers specify delivery in registred bonds 90 days after the issue date. Subscriptions of that class will be closed tomorrow night.

Announcement of allotments on the bids probably will be made on Feb. 18.

Selling the $1,500,000,000 of 2¼ per cent, 10 to 13 year bonds, will raise the national debt to about $62,000,000,000. The limit under present law is $65,000,000,000.

Hog Prices Jump To New High Level

CHICAGO (AP) — Hog prices jumped 10 to 15 cents Friday, pushing to a new peak on the current advance at $13, as producers sharply curtailed shipments and dressed pork exhibited additional firmness in wholesale trade.

Light pork loins rose another ½ cent a pound, the third consecutive day of advance, to sell at 23½ to 24½ cents.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that it purchased 31,085,900 pounds of pork products this week for shipment abroad under the lend-lease program.

Earlier in the week, Secretary Claude Wickard indicated that such purchases might be suspended if advances in hog prices continued.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	47	47	47	— ¼
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106½	106½	106½	Feb11
51⅜	43⅜	Acme Steel (4)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+1¼
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb11
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb13
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb13
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	5	34½	34½	34½	
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	-/-	-/-	-/-	Feb13
5	1⅛	Alaska Juneau	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb13
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	-/-	-/-	-/-	+ -/-
9½	3¼	Allegh pf xw	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	5	5	5	
21½	11⅛	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 4
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2½g)	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ¼
11¼	4½	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb11
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	135¾	135¾	135¾	+ ¾
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	Feb10
14⅜	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	Feb13
9	5	Allied Stores	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	Feb13
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	5	28	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¾
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	4	54	54	54	Feb13
22⅛	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	16	22¾	22¼	22¾	Feb11
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	3	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+ ¾
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	1	4	4	4	Feb13
39	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	2	31	30½	30½	+ ⅛
3	1	Am Cable & R	6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Feb11
56¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	5	62	62	62	— ⅛
185	137½	Am Can pf (7)	2	165¼	165¼	165¼	Feb13
34½	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	4	31	31	31	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	1	70	68½	68½	Feb10
23½	16½	Am Ch & C (⅛e)	5	18	18	18	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan14
121	101⅛	Am Chicle (4a)	2	72	72	72	Feb13
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb13
6⅜	9⅜	Am Comm Al	3	8½	8½	8½	Feb13
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1⅛e)	7	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 9
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb13
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	8	½	½	½	Feb13
113⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	22	22	22	+1
28⅜	14⅜	A F P $7pf(.35k)	5	25½	25	25½	+ ½
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	Feb 9
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	5	27½	27½	27½	
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
33⅜	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb14
61¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	4	39½	36⅜	39½	+ ⅜
2⅛		Am Ice	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb11
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	26	26	26	Feb13
4¼	2⅛	Am Internat'l	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb11
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	-/-	6½	7	Jan21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	6	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
95½	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	
13¾	8⅛	Am M & F (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb13
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	2	5	5	5	Feb13
23	15⅛	Am Metal (¼e)	1	21⅛	21	21	Feb13
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	6	¼	⅜	¼	+ -/-
46⅜	20⅜	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	3	22	22	22	
30	17½	AP&L $5pf 94k	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Feb13
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
/	4⅜	Am Sat R (⅛g)	3	-/-	5	5	Feb13
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb13
45⅜	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	8	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	Feb10
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	8	33½	32½	32½	Feb11
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	7	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Feb10
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	3	18	16⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83	83	83	Feb10
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	Feb11
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	7	125⅜	125⅛	125¼	
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	5	45¾	45½	45¾	Feb13
74½	43⅜	Am Tob B (1e)	2	46¾	46½	46½	— ¼
156	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	135	135	135	
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	4½	4½	4½	Feb13
29½	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	
116¾	114	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	113	113	113	— ½
7¼	4½	Am Water Wks	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
69⅛	44¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Feb11
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	1	5	5	5	+ ⅜
61¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	1	71	71	71	Feb13
-	23¾	Am Zinc L & S	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
56¾	6⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	46	46	46	Jan30
30	22½	Anaconda (2½g)	7	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	6	15¼	15	15	Feb11
12½	-	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb13
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan31
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	34	34	34	Feb11
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	110¾	110⅝	110⅞	+ ¼
3½	2¼	Armour Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	2	64	64	64	Feb13
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan21
43⅝	20½	Armstrong C ⅛e	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Feb13
9¾	6⅛	Arnold C (.14e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾	-	Artloom (.77½g)	1	4	4	4	Feb10
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	6	6	6	Feb13
88	76	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Feb13
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	77	76	76	Feb11
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	1	23	23	23	Feb13
51⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	16	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅜
70¼	54⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	68¼	67⅞	68¼	Feb13
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	5	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
45⅛	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	7	24	22	24	Feb11
30	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	38	38	38	Feb13
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	8	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan31
½	⅜	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb11
51¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (5)	2	49½	49½	49½	Feb 3
7½	61	Atlas Pow(41g)	2	64¼	64¼	64¼	Feb13
9¼	-	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8	8	8	Feb 6
3⅛	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan16
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	22	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	5⅜	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ½
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb13
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb13
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅛	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
51⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Feb 6
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24½	24	24	Feb11
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	94½	94½	94½	Feb13
6½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7	7	7	Feb13
41⅛	22⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	9	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
20⅛	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	Feb13
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Feb 4
34¾	15⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	22	22	22	Feb13
66½	51⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	6	60¾	60⅜	60¾	
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	3	119¼	119¼	119¼	Feb13
21⅛	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Feb10
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18	18	18	Feb13
10¼	9	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	9½	9½	9½	Feb13
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	3	14	14	14	Feb 7
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	26⅜	26	26	Feb11
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	2	15½	15	15	
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
59⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	Jan31
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	1	18½	16½	16½	Feb11
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb13
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
41	23¾	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	Feb11
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	6	54¼	54¼	54¼	Feb13
⅜	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans		-/-	-/-	-/-	Feb10
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb11
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	Feb10
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	2	12⅜	12½	12½	Feb13
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8½	8½	8½	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	5	20	20	20	+ ½
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Feb 6
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1.40)	12	18	17¾	18	Feb13
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	
11¾	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb11
		C					
24⅜	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 5
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb13
7¼	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb13
14⅞	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	4	13¼	13	13	Feb13
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	3	11⅜	11	11⅜	Feb13
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb13
3⅝	1⅝	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	3	25	25	25	Feb10
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb13
87¾	43	Case (J I) (7g)	3	66	65½	66	Feb13
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	11	36½	36	36	+ ¼
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	5	18⅜	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅝	Celotex (1)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	4	21	20½	20½	Feb11
3½	1⅝	Cent Foundry	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb10
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	3	17	16½	17	+ ⅞
4	2	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb13
24½	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¾
53⅜	15½	Cert-teed Prod	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb13
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb10
22½	14⅜	Champ P&F(¼e)	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb11
18	5⅜	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 9
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	12	34¼	34¼	34½	+ ⅜
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Feb13
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb13
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb11

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Feb13
3	⅛	Chi Great West	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	Feb13
11½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	19	11⅛	11	11¼	+ ⅜
8⅜	½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Feb10
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb13
44½	37½	Chi P A cv pf (3)	2	30½	30½	30½	Jan26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Feb13
-/-	-/-	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	Feb13
¼	-/-	C R I & P 6% pf	4	-/-	⅜	⅜	Feb13
⅜	-/-	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ -/-
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb13
14⅜	10⅝	Chickasha (1)	3	13⅛	13½	13½	+ ⅜
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb11
72⅛	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	6	48¼	47¾	48¼	+1
10⅝	6	City I & F (1.20)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Feb13
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb10
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	31	31	31	Feb11
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	26⅛	26	26	Feb10
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	4	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Feb13
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	34	34	34	
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	8	67	66½	67	
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Feb13
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (1⅛a)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	104	104	104	Feb 6
30¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (5)	3	46½	46¼	46¼	Feb13
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	7	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅞
83	64	Colum Carb (1e)	7	71	70¼	70¼	Feb10
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Feb13
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Feb 9
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jan31
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	10	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	3	-/-	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	39	39	39	+ ¾
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	16	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 6
18⅜	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	Feb11
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (4g)	23	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ½
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Feb13
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (⅜g)	12	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.60)	7	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	86	85⅝	86	Feb13
1¼	⅛	Cons Film Ind	2	-/-	-/-	-/-	Feb 6
11	7	Cons Film pf (1g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb13
3⅛	1¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan30
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	⅜	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	7⅞	7	7⅛	Feb13
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	5	5	5	5	Feb13
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	27	27	27	Feb13
106⅜	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	93½	93	93	Feb 9
16½	11	Container (¼e)	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	Feb10
5¼	2¼	Content Baking	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb10
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98	98	98	Feb13
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (½e)	5	26	26	26	+ ¾
10	6⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb13
45⅞	35½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del ¼e	4	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (2½g)	2	18¼	18	18¼	Feb13
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb13
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	52¾	52½	52¾	
47⅜	27⅜	Coty Inc (½g)	2	3	3	3	
2	⅞	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	15	13¾	13⅜	13¾	Feb13
19	10½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	Feb13
3⅛	1	Crosley (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb13
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Commerce and Finance

OPA Head Thinks Labor Should Not Press for Wage Increases

Business and Industry

Babson Urges Women Train To Take Jobs

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Fla.—I have recently been studying the catalogs of colleges—especially those for women. I find the inclusion of certain First Aid and other war courses; but otherwise the subjects covered are the same as if no war existed. I find almost no courses—other than secretarial—which prepare students to secure an income for themselves after the war.

When talking with college presidents they ask me why I am so anxious about what will happen to the students after the war is over? Some say: "Our task is to get the students to register and to graduate them. The girls will get married and the boys will get drafted—so why worry?" They also complain that gifts are falling off, the income from endowments is declining and they simply cannot afford to take on any new instructors or experiment with new courses.

Sees Terrific Changes

All the above may be true, but I am sure that if college presidents realize the terrific changes which our young people are to face after World War II they will find some way to help them. Just as our youths were allowed to think America was preparing "for defense—short of war" and then were to be drafted "for only one year" and under no circumstances "would be sent out of the country," these same young people are now being lulled into a happy dream as to economic conditions after the war.

Only six months ago I was told at Washington "we can lick Japan with our hands tied behind our backs." May we not now be getting similar false ideas as to what Japan and Germany will do to us industrially after we lick them in a military way?

I now have no fears of Communism or Naziism. The so-called capitalistic system will continue; stocks and bonds will not be wiped out The Government may take over banking and certain other big industries; but more new privately-owned industries will rise up to take their places. But taxes on stocks and bonds may be terrible. Those who expect to live on the interest of what they inherit may get a very sad surprise. Other people—the so-called middle class—will be crushed by inflation caused by the huge government debt that this country will have after World War II.

Jobs for Women

The above means that—married or single—almost every woman reader will be obliged to earn some money if she hopes to maintain her present standard of living. And why not? Our great great grandmothers raised large families of children without any conveniences and yet earned considerable money to help out their husbands' meager income. It might have been by weaving or sewing, or by tending other people's children, or by nursing or by helping tend her husband's store, or by having hens or pigs or hives of bees of her own.

For not many years after World War II will women have either money to take bridge lessons, or time to play bridge! A few years of "prosperity" will follow during the reconstruction period; but after that—look out! Those who have some enterprise and are good workers will enjoy a fair standard of living; but those who expect to live lives of ease, will be greatly disappointed. The days of playboys and glamour girls will be over. Once more the Bible doctrine that "those who do not work shall not eat" (See II Thess. 3:10) will again be the good old rule; it is the law by which civilization grew. The fittest will survive.

Urges Useful Education

Our nation is to be burdened by a terrific debt which will raise havoc with every family whether the debt is paid or defaulted. If it is paid, we all will be crushed by high taxes; if it is redeemed with newly printed money, we all will suffer from high prices; while if it is defaulted, then "good night" for our banks and insurance companies which now are the principal holders of these bonds.

Employment, except at low wages, will be very difficult due to the terrible competition which is coming from Europe and Asia after the war is over. We can disarm our enemies; but we can't prevent them from working 12 hours a day at 10 cents a day and underselling us in all world and many domestic markets.

I am constantly being asked, "What can we parents do to prepare for such events?" My answer is: "Have all your children get a useful education. Have even the girls learn some trade, art, or profession by which they can help out their husband's incomes or 'pinch-hit' for him if he is out of work or ill. Never mind if these girls don't get a college 'degree.' State university degrees are pretty to look at; but they are too stiff to eat, too small for clothes, and too frail for shingling the roof!"

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INSURANCE of Every Description
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WOOD WOOL MANUFACTURERS
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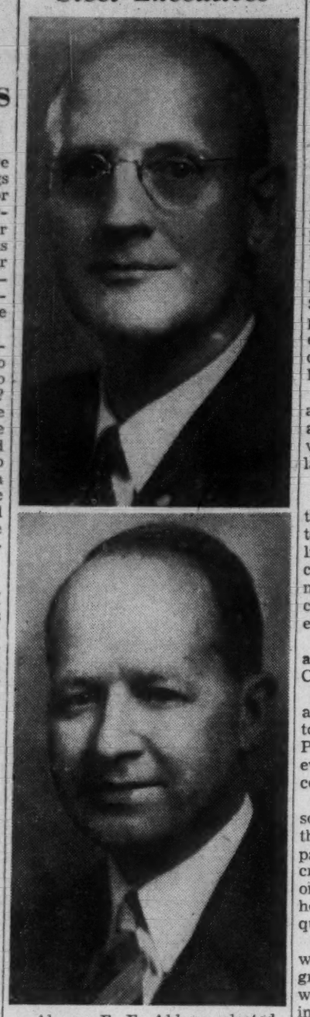
Steel Executives



Above: E. E. Aldous, elected president and a director of the Scully Steel Products Co., a United States Steel Corp. subsidiary. Below: L. B. Worthington, elected a vice-president and a director of the company. Mr. Aldous formerly was Manager of Sales for U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries at Houston, Texas. Mr. Worthington has spent his entire business career with Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., a United States Steel Corp. subsidiary.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 36
Deduction for Contributions

Charitable contributions and gifts made by an individual are deductible within certain limitations. Only contributions or gifts actually paid within the taxable year are deductible. The organization to which the gift is made must meet several tests. The corporation, trust, community chest, fund, or foundation must be created or organized in the United States or in any possession thereof or under the law of the United States or of any State or Territory or of any possession of the United States and must be organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. If a substantial part of its activities is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, it fails to meet the tests.

Contributions made to a missionary fund, church-building fund, or for the benefit of other activities of the church are deductible if the church is created or organized as stated above. Pew rents, assessments, and dues paid to a church are regarded as contributions.

Gifts to an individual are not deductible.

Contributions made to the United States, any State, Territory, or political subdivision thereof, such as a city or town, or the District of Columbia, or any possession of the United States, for exclusively public purposes are deductible; for example, a gift of real estate to a city to be used perpetually as a public park is deductible. Also allowable are contributions to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation, to posts or organizations of war veterans and their auxiliaries organized in the United States or any of its possessions, and to domestic fraternal societies, orders, or associations operating under the lodge system, if used exclusively for religious, scientific, educational, literary, or charitable purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

In general, the deduction is limited in the cases of individuals to 15 per cent of the net income, exclusive of the contributions.

Corporate contributions actually paid within the taxable year are deductible when made to or for the use of a corporation, trust, or community chest, fund, or foundation, created or organized in the United States or in any possession thereof or under the law of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or of the District of Columbia, or of any possession of the United States, which meets the same tests as those made for recipients of individual contributions, but in the case of contributions or gifts to a trust, chest, fund, or foundation, only if the contributions or gifts are to be used within the United States or any of its possessions. Deductions of corporate contributions is limited to 5 per cent of the net income, exclusive of the contributions.

Henderson Is Against Labor WageDemands

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson made it clear that he thought workers would be much better off if organized labor would seek lower prices and higher taxes rather than increased wages.

Asked at a press conference for his views on C. I. O. demands for $1-a-day wage increases for employees of "Little Steel" and General Motors, Mr. Henderson declined comment on those particular cases.

He declared, however, that "if anything could be done to prevent a rise in the cost of living, that would be more beneficial to the labor group than increasing wages."

He added:

"If the labor group could force the Office of Price Administration to go very severely at the cost of living and force Congress to increase taxes, workers would get much more than they would by changing the price tags on pay envelopes."

The War Labor Board has set a hearing for Feb. 24 on the C. I. O.'s demands on "Little Steel."

Mr. Henderson, as price control administrator, has no authority to place ceilings on wages. The Price Control Act directs, however, that he consult with agencies concerned with wage questions.

In that connection, Mr. Henderson said he had discussed with the labor board the feasibility of paying any future wage increases in defense savings bonds or stamps, but noted that neither he nor the board had power to require such payment.

On the general subject of higher wages, Mr. Henderson said raises granted to large blocs of laborers, without a corresponding increase in production of consumers' goods, simply would mean that the Government would have to plunge more deeply into rationing schemes, to insure "fair and equitable distribution of goods."

Viewing the problem as one of too much income for the available amount of goods, Mr. Henderson said he favored increased income taxes, both personal and corporate, which would bite seven to nine billion dollars more out of the country's 1942 income, and hoped that a savings program could divert an additional seven to eight billion dollars of purchasing power.

He intimated this still would leave an excess of purchasing power of eleven or twelve billion dollars over the amount of consumer goods and services available under the war economy. Consequently, he said, more savings must be siphoned out of the nation's pockets, and he proposed that labor groups take the lead in instituting savings plans by withholding part of their members' pay checks, or by other means.

Truck Operators Get Pay Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—About 70,000 workers employed by truck operators will receive pay increases under a wage-hour order providing for a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour in the "property motor carrier industry."

The wage-hour division said most of those now earning less than 40 cents are terminal employees, loaders and clerical workers. Most of the substantial increases will go to workers in the South, it was stated.

C. I. O. Wage Dispute Goes to Labor Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Labor Perkins certified to the War Labor Board labor disputes involving 3,000 employees of Consolidated Steel Corporation, Haywood, Calif., and 1,650 employees of the Remington Rand Company, New York.

A C. I. O. steel workers organizing committee is demanding wage increases, a union shop and check-off of union dues from the consolidated corporation.

Shipyard Workers Engage In 4-Hour Work Stoppage

BALTIMORE (AP)—A four-hour work stoppage at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., ended late Friday when the night shift began work as usual at 5 p. m.

Lucien Y. Rye, Federal Conciliator, said 95 per cent of the approximately 7,500 men on the day shift refused to resume work after lunch. Union officials of the C. I. O. Local No. 43 told him, he said, that company refusal to meet their negotiating committee led to the stoppage.

Bendix Aviation Shows Increase in 1941 Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Bendix Aviation Corporation and domestic subsidiaries reported net profit for the quarter ended Dec. 31 of $3,113,328, equal to $1.47 a share, compared with $2,835,321, or $1.35, the corresponding 1940 period.

For the calendar year 1941, net profit was $13,545,995 or $6.41 a share compared with $9,310,074, or $4.42, in 1940. The company's fiscal year ends Sept. 30.

Exchange Seat off $2,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $21,000, a decline of $2,000 from the last transaction.

Farm, Labor Demands Viewed As Impeding the War Effort

By George R. Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The day of sacrifices is at hand. American soldiers and sailors have taken the steps which may mean for them the loss of their lives. Many have already given that "last full measure of devotion" to preserve the liberties which the rest of us claim we value so highly. Thousands of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, must gird themselves for the task of carrying on despite the vacant chair or the stilled voice. Less poignant but yet deplorable is the situation of those hundreds of thousands whose livelihood are dislocated by the harsh compulsions of war. In considering these, it is inevitable that the thought veers to those millions of persons who are merely incommoded by the hand of Mars and yet who are actively engaged in trying to benefit by the emergency at the expense of the unorganized majority.

There are no doubt varying degrees of culpability shown by various interests in the matter of "feathering the nest" while the "feathering" is good. Even a very considerable section of the public at large is by no means free from blame in the matter of stocking up ahead of one's neighbors. Such actions can be defended in peacetime when there are surpluses, on the ground of caution, foresight, preparedness. But when the emergency is at hand, and authoritative voices say there is not or soon will not be enough to go around, then the haste to load up the larder partakes of the character of the ill-mannered bargain-counter rush.

Moral Problem in Hoarding

In wartime when we are all in the same boat, the question of morals very decidedly enters into the equation when the householder swaps some bills for 100 pounds of sugar or buys up all the pineapple juice or crabmeat that purse or conveyance will permit. Others then, may not get their rightful share. As hoarding comes from fear and fear from selfishness, the best answer to this frailty is rationing. It is a sort of rough, even-handed justice which makes it, sadly enough, unnecessary for the individual, at least in this particular field, to discipline himself. War becomes a great leveller and "noblesse oblige" finds less sphere of action.

In the forefront of developments which suggest that there are groups that do not feel it necessary to include sacrifice as a motivating force in their policies, are the demands of prononents for higher farm prices and the labor union insistence upon a closed shop as well as higher wages. To call attention to these disturbing situations is not to ignore the charges against certain firms that exorbitant profits have been made on war contracts or that dollar-a-year men are guilty of favoring concerns with which they were formerly associated, or that there is nepotism in high places, or ineptitude in the Navy or even the Cabinet.

Today, however, when the specter of inflation is still ominous enough to threaten the purchasing power of every worker or the income of every security holder, any move which may contribute to the upward spiral of prices must be judged in the light of its relationship to the war effort. The farm bloc and labor forces are making moves that cannot do otherwise than raise living costs and hence increase the cost of prosecuting the war. War is America's primary concern, not maintaining living standards or holding social gains or effectuating any particular economic philosophy.

The demands of farm-minded Congressmen that the Government permit agricultural prices to go to 110 per cent of parity before using price controls indicates an attitude heedless of its inflation implications. Since there are four ways of arriving at a price ceiling for each farm product, the highest will of course be chosen. It will mean a further rise in wholesale prices and proportionately higher retail prices later on. Food prices have already gone up 24 per cent since the war started and retail prices have not yet reflected all the wholesale price advance.

Farm Bloc Reaches Out

Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Price Administrator Leon Henderson have agreed to co-operate in administering price control, which means in effect that Federally-held surpluses would be placed in the market to prevent prices from advancing beyond a predetermined level. The angry farm bloc is endeavoring to have a law passed which would shear Mr. Wickard of his power to sell government stocks for such a purpose. They are asking that the public which is paying very much higher prices for everything shall pay still more for the cotton cloth, bread, corn meal or corn syrup which is to be made out of the surplus stocks purchased by the taxpayers' money. They want corn which sold at 72.7 cents a bushel on Jan. 15, 1942, to sell at 103.1 cents, which is 110 per cent of the parity figures. (Parity prices are computed on the 15th of each month.)

It is understandable that farmers want adequate compensation for their commendable efforts to supply the nation with food. The Government has recognized their need in past years by heavy subsidies costing from $700,000,000 to close to a billion annually. They have appeared to the eastern seaboard people like a favored group which has been taken under the Federal wing and promised a definite amount of security. It looks now as if the time has come to cease trying to raise the standard of one group at the expense of the rest. The farmers are truly a part of the American war supply machine. It appears to a great many that the stabilization of prices near present levels, regardless of parities, would benefit the war effort. If this seems like a sacrifice, the farm bloc should take it with good grace. Insisting on their own sectional interest may cost them more in the end.

Labor Seeks More Power

Labor, too, has been kicking the traces. The C. I. O. in particular has been insistent upon certain wage increases and upon recognition of the closed shop principle. It has used the increased-cost-of-living argument as a reason for wage demands. The reason for the closed shop demand is merely a play for power. It is politics as usual during a time when the nation is in peril. The call for new wage boosts and a closed shop when every hour's delay in output may mean the loss of American lives cannot be condemned too strongly. Jurisdictional disputes have absolutely no excuse for being when democracy is arrayed against tyranny in a life and death struggle.

Labor leaders know that wages are higher and working conditions much better in the United States than in any other country at war. No one would deny labor the right to seek to better itself, but it must do this in consonance with the war effort. There is no stiuation today so intolerable that it calls for cessation of work or interference with maximum production. How stupid, one might say how criminal strikes can be, is shown in the recent wildcat strike in the tool and die department of the Ford plant where 10,000 skilled mechanics had to cease work because of a dispute involving only one employee. These tools were needed for the production of bombers. Yet to gain a point or satisfy a grievance thousands of men, quit their jobs at a time when aircraft was known to be vital to win battles. Was this intelligent unionism?

Self-Defeating Program

Labor leaders cannot help but know that higher wages will mean higher costs and higher costs will have to be compensated for by higher ceiling on finished goods. The unions assert that more pay should come out of profits but the companies counter with the statement that taxes are siphoning off profits. The dilemma caused by higher living costs which induces wage increase demands is of the Government's own making. Competent authorities have offered a formula that appears vastly more logical than the piecemeal price-fixing now in effect. It is the Baruch freezing of all prices, wages, rents, etc., as of a fixed date for the duration. This would seem to preclude most of the dangers of inflation. But the Administration chose otherwise. So it must constantly try to plug all the leaks in the dike.

The Labor leak won't be plugged easily. Talk to labor leaders of sacrifice and they will say they have sacrificed already; besides, "let management or industry sacrifice — there's where the profits are." And so in the steel industry they are asking $1 a day pay raise. The National War Labor Board will have the issue later this month. But the unions are not bound to accept the decision of the board. If the raise is given, demands will probably spread to other industries. And stronger barriers will have to be erected against inflation. Will the farm and labor forces see that they are engaged in a self-defeating program when they strive to win new ground at the expense of effective conduct of the war?

1941 Total Unemployed At 11-Year Low

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—During 1941, unemployment dropped to the lowest level since 1930, the average number of unemployed being estimated at slightly less than 3,500,000, or more than 50 per cent below the 1940 figure, according to the Conference Board today. Monthly unemployment in December, however, was the largest for any month since April, 1941.

During the past year, 937 of every 1,000 gainful workers in the labor forces were employed in contrast to only 766 of each 1,000 in 1933, a total of 834 in 1939 and 857 in 1940, the board reported.

Almost 5,000,000 more persons found jobs during 1941 than in 1940, the board said, adding that of this figure, about 3,700,000 were added to civilian industries, while another 1,100,000 were brought into the armed forces. Manufacturing registered the greatest gain, employing 13,200,000 in 1941, as compared with 10,500,000 in 1939, and 11,300,000 in 1940.

Employment in construction also rose sharply from 1,900,000 in 1940 to 2,600,000 in 1941, a gain of almost 37 per cent, the board reported. The sharpest increase, however, took place in the armed forces, which had approximately three times as many men under arms as in 1940.

"Agriculture," the report continued, "was the only major industry where the level of employment was lower than in earlier years. The average number of agricultural workers has moved steadily downward from its 1935 level of 11,253,000.

"The farm employment figure of 10,271,000 last year was the lowest since the world war.

"As a result of continued contraction in agriculture, total unemployment in December increased for the third consecutive month despite the high level of industrial employment and the continued expansion of the military forces.

"All the major industrial groups reported lower employment in December than in November with the exception of the trade and service industries."

Rail Chairman

Wide World

Roy B. White

President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, elected Chairman of the Board of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company, succeeding Daniel Willard, who declined re-election. Mr. White succeeded Mr. Willard as President of the B. & O. last June.

Insurance Payments For Unemployment Expand 32 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—After declining steadily for seven months unemployment insurance payments jumped to $27,846,000 in December, or 32 per cent over November, the Federal Security Administration reported.

Paul V. McNutt, administrator, said the increase reflected in part lay-offs due to curtailment of raw materials for civilian uses.

Increases in benefit payments in the highly industrialized states of Michigan, Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin ranged from 44 to 63 per cent.

Every area in the country showed increased unemployment payments in December. In many states, however, the increased benefit payments were due largely to seasonal reductions in construction, logging, canning and various manufacturing industries.

On the other hand, Mr. McNutt said placement of workers in jobs by the 1,500 federal employment offices in December totaled 429,500, or six per cent more than November and 14 per cent above December, 1940.

Advertising Index Advances

NEW YORK (AP)—The monthly index of general advertising activity compiled by Printers' Ink advanced 11.1 per cent in December over November, after corrections for normal seasonal fluctuations, the current trade magazine stated.

The index was 7.9 per cent ahead of December, 1940. For all of 1941 the index gained 4.6 per cent over 1940.

WPB Curbs Production Of Tin Cans

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—The war production program, eating up or earmarking vital strategic raw materials needed for arms moved into Fido's kennel this week.

In a sweeping order to conserve tin, the War Production Board announced that after the end of this month no more dog food may be packed in tin cans.

Dog food was but one of hundreds of items familiar to Mr. and Mrs. Average American that must be retailed in substitute containers.

To disappear, too, are tin cans for beer, tobacco, pork and beans, baking powder, cereals, flour, petroleum products, spices, condiments and cosmetics.

Specific lists of just what still may be packed in tins were drawn up and distributed by the WPB.

The tin can curb, designed to reduce tin consumption as much as 40 per cent under last year, was but one of a score of business developments appearing during the week to jolt Americans into the realization that the United States is in a war. Price Administrator Henderson warned that he would fix maximum retail prices on sugar unless quotations were held within bounds voluntarily. Price limits were set on refrigerators. Price ceilings were announced for nylon hosiery and the House passed a bill to provide $100,000,000 for civilian defense.

Canadian Sugar Use Up

NEW YORK—Consumption of refined sugar in the Dominion of Canada during 1941 totaled 522,901 long tons as against 500,943 tons in the previous year, an increase of 21,958 tons or approximately 4.4 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Company.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10

YOUR WILL
Can Make *Special* Provision

Nearly every person of means has some special plan in mind which can be fulfilled by a properly drawn and attested Will.

You have the right, within certain lawful limits, to make final disposition of your property *exactly as you wish,* provided you make a Will. Thus you can make that *special provision you desire* for a family member or a favorite charity.

You and your attorney are invited to talk with our officers regarding your Estate plans, in confidence and without obligation.

A booklet briefly outlining our trust services will be mailed on request.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

Our Safe Deposit Vault, which is air-conditioned, is one of the largest and best equipped in New England. Ample coupon rooms afford our customers complete privacy. Safe Deposit Boxes are for rent at moderate prices.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Last Passenger Autos Roll Off Assembly Lines

DETROIT (AP) — Production of automobiles for civilian use has ceased as the last passenger unit to be assembled in the industry—Ford No. 30,337,509—rolled off the assembly line in the Ford Motor Company's giant plant in suburban Dearborn this week.

That the last passenger unit was a Ford was purely a circumstance. The Ford Company, busily engaged on war orders, had been allowed to continue production to fulfill its war-curtailed quota.

Throughout the automotive industry work is being rushed to convert plants into arms factories. Conveyors and production lines have been disassembled to make way for machines needed in the war effort.

There was no fanfare as the last passenger vehicle was completed. Workers cheered as it came off the assembly line and they cheered even louder when it was followed by an Army "jeep."

Complete cessation of passenger car production meant, however, that thousands of additional workers would be made idle for an indefinite period. Approximately 300,000, according to latest estimates, have been thrown out of work until the conversion program is completed.

Because of the speed with which plants are being converted, industry executives believe those now idle will be back on war jobs by mid-summer.

Just when the manufacture of passenger cars for civilian use may again be undertaken is problematical. The erstwhile car manufacturers turned armorers are certain only that when such production again is possible they will turn again to the 1942 model. They are equally certain that with the arrival of the postwar period another gigantic conversion job will face them—the conversion of war implement tools to peacetime car manufacture.

No formal ceremony marked the completion of the last passenger vehicle. The occasion had been anticipated for more than a week as one by one other factories closed down and began tearing out normal production machinery for the installation of arms manufacturing equipment.

U. S. Enters First Indictment Under Tire Ration Plan

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14 (AP)—In the first federal criminal action under the tire rationing program, a company and two of its officers were under indictment today, charged with making false affidavits as to the number of tires in stock when rationing began in December.

Defendants in the eight-count indictment returned yesterday were the La Salle Motor Sales Corporation of Boonville, Ind.; Charles L. Hart, President, and Russell W. Baker, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Hart and Mr. Baker declined comment on the indictment which Robert L. Wright, special assistant to the Attorney General, said was the first of its kind returned under the rationing program.

B. Howard Caughran, federal district attorney, said there were no charges of illegal sale of tires since the rationing order became effective but that the indictment was based on certificates and affidavits filed by the company as to its floor stock.

The prosecutor said the defendants used various schemes to cover up the actual floor stock. The Government charged the company moved a large supply of tires from the sales room to an officer's home Jan. 4.

Ten days later, the indictment alleged, the tires were moved to the Boonville mills and Mr. Hart and Mr. Baker issued a false invoice Jan. 15 purporting to show 27 of the tires were sold to the milling company for $1,400 as of Sept. 30, 1941.

The government alleged a milling company official made out a note to the sales company for the tires and dated it as of Sept. 30. The entire transaction, the Government charged, was a fraud and actually there was no sale.

The defendants were ordered to appear in Evansville Wednesday for arraignment. Conviction would carry a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Bank Clearings 31 P. C. Above 1941

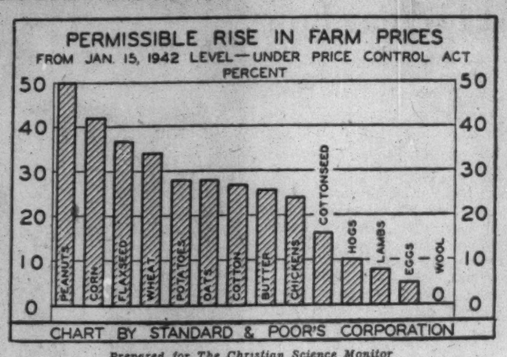
NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Feb. 11 fell sharply below those of the previous week but were well ahead of the comparable 1941 period, which included the Lincoln's birthday holiday, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total last week for 23 leading cities was $5,963,420,000, compared with $7,249,209,000 in the preceding week and $4,374,630,000 a year earlier. The drop under the preceding week was 17.7 per cent and the gain over 1941 was 31.4 per cent.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 12, compared with corresponding date a year ago: Receipts $23,017,906 ($15,907,360); expenditures $104,554,397 ($41,584,518); net balance $2,901,200,012 ($1,983,495,566); working balance included $2,141,849,632 ($1,240,596,900); customs receipts for month $10,576,369 ($12,600,658); receipts fiscal years (July 1) $5,105,998,474 ($3,469,798,876); expenditures fiscal year $15,321,625,867 ($6,781,383,401); excess of expenditures $10,215,627,393 ($3,311,589,525); gross debt $59,439,401,194 ($46,011,485,696); increase over previous day [illegible] sold [illegible] $741,269,636 ($22,130,605,946).

Broader Farm Price Rises Seen Possible Under Price Law



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Politics had a strong hand in the shaping of the price control law, with the result that further broad increases in farm product prices are possible before legal limits are reached, according to Standard & Poor's Corporation.

Farm Problem Seen Reversed, No Longer Any Surpluses

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most important but least noted economic effects of the war to date has been to reverse the outlook of the American farming industry, so that at present it is incapable of meeting all the demands on it, instead of being perennially and chronically burdened with a surplus.

This is of particular significance because farming in America in recent years has been one of the most over-built of industries. The chronic surplus of farm products seemed to epitomize the whole problem of surplus in modern industrial society, and in point of fact the whole surplus problem actually did back up into the farms, because the inability of American industry to take up the slack of labor dammed it back on the farm as an "excess of farmers."

The problem was perhaps aggravated by the official farm policy, which while it made it financially advantageous for farmers to cut production, did not make it advantageous for them to leave the farms.

The about-face in the farm outlook is of particular significance because the gradual reversal in the whole surplus-scarcity situation in the American economy was likely to reach the farming industry last of all.

The turn began to be called when the Department of Agriculture last September announced production "goals" for most crops in excess of previous years, and these "goals' were again raised, in terms either of acreage or of output, again in January.

Ostensibly the scarcity situation so far has reached only a part of American farm output—dairying, hog and poultry-growing, the production of edible oils, etc. But the signs indicate that before long even cotton and wheat, the two great surplus crops, will be by no means plentiful, despite the enormous carry-overs still on hand from recent years. These in both cases are as big as a year's crop, so that it looked until recently as though American farmers could drop out of cotton and wheat growing for a full year and the country would still be adequately supplied.

But there are many signs that this is no longer so.

In cotton, for instance—to take the most aggravated case—consumption is now running well ahead of production. There is no further need for such things as export subsidies. Domestic mills alone are now taking more than domestic and foreign mills together used to take. Current consumption of round 965,000 bales a month—the figure for January will be out soon—is at the rate of round 11,500,000 bales a year, and the 1941 crop was only round 10,700,000 bales.

Theoretically the cotton crop this year could easily be expanded. The official cotton acreage "goal" has, in fact, been lifted from 23,000,000 up to 25,000,000 acres (against 45,000,000 acres a generation ago, though at a lower yield). But planting and harvesting are two different things. The supply of fertilizer has already been reduced by the shortage of shipping from Chile and by the extraordinary arms requirements for nitrate of soda. Furthermore, many cotton farmers are currently tempted to shift to other crops, particularly peanuts, on which in some cotton areas the new price makes growing more popular. And most important of all, there may be an acute shortage of labor for chopping and picking, due to the rapid industrial development of the South.

Wheat, the number two surplus problem, is not so obviously on the way to correction. But it may soon be. Government wheat holdings are now being sold for feed at the rate of 1,000,000 bushels a day. Usually little wheat goes to feed, but the rapid growth of the cattle industry and the even more rapid expansion in hog-growing threaten to eat up the smaller surplus of corn, after which the surplus of wheat over human requirements will probably be thrown in to fill the breach.

The new war economy is eating into the surplus American farm capacity in at least four ways. First, the war has cut off many sources, particularly of edible and inedible oils and sugar from the Far East and of nitrates from South America. Second, vastly increased lend-lease requirements have mopped up the surplus in lard, pork, cheese, dried and evaporated milk, and sugar. Third, farm-hands are moving to the city. And fourth, city consumers have more buying power than ever before.

Shortage of fats and oils makes desirable a larger cotton crop for the cottonseed. It has also led to the encouragement of peanut, soybean, and flax crops. Some farmers will probably shift to these from the surplus crops. Britain's need for lease-lend supplies means pork, which means hogs, which means corn.

The shortage would be even greater except for lack of industrial facilities for using some crops. The textile industry, for instance, is already running at a machine-punishing capacity rate and would consume much more cotton if it had the available spindles. The demand for sugar, corn, and even wheat, would be considerably larger if the country only had the capacity for turning it into industrial alcohol for smokeless powder. Lease-lend requirements would be even larger if there were the ships to carry the food.

There may be two explanations of why the radical change has largely escaped public attention.

The first is that both the public and perhaps the economists are still in the habit of regarding cotton and wheat as the barometer of the farm situation because they used to be the basic American crops. They are no longer. Milk is and has been for many years the largest cash crop. In the last 25-odd years wheat, which used to provide about 8 per cent of the American farmer's income, has dropped to 5.7 per cent. Cotton and cottonseed has dropped from 13.4 per cent to 10.4 per cent. But fruits have jumped from 3.6 per cent to 4.9 per cent, chickens and eggs from 9 per cent to 11.7 per cent, and dairy products from 12.5 per cent to 15.9. There has been a vast change in American food habits in a generation, away from bread toward the more high-vitamin products; and the people wear fewer cotton clothes.

The other reason may be that Washington has always been sensitive about its crop reduction programs, and so may be rather reluctant to broadcast the importance of the change, which by implication would mean confession of the former scarcity goals.

As a matter of fact, what has happened has been exactly what all hands, at least off-the-record, agreed would be the only true solution of the farm program—such an acceleration in industrial activity as would, on the one hand, enable the cities to buy all the farmers could grow, and on the other hand would create employment for all the excess or marginal farmers who cared to quit farming for a city job.

This general about-face has considerable significance for farm prices. So far the boosts since the war began have been, for most crops, purely artificial and political—the result of Congressional farm bloc achievements in raising crop loan values. But the natural "economic price" or open-market value (if any open market remains) of even the once most redundant crops will soon be up to the present artificial political values. Already beef cattle, veal, wool, rice, and hogs are at the "ceiling" levels despite the encouragement to expand them which agriculture has given to farmers in the last year, reversing its established policy of killing little pigs, etc. Rising farm wages, material and machine shortages will probably soon raise the others. Already Agriculture has found it necessary in many cases to give minimum price guarantees for certain crops. This is on all fours with Congress' promise in August, 1917, of a minimum of $2 a bushel for all the wheat American farmers could grow in 1917-1918.

Farm crops, in this respect, are traveling much the same course as many other raw materials. The supply of copper, lead, and zinc, for instance, was in recent years so excessive that a tariff was placed in the way of imports of all three. Now OPA has had to grant special bonuses to American producers who increase their output.

Government financial relations with American farmers, in view of the change, are due for substantial overhaul. Somewhere between $700,000,000 and $1,200,000,000 depending on what is included, has been going out from Washington to the farmers in recent years, a large part as a discouragement to big crops. The complicated "agreements" involving this money are now likely to be reversed in implication, so that the pulling power of this huge piece of change can become effective as a stimulant—and no longer a discouragement—to production.

Some of the changes may be technical. For instance wheat farmers are paid to stay within their allotments. Next year they may be paid to reach or exceed them. But more change than that may be necessary, because the manna of allotment bonuses have fallen, in an economic sense, on the just and the unjust, i. e., equally on the efficient and the inefficient farmer, on good wheat land and poor. Mere reversal would mean encouragement of the poor farmer equally with the good. That may not be the most effective way to get the maximum or the optimum output from American agriculture. The comparatively ineffective farmer might be doing more for his country by switching to some other crop or by moving to town.

How to get the most out of American farming will be a complicated problem of jigsawing together prices, subsidies, etc., for different crops.

But it will be no more complicated than the former less pleasant task of getting the least out of American farming. And the experience of the Department of Agriculture in the latter should be helpful in the new task that lies ahead.

Feed Prices Decline Under U. S. Program

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (AP)—The extent to which feed prices have declined since the Government announced its program to supplement supplies with some of its stocks of old wheat was shown today in a comparison of market quotations.

Although mild weather has also been a factor, the index of wholesale feedstuff prices for the country as a whole had declined to 165.4 as of last Tuesday compared with 168.2 a week previous and 172.2 two weeks previous. A year ago the index stood at 109.6.

Bran Is Cheaper

On a carlot basis, f. o. b., Chicago, standard bran has been reduced about $3 a ton since Jan. 19, the day the Commodity Credit Corporation announced it would offer approximately 100,000,000 bushels of wheat or feed, standard middlings have been lowered about $2.75, flour middlings $2.25. Cottonseed meal is off $2. Soybean and linseed meal, however, have advanced more than $1 a ton. Cottonseed meal and soybean meal futures at Memphis have declined.

At the close yesterday Chicago corn futures were slightly higher than on Jan. 19 but oats were off 1 to 2 cents a bushel, with spot oats off correspondingly.

Traders estimated several million bushels of wheat the CCC acquired through default of loans on 1939 and 1940 grain have been disposed of since the program was announced, going mostly into trade channels in eastern and far western areas where corn and oats are compartively scarce. Government officials have indicated they hoped to move 20,000,000 bushels of wheat a month in this manner, although they expressed doubt that this could be done. According to latest estimates there are less than 120,000,000 bushels now under CCC ownership.

CCC Price Level

The CCC is selling feed wheat at prices equal to the 1941 wheat loan value at point of delivery, or the sales price of old corn, whichever is lower. The latter has proved to be the market in most areas, traders said. No sales of cracked wheat are made at a delivered price less than 90 cents a bushel except on wheat stored in some counties where the 1941 wheat loan is below 90 cents. Whole wheat is quoted 4 cents under corn delivered at any point from Chicago, although the minimum is 86 cents.

Due partly to the feed situation, which is limiting demand for shipment of some grains eastward from Chicago, the grain futures market has been unsettled the past week. However, introduction of legislation in Congress to prohibit government sales of wheat as well as corn at prices below parity had a strengthening effect.

Before the opening today wheat was ⅜-¾ cent higher than a week ago, corn ⅝-¾ up, oats ½-1 higher, and rye 1¼-1⅝ up.

Engineering Awards Total $316,846,000 In January Month

NEW YORK (AP)—The F. W. Dodge, Corp. reported business and engineering contracts awarded in 37 eastern states in January totaled $316,846,000, compared with $305,204,000 in January of 1941.

The gain in dollar volume was accounted for chiefly by a 21 per cent jump in public works and utilities construction, the statistical service's report showed.

Residential building was down 8 per cent from the 1941 month, while non-residential building rose 4 per cent.

The decrease in new residential building exclusive of hotel, barracks and dormitory projects was 17 per cent in dollar volume under the 1941 period, although the number of new family dwelling units contracted for was less than 2 per cent lower. This reflected a shift to low-cost housing units, the report said.

Thomas S. Holden, president of the company, said contract volume was considerably behind the $500,000,000 monthly average for 1941 and well under the December total.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Col Broadcasting Sys Class A	30c	Mar. 6	Feb. 20
do Class B	30c	Mar. 6	Feb. 20
Nat Rubber Mchy	25c	Mar. 14	Feb. 21
Simmons Bd Pub	10c	Mar. 2	Feb. 21

Liquidating

Hawaiian Sugar (cap stk)	$5	Mar. 20	Feb. 11

Regular

Am Gas & El Co	40c	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 18
Do 4¾ pf	$1.18¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Am Laundry Mch	20c	Q	Mar. 3	Feb. 19
Artloom Corp pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Bangor Hydro-Elec Co 7 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Bk of Nova Scotia	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Bankers Nat Inv Corp	6¼c		Mar. 31	Mar. 5
Do 6 cum pf	7½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 5
City Ice & Fuel	30c		Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Do 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 21
Coast Counties Gas & Elec 5 1st pf	31¼c	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 25
Continental Can Co Inc	50c		Mar. 16	Feb. 25
Del & Bound Brook RR Co	$2	Q	Feb. 20	Fey. 71
Devoe & Raynolds A & B	25c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 21
Eastman Kodak	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Finance Co Am (Balt) A & B	13c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Great East Fire Ins Co (White Plains, N Y)	30c	S	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Gt Nor Paper	50c		Mar. 3	Feb. 20
Hazeltine Corp	75c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 2
Home Fire & Marine Ins Co (Calif)	50c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 5
Institutional Sec. Ltd (Bk Group Shs) A	10.021¢		Mar. 20	Feb. 28
Mercant Accept (Calif) 6 pf	30c	Q	Mar. 5	Feb. 28
Do 6 pf	30c	Q	June 5	June 1
Do 6 pf	30c	Q	Sep. 5	Sep. 1
Mohawk Carpet M	50c		Mar. 9	Feb. 27
NY Bk Tr Shrs	4 3-5c		Feb. 16	
Nor Pennsylv RR	$1	Q	Feb. 25	Feb. 17
Ohio P S 7 pf	$8 1-3c	M	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Do 6 pf	50c	M	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Do 5 pf	41 2-3c	M	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Pitt, Yngstn & Ashtabula Ry 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Pub Fin Svce, Inc, $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 28
Pub Serv Co of Colo 7 pf	$8 1-3c	M	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Do 6 pf	50c	M	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Do 5 pf	41 2-3c	M	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Pure Oil 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 5 conv pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Reliance Mfg Co	25c		May 1	Apr. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Seeman Bros, Inc	75c		Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Serrick Corp A	21c		Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Do B	25c		Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Simmons-Bd Pub	10c		Mar. 2	Feb. 21
Do pf	75c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 21
So West G & El Co pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Toledo Ed 7 pf	$8 1-3c	M	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Do 6 pf	50c	M	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Do 5 pf	41 2-3c	M	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Washington Tr (Westerly, R. I)	$7	S	Feb. 23	Feb. 11

Exchange Governor

© Harris & Ewing

Robert V. Fleming

President and Chairman of the Board of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, and former President of the American Bankers Association, elected a Public Governor of the New York Stock Exchange. John Q. Adams, a director of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, was also named a Public Governor. Their election fills vacancies left by the resignations of Curtis E. Calder and Roswell Magill.

Factory Workers' Weekly Earnings Increase 3.3 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average weekly earnings of factory workers increased 3.3 per cent from mid-November to mid-December to a total of $33.69, Secretary of Labor Perkins announced.

Average hourly earnings reached a level of 78.7 cents, an advance of 0.8 per cent. The rise was attributed to increased overtime as well as wage rate increases.

"Working hours in many of the defense industries exceeded previous levels," the Secretary said, "and the average for all manufacturing (41.2 hours) showed an increase of 2.3 per cent,"

Among the key defense industries, the machine-tool and machine-tool accessories industries reached new high levels in working hours, with averages in December of 53.8 hours and 54.1 hours, respectively.

Claude Jagger Heads Writers Association

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP) — Claude A. Jagger, general financial editor of the Associated Press, is the new president of the New York Financial Writers Association.

Elected at a meeting of the association last night, Mr. Jagger succeeds Charles A. Donnelly of the World-Telegram as head of the men who cover the business and financial news of this money and commercial capital of the country.

Mr. Jagger came in 1927 to the Associated Press from a job as city editor of the Providence (R. I.) Bulletin, preceded by service on the staffs of other New England and New York State papers. He was graduated from Dartmouth College and from Columbia School of Journalism. He lives at Darien, Conn. He was born at Marion, N. Y.

Buren H. McCormack, banking expert for the Wall Street Journal, was elected Vice-President of the Association. Born at Jamestown, Ind., and long a resident of Indianapolis, he was graduated from De Pauw University in 1930. He lives at North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Retail Sales 15 to 20 P. C. Over '41 Week

NEW YORK, (AP)—Buying in retail stores at key cities and trading centers this week averaged 15 to 20 per cent above last year for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The pace was not as fast as in the preceding week, but, the credit agency reminded, sales in January were the biggest for any January on record, largely as a result of "stock up" purchasing by consumers fearing shortages of certain types of goods later on.

Contributing to slower store sales were unfavorable weather conditions in many parts of the nation, including floods on the west coast, out-of-season tornadoes in the south, and abnormal warmth over most of the country.

Demand remained exceptionally strong in ready-to-wear lines. Yard goods sales, the agency said, "reached record volume as strong demand spread from silks and woolens into all types of fabrics." Home sewing essentials were "best sellers" in many stores. Stores featuring furniture sales reported such business "only fair."

"Stock up" purchasing was reported declining in hosiery, footwear, corsets, rubber goods and foods.

Sales in New England averaged 13 to 20 per cent above last year, the East 15 to 21, Middle West 18 to 22, the South 16 to 25, Southwest 17 to 23, Northwest 15 to 19, and Pacific Coast 13 to 18.

Henderson States All Price Ceilings Must Be Observed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson said that all price schedules issued since his office was established nearly a year ago would continue in effect under terms of the new Price Control Act.

OPA has issued about 105 ceilings on various commodities, particularly many metals, textiles, chemicals, building materials and manufactured products.

Mr. Henderson said businessmen affected by existing ceilings should understand that enactment of price control legislation did not affect those schedules except that "we now have more effective means of enforcement than heretofore."

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Wheat Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr. Ago
May	1.29⅝	1.29¼	79⅛
July	1.31⅛	1.30¾	73¾
September	1.32⅝	1.32⅜	74
	Corn		
May	87¼	87	60½
July	89¼	88¾	60¾
September		90¼	59⅝
	Oats		
May	57⅛	57⅛	34⅜
July	57⅛	57	31½
September	56⅞	56¾	30¾
	Soybeans		
May	1.98¾	1.98½	91½
July	2.00⅞	2.00¼	88
October		1.93⅛	
	Rye		
May	87	86¾	43
July	89¾	89¼	44½
September	91⅜	91	47⅞
	Lard		
March		12.40	
May	12.55	12.55	6.27
July		12.72	6.42
September	12.82	12.82	6.62

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	...	100.6b	100.7a	....	1005.
May	...	100.2b	100.5a	....	100.5
July	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.9b	99.8
		Tops			
March	128.5	128.5	128.5	128.4b	128.7
May	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.5	128.5
July	...	128.4b	128.6a	....	128.5

bBid. aAsked.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				13.98b	13.98
July				13.98b	13.98

b—Bid.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY March No.3				2.99b	2.99

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.48	18.50	18.45	18.45	18.43
May	18.63	18.67	18.60	18.62	18.59
July	18.75	18.78	18.72	18.72	18.68
October	18.84	18.86	18.84	18.84	18.77
December	18.90	18.93	18.89	18.89	18.78

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.12b	6.13

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35n	8.25
May	...	....	....	8.43n	8.43

nNominal

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*February	33.75	33.30	33.70	33.30	33.15
*March	33.30	33.40	33.25	22.25	33.25
		Eggs			
†October	31.70	32.00	31.65	31.95	31.75
†February	28.00	28.30	28.00	28.30	28.15
		Potatoes			
March				3.09b	3.11
November	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73

*S.s. †R.s. ‡F.g.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 14

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
	Bos Edison	24	24	24	24
5.00	Bos Elevated	44½	44	44	45
1.60	Bos Her-Tray	14	14	14	14⅛
..	B&M at C pf	2	2	2	2⅛
..	B&M at C pf	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
..	Mass Util As	25c	25c	25c	24c
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3.00c	New River pf	64	64	64	64
..	North Butte	60c	58c	60c	54c
.90a	Reece But M	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
.15d	Shawmut As	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
.50a	Copper Range	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
..	East Mass St Ry	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	East M St pf B	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18½
	Eastern SS	5½	5½	5½	5½
2.00	Torrington	24½	24½	24½	24½
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¼
	Utah M&T	40c	40c	40c	38c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-right. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1941 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 4s 54-44	108.16	108.16	108.16
1 2¾s 54-51	107.2	107.2	107.2
10 2s 53-51 Dec	100.2	100.2	100.2

New York City Bonds

4 3s 80	100¼	100⅛	100⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alb W Wrap 6s 48	60	59½	60
1 Alb P W 6s 48 ww	60	60	60
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	87⅛	87⅛	87⅜
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	76	76	76
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	66⅝	66½	66½
19 Am T&T 3½s 66	107	107	107
21 Am T&T 3s 56	108½	108	108
1 Arm Del 4s 57	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Arm Del 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
16 AT&SF 4s 95	108¼	107⅞	108⅛
8 AT&SF f Sh L 4s 58	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
10 AT&SFRyM 4s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 A C Line 4½s 64	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 All Gu&WI 5s 59	97¾	97¾	97¾
11 B&O 95 stA	37⅞	37½	37⅞
13 B&O 95 st	42¼	42	42¼
1 B&O 2000 st D	37½	37½	37½
2 B&O 96 st F	37¼	37¼	37¼
24 B&O cv 60 st	39¼	39¼	39¼
8 B&O 4s 48	61	61	61
5 Bang&Aroocn4s 51	57	56⅞	57
1 Bell TPa 5s 48B	108½	108½	108½
1 BenefIndLoan3½s 50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
1 Bost&Me 4½s 70	41½	41½	41½
8 Bost&Me 4s 60	74	73½	74
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	107¾	107½	107½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Buf R&P 6? st	40	40	40
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	82½	82½	82½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	65	65	65
1 Celanese 3s '55	99½	99½	99½
6 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96½	96½	96½
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	15½	15	15
1 Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	55⅛	55⅝	55⅝
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	80	80	80
10 Certain-td 5½s '48	86	85½	85½
3 ChampionP&P4½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 C&O 4½s '92	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	102	102	102
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	43	43	43
6 Chi Gt West 4s '88	63½	63½	63½
2 Chi Ind&Sou 4s '56	96½	96½	96½
40 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	12½	12⅜	12¾
5 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
60 Chi&NW 6½s '36	38¼	37	38¼
46 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¾	20¼	20¾
41 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞
17 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	31¼	31	31¼
66 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	1⅞	2
5 Chi & NW g 4½s 87	30¼	30¼	30¼
55 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20⅜	19⅝	20⅜
16 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	20½	19⅞	20½
42 Chi & NW 4s 87	30¼	29⅝	30¼
28 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	30	29⅜	30
5 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	13½	13½	13½
13 CRI & P 4s 88	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞
1 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¼	95½	95⅝
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51¼	51¼	51¼
7 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	66	66⅛	66⅛
44 Col & So 4½s 80	20½	20	20½
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6 Columbia G 5s 1941	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Coml Mack inc 69 ww	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110	110	110
1 Con Edis 3¼s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅛	105	105⅛
11 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	25⅛	25⅞	25⅞
3 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58½	58½	58½
1 D&RG 4s 36	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
1 D Moin&FtD 4s 35ct	5½	5⅛	5⅛
3 Det Ed 4s 65	110½	110½	110½
1 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103	103	103
21 Erie 4½s 2015	54¼

Japanese Seized In FBI Roundup

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14 (AP)—Federal agents, striking at Japanese colonies in both Southern and Northern California, added nearly three score yesterday to the numbers of Japanese arrested and piled higher the stocks of guns and radios seized.

Fifty alien Japanese were arrested and large quantities of guns and radios confiscated by FBI agents, co-operating with local authorities, in raids in coastal Orange County south of Los Angeles.

Six Japanese were arrested in the San Francisco area, two of them reserve officers in the Imperial Japanese Army who professed to their captors their loyalty to the Japanese cause. One of the six men arrested lived near Sunnyvale from which blimps are patrolling the coast on the lookout for Japanese submarines.

In extreme Southern California, where FBI agents have been conducting daily raids in the San Diego area, a score of Japanese residences in transbay Coronado near the naval air station were searched. Harold Nathan, FBI chief of San Diego, said later, however, that no arrests were made and no contraband seized. In previous such searches in the same area some ammunition was seized.

Flynn Sees Politics On Republican Talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn, chairman of the Democratic National Committee said yesterday that the speeches of Republican leaders at the Lincoln Day rallies showed that "under the guise of criticism and patriotism they hope to elect a Republican House of Representatives."

In a statement, Mr. Flynn asserted that the address of Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 presidential nominee, "was surely a political speech made primarily to inaugurate a campaign that will, in the wishful thinking of the Republicans, result in a Republican House."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 6151

ROOMS AND BOARD

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch, badminton, ping pong; food that pleases. 687 So. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, FE. 2388.

HELP WANTED

OAKLAND, CALIF. — Kindergarten teacher, private school for handicapped children; Christian Scientist; must play piano. 2736 Grande Vista Ave. And. 8363.

SALESMEN WANTED

MATURE SALESMEN WANTED
Five-year-old Texas company expanding activities to Midwestern and Pacific Coast States. Can use executive type salesman for each State to sell intangible service to commercial and industrial users of Electricity and Gas. Must make bond, have car and travel, working all size towns. Each sale pays good commission. Necessary spend week with Sales Manager learning presentation. Capable man should earn $75.00 that week. Thereafter earnings commensurate with ability. Give details of experience, also references. Write Box X-3, Suite 2000, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions, sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MINING ENGINEER, 40, married, seeks position as Superintendent or Manager with reliable, progressive mining company, or any other company needing the services of a good engineer who has been successful handling men. Six years with present company as Superintendent and General Superintendent operating one of the largest gold mines in the west. Wide range of experience developing, mining and milling strategic, base and precious metals. Clean record, good habits, reliable references. Available by giving present employer a minimum of 30 days' notice. Box S-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of textbooks, any color, new or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 1564

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Enjoy our piazzas, warm room; restricted guest house; meals; parking. Lon. 9024.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance Hemenway St. —1 or 2 persons; transients; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Desirable rooms in exclusive home, also kitchenette; only refined guest considered. Phone Com. 8441.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
EXCLUSIVE PALATIAL ROOMS, $10
Asp. 7518

CORAL GABLES, FLA.—Twin-bedded room in private home; meals if desired. 1311 Capri Street. Phone 4-5542.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS. — Large, comfortable, well lighted, furnished room for 1 or 2 persons. Protestants preferred. Mrs. Bailey, 18 Reed St.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 8-B—Attractively furnished studio type; sunny, private apt.; excellent location; business persons.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Germantown section—Cheerful front room, private home; convenient transit facilities; business man preferred. V-2, 2615 Lewis Tower.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—LARGE FRONT CHAMBER, private residence; twin beds; street car and bus within ½ block. Ph. WOodley 2221.

WARTIME TRANSFER

makes available a very desirable apartment
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Exclusive, fireproof building
Convenient-to-work location
90 Commonwealth Ave.
Corner Clarendon Street, Boston
NORDBLOM MGT. HUB 7000

AT COOLIDGE CORNER

NEAR QUICK TRANSPORTATION
PELHAM HALL
1284 Beacon St., Brookline
Beautiful 3-room suites, unfurnished or specially furnished on lease. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service.
NORDBLOM MGT. BEA. 2430

LADY wishes to sublet attractive pullman apartment until Sept. 1st. Write 240 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 201, Boston.

APARTMENTS WANTED

SMALL family, 2 children (2 and 4 yrs.), desires place near school; 5-6 rms., about $25; March 1; garage if possible. Eric Nordhal, 52 Woodlawn St., Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—12-room, 3 baths, brick veneer colonial house. Coolidge Hill, Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 2298.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. Ho. 5-9484.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License, 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES wants load from Washington, D. C., or en route about Feb. 20th. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston. Tel. Tal. 2400.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COUNSELOR—Modern New England summer camp (private, boys and girls); alert camp person—former counselor or director—with some following; salary and commission. Box S-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL housework; good cook; Christian Science rest home; references; suburban. Write Box M-2, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

GOVERNESS, residence N. Y. C., complete charge girl (7 yrs.); knowledge French and music desirable but not essential; write stating age and past experience. Write Box B-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. (St. Davids)—General Houseworker, fond of children; good home. Mrs. Frank Fetter, 5 Canterbury Lane, St. Davids, Pa.

WANTED—Experienced cook or second-maid with references. Apply: Mrs. C. A. Burnham, 33 Everett Ave., Winchester, Mass. Tel. 0920.

WANTED—Housekeeper, middle-aged woman; must live in; 1 child; excellent salary. Box W-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDING or Bank Guard. Box S-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

MIAMI, FLA.—Secretary companion, refined, intelligent, good character, personality; free to travel; $30 week. Address Box C-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Ingraham Building.

ANTIQUES

WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned home; will call anywhere. Box S-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BEST PRICES for Currier & Ives Prints, Winter scenes, ships, railroads, mining, old paintings. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Buick '39, for cash; has gone only 15,000 miles, in perfect condition. Phone Winchester 1239 (Mass.).

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

SAVE YOUR TIRES
SPECIAL WHEEL ALIGNMENT AND TIRE ROTATING JOB
REGULAR 2.50 VALUE, NOW 1.95
HOOVER MOTORS
Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — Complete Alexander Hamilton Business Course. 26 Volumes including problems and answers. Perfect condition. $35.00. Write Box D-4, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Roll-top desk, table, chairs, rugs, mirror; also tailor's trimmings. 262 Washington Street, Boston, Room 56.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Genuine antique Aaron Willard grandfather's clock, mahogany case; no dealers. Box S-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

MUST be sold at once, beautiful household furnishings, in excellent condition; no dealers. 141 Beaconsfield Rd., Suite 4, Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

HOME wanted, preferably outside city, for lovely pet female black and white cat; willing to transport to right home anywhere between New York and Nashua, N. H. Address STEARNS, 118 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N.Y.C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE reading, voice, gracious living; Shakespeare classes starting now. Ken. 1957. Marjorie Keith Stackhouse, B. L. I., Ed. M.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo. MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

TYPEWRITERS

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston. Hub. 3566. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153
418 NORTH 20TH STREET

WE USE ONLY SOFT WATER
FAMILY BUDGET
LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street
PHONE 3-1133

Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

BATTLE HOUSE
BARBER SHOP

PAULINE'S
Women's Wearables
453 Government St. DEXTER 460

THE HOLLYWOOD SHOP
Exclusive styles at popular prices.
Dresses, play clothes, formals.
220½ Dauphin St. Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer, inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4377

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

Florida

CORAL GABLES

You Must Drive Your Car Longer
Let us SERVICE it—with Genuine Factory Parts—Factory Trained Mechanics
DODGE and PLYMOUTH
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVENUE PHONE 4-7641

CORAL GABLES (Continued)

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in
Service
at Moderate Prices

TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVENUE PHONE 4-7641
If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us
FRANCES
BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-1034
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING

DAYTONA BEACH

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Kokanour
REG. REAL ESTATE BROKER
Select Rentals, Homes and Investments
325 SOUTH ANDREWS AVENUE

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
Zenith and Emerson Radios
112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall
Phone 648

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
A trial order of your Laundry or Dry Cleaning will be appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE. PHONE 267

Westinghouse
The *Leisure* Line
Electric Ranges, Refrigerators and Water Heaters
ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO.
W. E. BUNCH, Mgr.
38 S. W. 2ND ST. PHONE 1358

CECIL B. SEAY
REALTOR
233 S. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 943

PONCE DE LEON
BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

RADIO REPAIRS
Gutteridge Electric Co.
Contracting Wiring
S. W. 1st and Wall St. Phone 501

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

The BOULEVARD HOTEL
EAST LAS OLAS BLVD.
Centrally located. Close to Churches, Shops, Entertainment. Restricted clientele.
MAUD SANDERS, VIRGINIA DARLING, Managers
PHONE 1736

READ'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods — Yarns
Interior and Drapery Dept.
Cor. Wall St. and S. W. 1st Ave.

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

FORT MYERS

The Lee County Bank
"The Bank of Friendly Service"
Fort Myers, Florida
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Evans & Park Company, Inc.
Headquarters for
Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-wear Underwear, Hosiery
1025 First Street Phone 364

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

FORT MYERS (Continued)

Flowers
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
Phone 206 2209 Carson Street

Sidney Davis Men's Shop
1024 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

ROBB & STUCKY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
FURNITURE, RUGS, DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
HENRY STREET

JACKSONVILLE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
COSMETIC DEPARTMENT
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville Air Conditioned
207-209 W. FORSYTHE ST.
TELS. 5-7672—5-7673

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
MOJUD and TOWNWEAR HOSIERY
23 West Adams Street

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
NATIONAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
Established 1928
"Only the finest work—Only the best materials"
Tel. 2-7925 985 S. W. Sixth St.

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

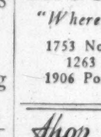
Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
73 N. E. First St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1433 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2680



Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1853

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1942 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

ORLANDO (Continued)

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

PUBLIX MARKET
808 EAST WASHINGTON
Fine Foods
Premium Meats
Phone 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

TUTHILL'S
The Complete Food Store
Groceries, Meats, Sea Food, Poultry, Fruits and Vegetables. Bakery, Delicatessen
470 N. Orange Ave. Phone 6189

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE

Time Tested Paint Products
228 N. Orange Ave.
Tel. 6001

SARASOTA

boys • girls
juniors • misses

jack and jill shop
Lower Main Street

KEELS FURNITURE CO.
Next to Florida Theater
We specialize in Venetian Blinds and Linoleum
for Kitchen and Bathroom

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
SEAMPRUFE SLIPS and LINGERIE
AT FIVE POINTS

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
Heinz 57 Varieties and many other Monitor advertised products.
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg.
Phone 2299

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
STETSON HATS, ARROW SHIRTS
338 MAIN STREET

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

Burnell Studio
Portrait Commercial
Aerial Photographs
225 South Palm

OFFICE SUPPLIES, BOOKS
STATIONERY
The
JOHNSON CAMERA-ART SHOP
"Gifts of Distinction"
PICTURE FRAMING RENTAL LIBRARY
243-45 MAIN STREET

Williams Stationery Co.
Distinctive Greeting Cards
For All Occasions
Gifts—Stationery—Rental Library
Royal Typewriters
Kodaks, Films, Developing
SALES and SERVICE 325 Main St.

419 Main Street Phone 2707
THE ELECTRIC CO.
"Westinghouse"
Bendix Washer
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Wiring Fuel Oil Heaters

Vitality Shoes — Selby Shoes
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 358 Main Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

SARASOTA (Continued)

SARASOTA STATE BANK
IN SARASOTA
Complete Banking Facilities
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE

Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Get Your Paint Supplies at
MOWRER'S
Corner Orange and Main Streets

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"

ERMEE
BEACH DRIVE and 2nd AVE. N.
St. Petersburg, Florida

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC
334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"42 Years in St. Petersburg"

MYRICK'S
Interior Decorators
243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

TAMPA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritenclif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

SPRING ENNA JETTICKS
at Cowen's
$5.00 $6.50
FRANKLIN and TWIGGS

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears
In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

bette's
beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

Breakfast from Seven-Nine Thirty
Luncheon—Dinner
JACKARANDA TEA ROOM
109 PLANT AVE.

Buy insurance that fits you
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
Prudential Representative
Life Insurance Exclusively
Maas Office Building Phone 2463

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave. Ph. H1323
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

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ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
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The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMAN'S
527 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● Counce Road and Sussex Avenue

STOP AT
Dorothy-Denny
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
"Just a little different"
116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH — FLORIDA

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

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"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
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Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries Vegetables and Fruits
We deliver in the Palm Beaches
TEL. 4037
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus West Palm Beach, Fla.

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West Palm Beach, Fla.

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

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Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
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Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

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Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

CENTRAL GROCERY
A PLEEZING FOOD Store
Meats—Poultry—Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
102 W. Central Free Delivery
R. A. THOMPSON, Owner

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

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Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
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BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
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"We Top 'em all"
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141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

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PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
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TYPOGRAPHY

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We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

COLUMBUS

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Columbus' Most Modern
Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

King's
BEST FOR LESS
SELF SERVICE STORES
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Meats
Trade at Home—Strictly Home Owned

MACON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

the Union
Macon's Style Center

Crescent LAUNDRY Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Carstarphen, Inc.
Candy of All Kinds
612 Poplar Street Phone 7171-2-3

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Phone 507 416 Second Street

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One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

For Complete Service
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Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6678

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

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DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE (Continued)

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
Suits and Dresses
Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

So. Carolina

CHARLESTON

CONDON'S
431 King at Warren
WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Speciality House
Konditorei - Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4.12.02

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets
and Linoleum

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

Fotter SEEDS BERNE BEGONIAS GLADIOLI

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei,
Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 32
(Bookbinding)

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Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
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CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.01.31
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ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus Bubenberg
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
First-Class Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Artistic Hair Work—Permanent Waving
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELAINE
La Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 4.59.91
WOOLS

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	I	J	I		O	W	L		S	I	N	G
I		A	N	D		I		B	U	S		I
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E	L	K		E	D	G	A	R		A	C	T
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925

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

Vitrerie—Stores—Miroiterie
MAISON W. EMERY
Carrefour de Villereuse, 1—Tel. 4.16.11
GRAVURES—ENCADREMENTS—DORURE
Framing

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BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND
ask for
Burri's Eating Butter and
Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyere Cheese
Dairy Products
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Annabelle
Le bon magasin spécialisé en Confection pour Dames
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Ladies' Clothes

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STATIONERY
OCHSNER-GILG
Hertensteinstrasse 34 Tel. 2.15.81
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Bookbinding and Printing

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BÉE & SOLDATI
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(WOOD AND COAL)

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Travelling Rugs

FORSTER & CO.
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CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

Union S. Africa

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Ladies'
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of Distinction
can always be found
at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND
EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

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(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

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Associated with
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LÉDOR
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'MONTANA VISTA'
Private Residential Hotel
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Comfortable Board Residence

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Gladden Every Day
with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
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Distinctive Quality and Service
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Residence 22933

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SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
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British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers
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for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in
all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
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Fellow of the Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa
Agent for Northern Insurance Coy, Ltd.
All Classes of Insurance
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Phone 56267 Durban

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

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Harveybreenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
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Phone 22487

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and every class of
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Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-date Methods.
Try Our New "JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving.
No Wires — No Worry.
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Phone 24765

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SOFT FURNISHERS

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JOHANNESBURG and DURBAN

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Phones 42-4594—42-1124
High-Class Grocer
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Thrupp & Co
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Grocers and Provision Merchants
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Ladies' Outfitters
HEATH'S BUILDINGS, Opp. Barclay's Bank
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All sizes stocked.

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Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

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Soprano
L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., U.P.L.M.
Teacher of Singing
Enquiries: 42 Harvard Buildings, Joubert St., Johannesburg

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Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

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Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

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• FRIENDLY SERVICE
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JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

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For VALUE in
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BOYS' WEAR
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Confectioners
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Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

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37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

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7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505

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OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
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Head Office:
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P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.

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ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

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Smart and Serviceable
Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
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Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges, Crossley and Philips Radio, and Cold Spot Refrigerators
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For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
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Union of South Africa

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for
China, Crockery, Glassware
and Hardware
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For Your Requirements in
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Phone 2-5631
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Where quality goods cost less

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Soprano
L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., U.P.L.M.
Teacher of Singing
Studio—751, Church Street, Pretoria

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

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Altering and
Repairing

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Albert Street, Gladesville
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Max Factor ★
Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Dainty Cakes
By
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Road, Randwick
Phone: FX 3485

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of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies
and Children
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EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING
SHOE
RETAILERS

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Branches: Oxford Street Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000.
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
83-84 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD
MANLY Telephone XU 1076

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies,
sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY—Manly

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Est. 11 years F. M. 2490

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
378 Stanley St. Sth
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
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Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

AUSTRALIAN DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

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from
NEWTON McLAREN Ltd.
Leigh Street, Adelaide c3341

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE Co. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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GUNN & TAYLOR
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Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST.,
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TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury Warrnambool Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

D & P
DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100

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434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2
"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra

THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 1343

ROSES
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Free Catalogue Sent on Request.
Melbourne M 5766

GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

MAY BARNETT
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A Verse for Today . . .

Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong.

—JER. 22:13

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Air protection: Cecil Brown, Columbia Broadcasting correspondent, in a radiocast Wednesday night from Sydney, Australia, stated that pilots of the United Nations were being outnumbered 50 and 100 to 1 in many of their air battles against the Japanese.

2. Reductions in the manufacture and restrictions in the use of tin cans have been ordered by the War Productions Board. This curtailment is expected to cut tin can consumption by about 40 per cent, leaving a supply of cans for perishable goods. Firms putting up baked beans, baking powder, dog food and other types of nonperishable foods that usually come in tin cans will be forced to seek other methods of packaging.

3. President Roosevelt told a press conference last Wednesday that the major strategy of the United Nations at present is to hold the Axis in check on a world-encircling front while the Allies are building an overwhelming superiority of arms and men.

4. A contingent of United States troops has been sent to Curacao and Aruba to assist the local armed forces in protecting those oil-rich islands.

5. Earnings for workers in manufacturing industries increased 33.9 per cent from the beginning of the war in August, 1939, to mid-November, 1941. Retail food prices advanced 21 per cent from August, 1939, to Dec. 15 of last year.

6. American officials deny that any evidence of incendiarism has been found. Berlin boasted that the sinking of the ship was the result of sabotage.

7. Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich has been placed in command of the combined naval forces of the United Nations in the Far East.

8. British air losses up to the end of 1941 totaled 3,981 planes. Germany lost 6,440 planes, and Italy lost 2,119 craft, according to a recent BBC radiocast.

9. James M. Landis was placed in complete charge of the Office of Civilian Defense following Mayor La Guardia's resignation. He has announced that he will make Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's social welfare plans secondary to physical protection of the civilian population.

10. Yes: defense officials recently revealed a list of things the Army and Navy would like to have invented, and "light, armored clothing" was on the list.

Hobby Nobbing

Hobby Shows

By Irving Bacchus

Does your neighbor make patchwork quilts in her spare time? Is your co-worker an ardent camera fan? Why not organize a hobby show and bring to light the unsung talents of acquaintances? It might even be a benefit performance.

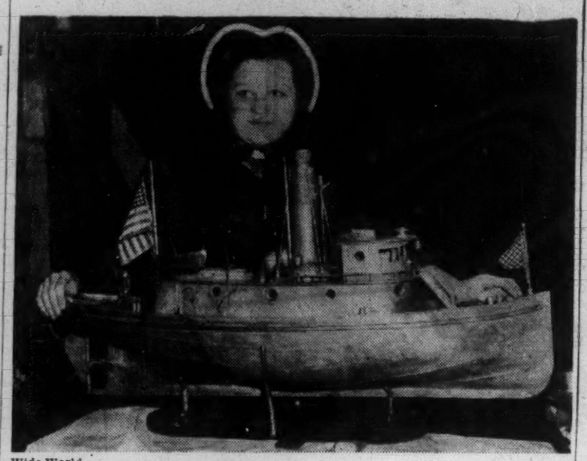
Hobby shows can be restricted to a table top or they can occupy the entire floor of a gymnasium. Some shows are staged by placing the exhibits in store windows—an idea with many advantages. If your hobbyists pursue diversions that cannot be exhibited hold a hobby party and have participants explain such unusual pastimes as learning a new word each day, doing social work, or walking for fun. Musicians may perform. Refreshments may be served by those persons whose spare time is spent in concocting unusual delicacies.

What is the most unusual hobby in Florida? Miami sought the answer to that query by staging a big hobby show. Hundreds of odd diversions were revealed, the prize being awarded to Miss Pearl Huffum, herpetologist, who exhibited a collection of rattlesnakes and articles made from snake hides. 'Tis unlikely this diversion will ever boast a large following.

World's biggest hobby show is four years old and plays to a record audience, yet few persons ever see it! Dave Elman's Hobby Lobby radio program is heard each Saturday evening. As the result Elman has become a collector extraordinaire. Thousands of rare items have been presented him by listeners and program participants.

Recent Hobby Lobby thrillers included persons who collect black widow spiders and narrate "authentic" ghost stories. A strong man gave a blood tranfusion, then bent an iron spike. One Hobby Lobby visitor's pastime is seeking people who are unaware that they own sums of money.

Hobby show divisions usually include collections, arts, handicrafts, models, photography, pets, groups, miscellaneous. Live, working exhibits provide much interest. Valuable articles should be well protected. Are you planning a hobby show? Send stamped envelope to Hobby Nobbing for a few suggestions which might make your show more enjoyable.



Wide World

This 30-inch model steamship is constructed entirely from metal salvaged from ships that met disaster at sea. The model is the proud achievement of a coppersmith. It is built of copper and brass and is powered with a miniature marine steam engine.

In Lighter Vein

Tact

Housewife to tramp: "You seem to be an able-bodied man. You ought to be strong enough to work."

Tramp: "I know, mum, and you seem to be beautiful enough to go on the stage, but evidently you prefer the simple life."

"Step into the kitchen and I'll see if I can stir up a meal for you."—Wall Street Journal.

. . . By Any Other Name

When John Philip Sousa arrived in St. Petersburg, Russia, on his concert tour, he noticed that the city was covered with signs announcing the appearance of a rival band leader named Cyza. Nowhere in the city could he find an advertisement of his own appearance.

Angered, he expressed his disappointment to his agent. After he had calmed down it was explained to him that CYZA was the Russian spelling of his name!—Milwaukee Journal.

Daily Quotation

For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress,
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day.—LONGFELLOW.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. The lack of what protection has proved to be the greatest handicap to the defenders of Singapore and the Philippines?

2. What action has been taken to cut down on United States tin can consumption?

3. What is the major strategy of the United Nations at the present time, according to President Roosevelt?

4. How has the U. S. thwarted any Axis attempt to seize the oil wealth of the Dutch West Indies?

5. Just how much have the average weekly earnings for workers in manufacturing industries advanced since the beginning of the war, August, 1939? To what extent have food prices advanced?

6. The steamship Normandie was gutted by fire and capsized on Feb. 9. Was the destruction of this second largest vessel in the world an act of sabotage?

7. The present commander of the allied naval forces in the Southwestern Pacific is—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr. Which is correct?

8. How have British airplane losses compared with those of the Axis powers?

9. What change in the much-discussed Office of Civilian Defense was made this last week?

10. Are defense officials seeking "armored clothing" for the U. S. Army?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page)

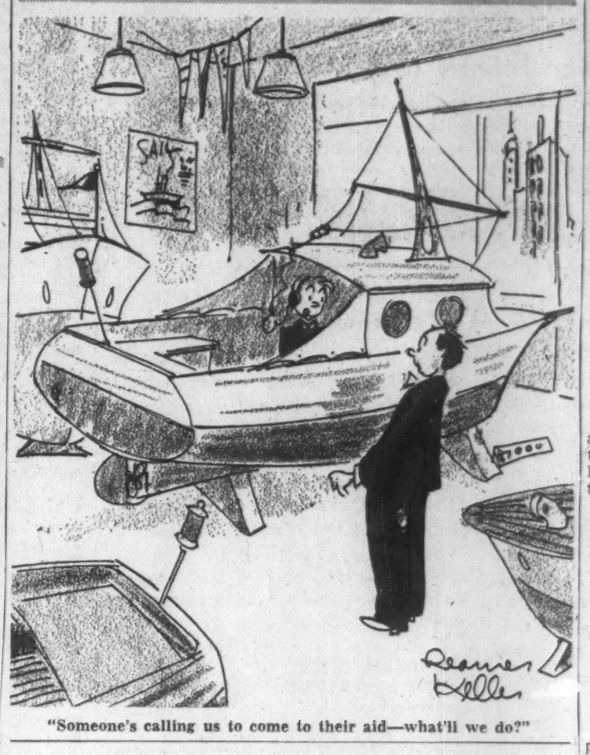
Yes, It's a Shoe!

Monitor Camera Club from Miss P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

During a recent visit to Hawkshead, Lancs., Miss P. H. Lovell came across an old shoe—not an ordinary shoe by any means, but one nearly two feet long. It was worn by one John Waterson, a mole-catcher, some 150 years ago. It was indeed fortunate for this gentleman that he lived so long ago, as the average British citizen can well imagine the shoemaker's remarks had he been asked to provide so much leather for a paltry seven coupons (as required by rationing rules in Britain now). The photograph shows the gigantic proportions of the old shoe when compared with the young lady's shoe of normal size.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller



"Someone's calling us to come to their aid—what'll we do?"

Long-Distance Chess Game

Father, Soldier Son, Continue Rivalry

That oft-quoted adage of the recreation experts, "The family that plays together stays together," is probably reaching its broadest interpretation, geographically speaking, at least, in a long-distance chess game now in progress between Mr. Charles Van't Hof of Grand Rapids, Mich., the father, and Private Robert Van't Hof, his son, a member of the 182nd field artillery at Fort Leonard Wood.

It all began when Mr. Van't Hof sent one of his prized possessions, his chessboard, to the young soldier, and made a chart for himself of cardboard and mounted it in a frame where it now hangs on the wall of his bedroom. Plays are carried on by mail, averaging about one a week and are marked on cards which show a diagram of each move. The game started last September and the players think they may finish by Easter.

Although there are a number of good chess players in his outfit, Robert is playing his own game; presumably, though, not quite in accordance with the methods of his father, who admits that sometimes when it is his turn he wakens at night to hop out of bed to pin the marker on his chart.

Perhaps it shouldn't have been said that it all began when Mr. Van't Hof sent his chessboard off to Camp Leonard. Long before that, there must have been many a game of friendly rivalry across the prized chessboard, and a long fostered spirit of family fun that is now superseding the miles between Michigan and Missouri. It really looks as if the recreation people have something in that old adage.

It's the Law!

It is reported that certain towns in the Dutch East Indies forbid men to work. The penalty is chastisement by the women.

U. S. Draft regulations are such that the Selective Service examiners will not disqualify a man if he has but 12 teeth, provided they are perfect and properly spaced.

A Mexican citizen can complain of any law to his government by wire, free of charge, providing the complaint is written in 20 words or less.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Back Home Folks Remember

Long Beach, Calif.

The following letter, received by a young man recently enlisted in the Army proves that brotherly love is still active in the world today.

Dear H——:

At the present time, with war and defense foremost in the minds of everyone, we at the —— Company would like for the boys that left our organization to go into the Service to know that we still think of you and wish you the very best of luck.

The employees took up a voluntary collection for you, as a reminder of our good will and encouragement, and we are enclosing a check for $27.00. We hope that it will in a small way help to show our appreciation for our past association with you.

With all our best wishes. . . .

Yours sincerely,
—— Company Employees.
Los Angeles

The young man later wrote his parents that the gift came at a time when he would have been without funds for the month because of an error on his part in signing the pay roll. Gratitude for the thought back of the donation will live with him forever.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: A patron has moved down a couple of chairs in the neighborhood barber shop. Says the rumors are better.

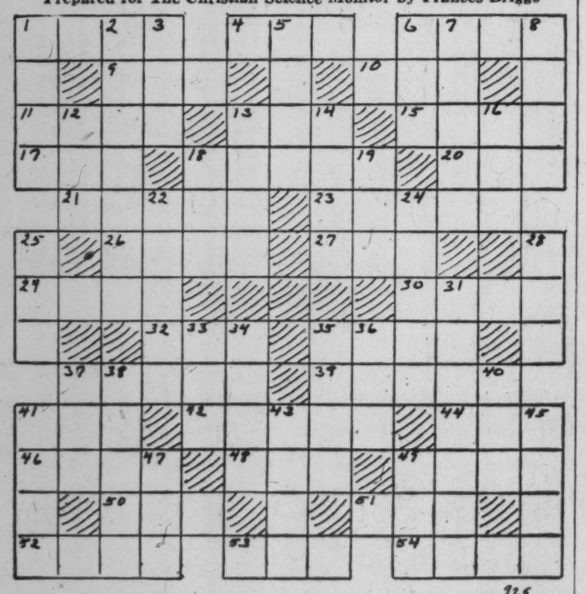
St. Louis Star-Times: "Men from 19 to 21 make the best flyers, especially for military planes. At that age, they can fly anything."—So says an army official. We don't doubt it. At that age, they certainly can fly automobiles.

Detroit News: King George and Queen Elizabeth are to quit Buckingham Palace for a modest flat in London's West End. Now to make a rap on the steam pipe sound like a royal command.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Owing to the objections of the Argentine Republic, the Rio de Janeiro declaration was not as strong as one could wish. They must have a powerful Argentina First Committee down there.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What islands of South Pacific were discovered by Tasman in 1643?
4—What creature complains to the moon in Gray's "Elegy"?
6—If you emulated Cyrena Van Gordon, you would do what?
9—Conjunction.
10—Motor coach is what?
11—What is a framework for holding fodder for cattle, horses, or sheep?
13—Where was Leigh Hunt born (abbr.)?
15—What is any small vessel used in bailing water out of a boat?
17—What is the American moose?
18—What is first name of author of "A Heap o' Livin'"?
20—If you emulated Walter Huston, you would do what?
21—What is a saying which has obtained credit by long use?
23—What city is celebrated as birthplace of Mohammed?
26—What is name of several rivers in England?
27—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
29—What State of U. S. lies between Mississippi and Missouri rivers?
30—What is a broken or indented place in any edge or surface?
32—To leap on one foot.
35—What is one of books of New Testament?
37—What is capital of Egypt?
39—What English poet wrote "The Loom of Years"?
41—High, craggy hill is what?
42—What do you call the eggs and young of a bee?
44—What is chicle?
46—What bull was sacred to ancient Egyptians?
48—What is a diminutive suffix?
49—The sintoc is a bear, harp, or tree—which?
50—Wood of what tree is used in shipbuilding?
51—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
52—What is one of the northern constellations?
53—Wood of what tree is much used for baseball bats?
54—What is first name of Madame Bovary in Flaubert's novel?

Down

1—In Greek mythology, what was Prometheus' gift to mortals?
2—What crowlike bird may be taught to imitate the human voice?
3—What is a writing fluid?
5—Would a loriot have sails, wings, or gills (sing.)?
6—What prefix signifies "under"?
7—What was first name of Newton, English philosopher and mathematician?
8—Gliding is what?
12—Wing.
13—The Hiddekel flowed through what Biblical place?
14—Sippio is what?
16—What is a city of Peru?
18—Self.
19—To soak flax.
22—What is a long-tailed lemur of Madagascar?
24—Who changes places with Prince Edward in "The Prince and the Pauper"?
25—What fruit do you associate with Smyrna?
28—What is the snowshoe used in single stemming?
31—What is name of the wolf in "Reynard the Fox" and other beast fables?
33—Globe.
34—What is flesh of swine used for food?
35—Soon.
36—What is name of a cape on south side of Massachusetts Bay?
37—What is a tube or quill upon which silk is wound?
38—What horse in Greek mythology possessed the power of speech?
40—What French novelist was born in 1804?
41—How would you describe Goliath?
43—What are used to lubricate?
45—What is an elevated plateau?
47—Arthur Sarsfield Ward is better known as —— Rohmer.
49—Article.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

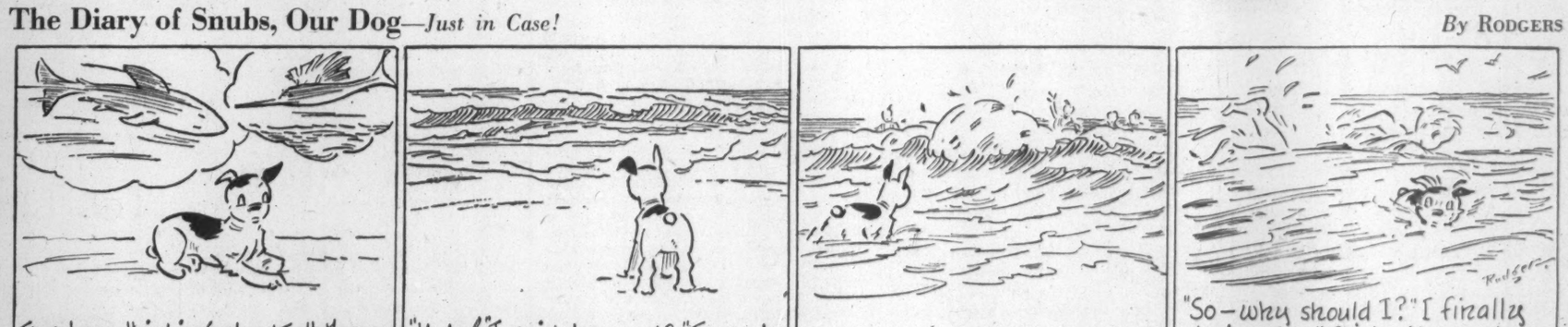
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's Idea*

By LE PELLEY

THAT SHACK IS GONE! WE RUBBED VANISHING CREAM ON IT AND IT VANISHED !!!
URK !!
WE'D BETTER WAIT TILL SUNDAY BEFORE MAKING THE SCHOOLHOUSE DISAPPEAR, SO NO ONE WOULD BE IN IT!
HELLO, MARMADUKE — HAVE YOU SEEN OUR VANISHING CREAM....? EVERYTHING IT TOUCHES DISAPPEARS !!
OH— I DON'T BELIEVE IT !!
IF IT MAKES THINGS VANISH, HOW CAN YOU KEEP IT IN A BOTTLE? IT WOULD MAKE THE BOTTLE VANISH !!
Hmm. COME TO THINK OF IT, THAT IS VERY, VERY PECULIAR !?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just in Case!*

By RODGERS


I've been thinking about all those strange fish the Boss and I heard about yesterday—
"Huh!" I said to myself, "I'm not so keen about swimming around with things like that!"
But I noticed no one else seemed to give them a thought!
"So—why should I?" I finally decided—"Still—it won't do any harm to keep an eye or two open—just in case!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Way to a Glop's Heart*

By THE HAGERS

INSIDE, THE STRANGEST CREATURE SAT. HE WAS NOT ONLY TALL, BUT FAT.
A FROSTED HEART-SHAPED CAKE HE EYED. MATILDA SMILED AND SAID WITH PRIDE,
"COME MEET A NEW FRIEND, BOYS OF MINE. I GAVE HIM HIS FIRST VALENTINE.
SO, BILL, BRING OUT THE GINGER POP. WE'LL HAVE A PARTY FOR THE GLOP!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

One Infinite God—

ONE infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, "Love thy neighbor as thyself;" annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed.—MARY BAKER EDDY.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Page 340.

Mental Preparedness

For the United Nations the tale of defeat in the Pacific—Pearl Harbor, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore—is a record primarily of mental unpreparedness. Pearl Harbor had the planes and guns to prevent or blast an air raid; it lacked the alertness to use them. The story of Malaya and Singapore is a bit different, for a lack of physical equipment, particularly of fighter planes, has seemed decisive. But behind that deficiency was the shortage of foresight and imagination which would have prepared for unexpected forms of attack.

Writing in Life Magazine a month ago, Cecil Brown spoke of the "Singapore mentality" and the sense of an unreal world. Cabling from Singapore when the Japanese appeared to have overrun half the Island and come to the outskirts of the city, C. Yates McDaniel of the Associated Press, again pointed to the "unreality" of the atmosphere, with people gathering for a tea dance at the Raffles Hotel and lining up at the box office of a movie. Soldiers were struggling heroically without air support to hold back the Japanese flood, but as in Bataan, heroism is not enough when civilians and military leaders have been too sleepy or hidebound to prepare.

Of course part of the Allies' disadvantage came from the treachery and advance plotting of the Japanese with Vichy and Bangkok. Apparently Tokyo had been building up for months in Indo-China and Formosa the reservoirs of man-power and plane-power which have poured over Malaya and the Dutch Islands. To some extent this was known to the Allies, but military intelligence has been faulty or unused. The Dutch by contrast have been far more awake.

There seems to have been no imaginative planning to deal with the dangers that were reported. The tremendous naval installation at Singapore has been almost useless. The great guns continued to point to sea, defending against attack from the water, while the Japanese came by land and air. The British had built airfields in Malaya, but failed to protect them. They proved very convenient bases for the Nipponese.

Indeed, an objective observer would say that so far the Japanese, who were supposed to be imitators, have displayed most of the initiative and imagination. In strategy, tactics, inventiveness and adaptation to new conditions and weapons they have, on the whole, shown superiority. They have had inferior equipment but used it skillfully.

The strategy of the United Nations, as President Roosevelt reiterated just the other day, is still one of defense. They feel that they must accumulate a superiority in tanks, planes and guns. That may be necessary. But if they could learn even a little from a famous warrior of old they might not be condemned to the defense. David did not have to match Goliath's shield and spear. Relying on spiritual might, he was directed to choose and use the humble slingshot and pebbles, unexpected but effective weapons.

If the Allies are not ready to take the offensive, they still might profit by putting more reliance on spiritual and mental factors. Spread thin along a line running round the globe, they have particular need to know where the enemy is going to make his sudden, concentrated thrusts. Just now they are striving to see where Hitler's spring drive will go and how to meet it. They could use such military intelligence as is described in the sixth chapter of Second Kings:

> Then the king of Syria warred against Israel, and took counsel with his servants, saying, In such and such a place shall be my camp.
>
> And the man of God sent unto the king of Israel, saying, Beware that thou pass not such a place; for thither the Syrians are come down.

The Allies' leaders may not possess Elisha's spiritual discernment, but it might be well if all the peoples who believe in divine guidance sought more actively to use it to protect and forewarn themselves against the evil that is attacking them today.

Memorable Sentences

One sentence in the testimony on which Laura Ingalls, woman aviator, has been convicted of failing to register as a paid German agent deserves to be remembered.

This is the sentence in which Baron Ulrich von Gienanth, former second secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, is declared to have discouraged a plan of hers for flying to Germany and said she could accomplish more for the Nazi cause by "continuing her work for the America First Committee."

This need not be recalled as casting aspersion on the loyalty of men and women who formed and supported the America First Committee from sincere motives. But it should certainly open their eyes and the eyes of others as to how easily they were hoodwinked by isolationism into playing the game of the dictators. This should be remembered in months to come when almost certainly there will be efforts to foster and condone a "negotiated peace" which would leave aggressors in possession of their spoils.

One other sentence also should become memorable in the Ingalls case. It is the sentence which the judge will pronounce in pursuance of the conviction. Whatever sentence it may be, up to two years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine under the law, it will be mild in comparison with the vengeance a totalitarian State would have exacted for a similar offense. But it should serve to warn enemy agents still within the United States that American juries stand ready to convict on charges relating to sedition and sabotage when credible evidence is presented.

A Customer for Bonds

Uncle Sam always knows where he can find a buyer for a few billion dollars' worth of bonds. Such a customer is a handy thing to have around, especially in wartime. The customer is the Federal Reserve System.

The Federal Reserve Board, representing as it does the banking system of the United States, does not have to buy the Government's bonds or in that way lend money to the Treasury. This was explained in a debate in the Senate recently. But indications are that the Reserve Board will long consider United States bonds a good buy.

In fact, the board considers them a sufficiently good buy that it would like to purchase them directly from the Treasury instead of in the open market. Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Board, told a House of Representatives committee that he supports this feature of a bill passed by the Senate.

The reserve system's resources for thus helping to finance the war are "practically unlimited," said Mr. Eccles. Excess reserves or funds deposited by member banks, beyond statutory requirements, are over $3,300,000,000.

The principal question has been whether direct purchases would have an inflationary effect. On this score, the prevailing testimony apparently is that it does not matter whether the bonds are bought from the Treasury or in the open market.

But it does make a difference whether the Treasury sells its bonds to the banks of the reserve system or whether it sells them to individual savers, as in the Defense Bond campaign which has brought in $3,600,000,000 since last May. Bond purchases by individuals tend to stop inflation by postponing that much purchasing power until after the war. Moreover, the citizen gains a closer sense of participation in defense.

The more the war cost can be financed in this way, the less it will have to be financed by the Treasury's borrowing from the Federal Reserve System, either directly or through the bond market. So, buy a bond.

If the tin shortage results in prohibiting canned beer, some of our previously most scenic roadsides will gradually lose their resemblance to Fogarty's dump.

We all know how Benjamin Franklin awoke about 5 o'clock one morning to discover the opportunity for daylight saving. But it couldn't have been on a morning around February 9.

Our Readers Say—

Awareness of Nazi Workings

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor, also the New York Times, had been doing some fine work in broadening the thought of many of your countrymen as to the deeper issues of the war and in showing the incompatibility of "neutrality"—neutrality on those issues—with a true and honest perspective of human affairs. It required the sharp uncovering of evil which the Pearl Harbor attack constituted to awaken the Nation as a whole. But that's by the way. Now that America is in with us, we and the enslaved of Europe see the silver-lined cloud. For the victory of freedom, however long it may take, is now assured.

Great good also the Monitor is doing in creating an awareness, or rather a greater awareness, of the enemy attempts to poison thought. In this connection your "Down the Middle of the Road" column titled "For They Prophesy Falsely" was most timely.

The Nazis, of course, as you remark, have long traded on United States willingness to print "all the news." In Britain the papers, after the opening months of the war, began and have continued to use their discretion as to what they publish of enemy official statements. The German High Command communiqués are never published in full (as they are for example in the New York Times); nor are any German statements given. I mean tendentious statements on Britain or the Allies, without reserve.

The London Times and the B. B. C. have done much good and helpful work in showing up enemy claims which subsequently have been found to be either exaggerated or false, also in exposing the motive behind this or that enemy statement which is intended to produce fear or uncertainty or confusion, or blindness to an impending blow.

A Dutch lady told me how the Germans spread alarms, at suitable intervals, of impending invasion of Holland prior to the real invasion, the effect being, as intended, to make the people in the big towns skeptical when they heard one more report (this time true, however), that the Germans had crossed the frontier. I was assured that this enemy-produced skepticism had a very definite effect in putting a brake on a variety of necessary civil reactions to the invasion, that is, a brake on their rapidity. Verily the Germans are adepts in the mental-manipulation business.

But to switch the subject: How grateful we all ought to be for the tremendous blows that Russia is dealing at the chief enemy. Who dreamed a year ago that the believed-to-be-almost-invincible German Army would undergo such a bleeding at the hands of Russia? One recalls Lindbergh's faith in the general invincibility of Germany; and wonders if it is still as staunch. How, indeed, have the mighty fallen! Not nearly finished yet, I know; but weakened to a degree that may be decisive in its ultimate effects.

WILLIAM TURNER

Walton-on-Thames, England

"Attack on Pearl Harbor"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

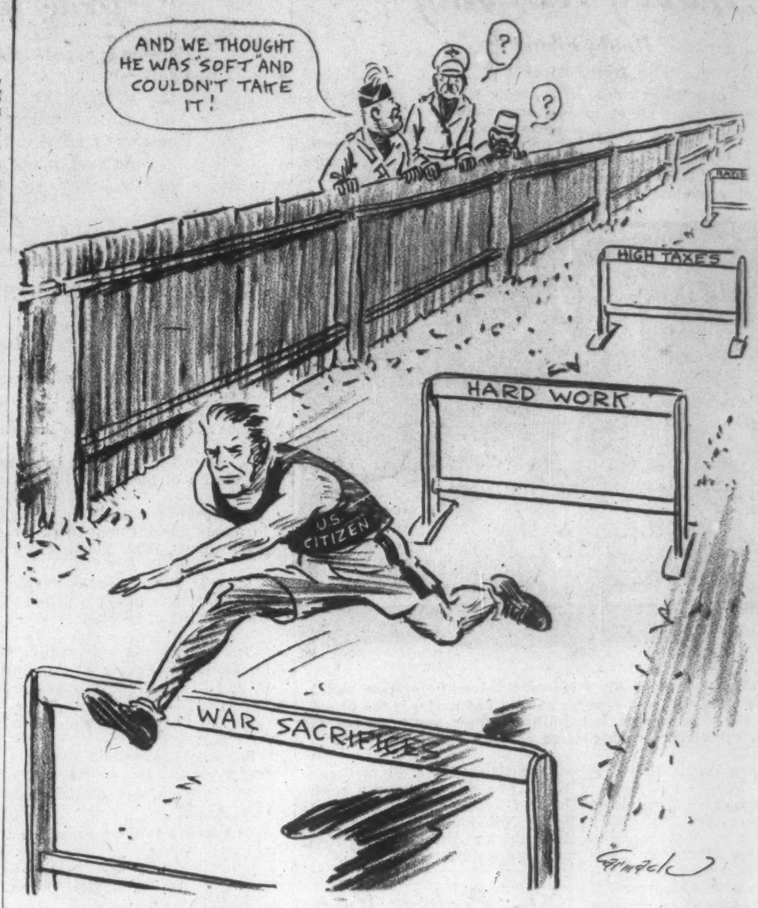
In the matter of the disaster at Pearl Harbor, as set forth in "The Mental Attack on Pearl Harbor," I agree that there had been "smugness, complacency, and division" in military and civilian circles. But these were effects of that weakness called "traditionalism."

This weakness nearly ruined Britain until they did some house cleaning among their general officers and cabinet members. In warfare against an enemy with no traditions, and no moral scruples, the isolationist mentality is disastrous, as England and France learned. We had better profit by their example. Congressional efficiency is important.

Pe Ell, Wash. O. B. G.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Just Getting Started



International Incident

Everyone said it was splendid and just what they would expect when Eben and Martha Buskin decided to take two English boys for the duration. Eben and Martha ran the best one-man farm in the county. Alf Greeley always chuckles and says, "Best one-man farm! It's best husband and wife farm. Martha takes care of the chickens and watches over the calves and pigs and colts. Eben himself says Martha has a master hand with young things. And you know what a cook she is."

Sufficient to say, the two boys, brothers, came. Eben and Martha took them to their hearts, and after the first strangeness the boys have had a grand time on the farm.

But what an international furor the town has had! The boys, cause of it all, have had no inkling. At last it has been settled. Excerpts and condensations of the correspondence across the ocean will explain the international complication.

* * *

Dear Captain and Mrs. ——,

The boys arrived safely yesterday. We are very glad they are with us, and we will do our best to make them happy. Ebenezer says he will teach them all about the farm. I'll try to put some more flesh on Jerry. He looks a little thin. We have an excellent public school, and they will attend it this fall.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Buskin,

May I call you Martha and Ebenezer? Your cheery letter was so welcome. I know that Jerry and Wilfred will have a grand time. The Captain thanks you for all you are doing. However, he says the boys are not to attend public school. Send them to the regular school. We cannot afford public school this year.

Dear Captain and Mrs. ——,

The public school will not cost any money for Jerry and Will. It is a fine school, with shops, art rooms, music hall, and a gymnasium. It is where all the boys and girls go.

Dear Martha and Ebenezer,

Thank you for your letter and all the news. We are delighted that the boys are making themselves so useful. The Captain is adamant about the school matter. The boys are not to go to public school. We feel our money should go to various causes here. It will be good for the boys to go to the regular school. The Captain says when this is over, the public schools will be reorganized on a different basis.

* * *

Ebenezer and Martha puzzled over these letters. "All I can say is," Martha declared, "that they must think it costs money to go to school here. 'Course, we pay for it in taxes, but that's one reason for taxes. I think we'd better have Mr. and Mrs. Adams in to supper and ask him what we'll do."

Mr. Adams was principal of the Consolidated High School, a big, genial man who was more than locally known for the way he handled boys and girls. He had been in West Four Corners for years, though he had had many chances to go to city schools.

When the Adamses came, Martha showed them the letters and explained the difficulty. Mr. Adams threw back his head and laughed and laughed. Martha laughed; Eben laughed; Mrs. Adams laughed. Finally Martha stopped, and began to look a little annoyed.

"Well, after all, it may be funny," she said, "but it's a serious matter too!"

Mr. Adams roared again. "This is great," he finally said. "I tell you this proves that the United States and England need to get together even more: Look, Martha and Eben, public schools in England are like our private schools. They think you mean a private school for Jerry and Will. You write them tomorrow, Martha, and you can clear it all up." H. S. P.

North . . South . . East . . West

We Define Our Boundaries

By Frank L. Perrin

In our human experience we appear, consciously and habitually, to circumscribe, limit, or expand our horizons, mental and physical, according to our inherited concepts. The truth of this seems to be clearly proved by present-day happenings and unavoidable conclusions based upon our reactions in these years of emergency. Never before, since the dawn of the Christian era, have the mental and physical boundaries separating human ambitions, human faiths, and ultimate purposes been so clearly defined as at this moment. The issue has irrevocably been joined.

Fundamentally, as may readily be agreed, the dividing and as yet somewhat indefinite line, by whatever method it may be sought, separates paganism, personified in aggression and arms, from the practical idealism of Christian civilization. The ambitions and ultimate aims of the challenging forces are, when appraised and estimated, far more embracing than the temporal deification of a single human being or a group of his satellites. What is sought, in Occident and Orient alike, is the destruction of that faith in enlightenment which, like the Star of old, has led mankind along the paths of peace and promised security.

* * *

It is regrettable, but measurably understandable, that those of us who have sought and followed this less tortuous path, now stand, at least momentarily, convicted of gross unawareness. We hopefully defined our boundaries as impregnable and unassailable. And these boundaries, let it be understood, were not territorial or geographical in a physical sense.

Perhaps we need not, either in America or in Britain, too severely censure or condemn our failure to comprehend, earlier than we did, the diabolical and demoniac ambitions of those whose strength and preparedness now threaten us. Our horizons and boundaries we believed to have been fixed by our own thinking, our own interpretations of human rights, our own aims and purposes in a world big enough and productive enough to assure safe asylum and abundant opportunity. And we were right in this. But we were mistaken, as we now see, in underestimating the earlier undisclosed purpose of the aggressor. That purpose was not to establish peace and justice for a few, but to destroy hope of these in the hearts of all mankind.

One who hopes, by inspiration or by revelation, to gain a clearer concept of what lies ahead and beyond the horizon of today's vision, may be tempted, momentarily, to wonder if our desires for the welfare of the human family have not persuaded us to too great optimism, to a faith in that which is humanly unattainable, to a hope in a world fraternity never achievable. Even in this seemingly dark hour the reassuring voice of wisdom answers in the negative. The horizons and boundaries which have been defined are not conceived in ignorance, false ambition, or selfish greed. They were charted when the morning stars sang together. They were confirmed when it was declared that all men should know God.

* * *

Centuries ago, as we read, the question was asked of the woman, "What have ye in the house?" We of today may wisely ask of ourselves and answer this same query. In England and America we first count our soldiers and sailors, our guns, our ships, our bombing planes. Then we say we are ready to answer. We are prone to forget that the Israelites had the Red Sea, that David had his sling, that the Hebrew boys had the experience of the fiery furnace, and that Daniel was protected in the lions' den.

Had they more than we? Providential dispensations are not limited to time or place, or to a few. All these are "in the house," to be made available, just as at Dunkirk and at countless other places, at the time appointed.

We have not erred in fixing and defining our own horizons. The progress of civilization since prehistoric times confirms and justifies the ambitious hope that the ideals which Christian peoples uphold and defend will be advanced and glorified when their champions gather in councils to dictate the terms of the peace to be won.

Hope would languish and unselfish ambition falter were we to permit ourselves to be persuaded to believe that human progress can be halted or long interrupted by imposed destructive forces. A century and a half in the history of the Americas, North and South, dispels any such vain fear. We have lost none of our courage. No whit of our faith has been destroyed. Our horizons have not become dimmed or made indistinct.

The Wide Horizon

"Young" China Celebrates

By Violet Alleyn Storey

NEW YORK CITY

The Chinese New Year—unlike the Occidental, a movable feast—comes late this year: on February 15 of our calendar. By the old calendar, this new year would have been 4640, but by the "new count," it is the thirty-first year of the Republic which celebrated its thirtieth anniversary on October 10. New York's Chinatown will observe the day with the usual Dragon Dance in which a "playing lion," fashioned of painted and mirror-bedecked satin, will cavort through the narrow streets on the heads of a number of men and boys hidden inside the creature. This year, the lion, or dragon, will be playful with a purpose; he will aid in collecting funds to help the war effort here or in China.

That the Chinese are, in the best sense, our allies is evident everywhere in New York's Chinatown as it makes preparations for the Chinese New Year. There is not a single shop that does not, in its show window, have a poster, reading in large letters: "All Out for America! Let's Scrap the Japs!" And most of the shops carry, in their windows, a placard, also in evidence in each of the eating places: "Thank You, America, for Helping Us in the Past. Now China and America Can Help Each Other." In one of the larger restaurants I saw a hand-lettered sign, in English and Chinese, that read: "There'll Always Be an England! Yes! And There'll Always Be a U. S. A., and There'll Always Be a China!"

* * *

Immortal trio of nations, I reflected, as I sat at a teakwood table with a typical marble top, awaiting the bowl of chow mein. When the smiling elderly Chinese came back with the savory dish and bowl of rice, I asked about the young boy who had waited on me the last time.

"He in army!" the older man replied proudly. "He enlist in American Army."

I recalled that the first to be inducted in the first and second drafts had been Chinese from New York's Chinatown.

"China-American boy all want to fight," the waiter continued, with unaccustomed volubility for one of his race. "Got big fight to fight. Take long time—but we win. America, China, England!"

"What you have for dessert?" he returned to ask me later.

I glanced at the menu. "Fortune cake," I decided.

"I bring you good one," he grinned and was soon back with a small dish on which reposed two of the crumpled rice cakes that, when broken, yield a tiny strip of paper on which a "fortune" is printed.

The waiter stood by curiously as I broke the first cake.

* * *

"See!" I exclaimed as I read the motto. "It says: 'Do Not Try to Defend What Was Wrong With the Past!'"

"That right," the little man agreed. "What wrong no good."

"But the past," I reflected aloud. "I thought that the Chinese always venerated the past."

"No more, except what good," he told me. "No more since Republic. What was wrong with past, Chinese get rid of that. It take time. Chinaman always take time; he slow. No word in Chinese to say, 'Hurry up!' Chinaman he slow, but, like you say, he sure. American, he quick. Englishman, he not so quick—but all sure. All sure and that make us win war. Then we get rid of what wrong with today and tomorrow is better. Tomorrow is fine world. China like America—still young—very young—youngest of all—England oldest."

"Oh, no," I protested. "China is very old, the oldest of the present allies."

"China," he assured me, shaking his head, "no old since Republic. China only thirty-one year. Much time to go ahead. Before Republic not count now."

I realized then that China had, so to speak, been reborn on that October day in 1911 when the republican revolution was launched. I wondered if England had not been reborn after Dunkirk and if America had not, as a nation, been reborn at Pearl Harbor.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.
To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Mind, Monarch of the World

Happy day, when, all appetites c[illegible]d, all passions subdued, all matter [illegible] mind, all-conquering mind, shall [illegible] and move, the monarch of the world!"—ABRAHAM LINCOLN in a temperance speech delivered in Springfield, Ill., on Feb. 22, 1842.

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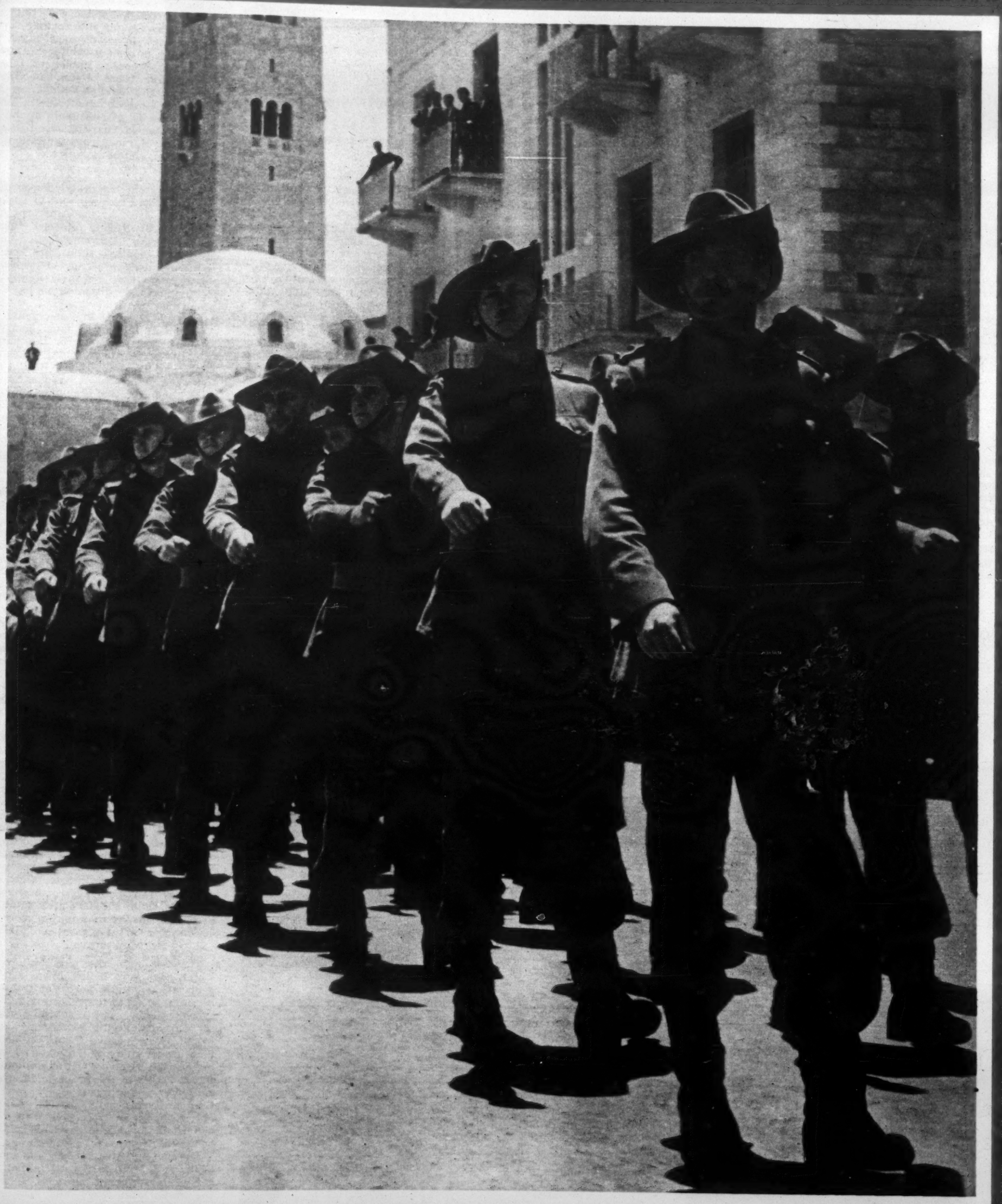
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 14, 1942



THE MEN FROM DOWN UNDER *See Page 3*

THEY WERE THERE—GREECE, CRETE, LIBYA, TOBRUK, PALESTINE, SYRIA, SINGAPORE

Eavesdropping on Hitler

By Clarissa Lorenz

THE POLITICAL WEATHERMAN who tells the Government what Hitler is up to, Lloyd Free, will tell you that he got the directorship of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service by chance. The fact is that Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission chose Lloyd Free to head the listening post in Washington because he considers this young Californian one of the best students of propaganda analysis in the land.

Although this scholarly looking director had been under consideration from the start, he was thought too youthful for the responsibility, and it was only after other candidates had turned down the post that it was given to him.

Of course, the whole field of propaganda analysis is young, and few people know much about it. In its approach, Washington's listening post is an institution without precedent. Keeping ceaseless vigil on propaganda coming over various wavelengths from 20 different countries and calculated for the entire world is a job that demands unique training. Besides concerning itself with broadcasts beamed to the Americas, the listening post is interested in propaganda beamed to and from Europe, Russia, the Near and Middle East, Africa, and the Far East. Its functions are twofold: it supplies Government officials with a practical picture from the propaganda viewpoint, and it reports news and intelligence information.

Through its first function it can often help to nip foreign projects in the bud. Many a propagandist's plot has been scuttled, since before it has a chance to circulate and become effective, countermeasures are taken by our Government. Prior to the declaration of war, the listening post was immediately able to flash the picture of American expansionism and imperialism painted by the Axis to create suspicion and disunity, and thereby giving the United States Government time to dissipate the effects of such propaganda by answering these charges. The same routine was followed when the Axis formed campaigns in Latin America, accusing the United States of starting the dispute between Peru and Ecuador, and likewise charging President Roosevelt with having instigated the whole Bolivian affair.

Besides keeping the Administration informed of such skullduggery on the air, these G-men of the air waves are often able to forecast naval, military, and diplomatic moves. Military and diplomatic objects sought by foreign powers through propagandic efforts, and the rise and fall of such efforts, can be plotted like the fluctuations of the stock market. Strategic shifts in Nazi policy immediately become transparent to these expert eavesdroppers. The Germans customarily signal a forthcoming conquest of their latest "neighbor" by broadcasting the latter's "crimes" to the world-at-large. So with the Axis partners. By virtue of the build-up that was going on over the ether waves, the listening post anticipated by several days the newspaper story that Japan would enter Indo-China and make demands on Thailand.

Obviously, this sort of enterprise must have a director who combines experience in propaganda analysis with an insight into public opinion. Lloyd Free has traveled extensively, and is familiar with Europe, the Far East, Malaya, India, North Africa, and Latin America. In China, while studying and teaching at Yenching University for a year, he observed the effect of Japanese propaganda. His father, Arthur Monroe Free, was friend of Herbert Hoover and Republican member of Congress from 1920 to 1932. After graduating from Princeton in 1930, Lloyd Free got his law education at Leland Stanford and George Washington Universities, leaving both places a *summa cum laude* man. In Washington, he served as secretary to a member of Congress, entering the political arena himself during a few campaigns. On the side he ran a research bureau which involved analyzing and criticizing proposed legislation, and drafting Bills for Congressional members.

The influence of radio on public opinion first interested him while serving a law firm in California. During the legislative fight to put a heavy tax on chain stores, a survey was made disclosing a vote of 60 to 40 against the tax. These results were reversed by an election campaign, which put considerable reliance in radio broadcasts, swerving opinion to a 60 to 40 vote in favor of the tax.

Mr. Free decided to leave the field of law and step into that of public affairs essentially as an educator and commentator. Having been a news commentator in California, he began with the radio. Early in 1936, he obtained a Rockefeller Fellowship to study British Broadcasting Corporation methods in England. Back in America, he engaged in similar work on a second Rockefeller Fellowship, attached this time to Columbia Broadcasting System in New York. Here he wrote scripts in the educational and public affairs division, and acted as radio adviser to the Foreign Policy Association.

In 1939, after coming to Washington to do experimental work on public affairs programs with the idea of developing techniques for getting sound information across to the public, he was asked by the Rockefeller Foundation to act as secretary of a committee set up for the Princeton Radio Research Project, which resulted in an assistant directorship for him. After a few months, Hadley Cantril, social psychologist at Princeton, who was looking for a managing editor for the Public Opinion Quarterly, invited Mr. Free to take over the editorship. At the same time he studied American opinion as Director of the Princeton Public Opinion Research Project in relation to the war. Data were supplied by Gallup and Fortune surveys for this work. Teaching social psychology essentially, he was appointed Lecturer at Princeton's School of Public and International Affairs. When he was named secretary to the Rockefeller Foundation Committee on Mass Communications, he had an opportunity of sitting in on the first complete job of charting techniques for the study of mass communications via radio, films, and newspapers.

* * *

Rounding out his experience in public relations, Mr. Free was sent to Brazil in November, 1940, by the American Association of Advertising Agencies. Here he made a survey of communication habits. In three months' time, he and his assistants interviewed 2,300 persons of all classes and types on their newspaper-reading and radio-listening habits.

Now that America is in the war, the radio network is our first line of defense. The Government operates four shortwave listening posts, located in the nation's Capital; at Portland, Ore.; Kingsville, Texas, and San Juan, Puerto Rico. A fifth, medium and long wave, has just been set up in London by Mr. Free, thus supplying the last gap in the elaborate network by which the Federal Broadcast Monitoring Service eavesdrops on the Axis. Any shortwave and regular transmission broadcasts escaping the American stations will be caught in London and sent to Washington daily by trans-Atlantic telephone and cable. From Washington they are sent out to interested official quarters.

It takes seven hours of translation and transcription to handle one hour of recorded material, and propaganda beamed to the U. S. A. alone comes over the air in batches of four to six hours daily from Italy, 11 hours from Germany, five hours from Japan, and six and a half from Great Britain.

Washington's master station staff of 350 includes 30 monitors, 70 translators, 40 transcribers, 25 reporting section men, 25 analysts, and many stenographers. Translators and transcribers work in three shifts, and now the monitors are also working around the clock. The first corps of editors and analysts are on duty from 6 a. m. to 1 p. m.

The process of work is a beltline. While each foreign broadcast is recorded on wax, monitors make outline digests. Significant items are flashed immediately to appropriate Government agencies. Meanwhile, the recordings are rushed to the transcription section, where they are played off, translated and transcribed on paper. They are then rapidly run through duplicating machines, which turn out the 60 copies daily ordered by the various Governmental departments. One day's verbatim transcripts aggregate anywhere from 700,000 to 900,000 words. Multiplied by 60, this means an output of more than 60,000 pages of transcribed copy daily.

* * *

Together with the monitors' reports, which have been boiled down in intelligent fashion, these verbatim transcripts next move on to the reporting and analytical sections. The first group consists of journalists with experience abroad in the areas assigned them. The analysts do a deeper study of the material, working out the psychological angles and trying to arrive at the propaganda strategy and long-range impact conclusions. Besides analyzing daily reports, they turn out a weekly analysis, giving an overall picture of world propaganda. Emphasis is on speed, perspective, and accuracy.

The spot bulletins, reports, and analyses of the F. B. M. S. go to a substantial number of Government agencies, including the State, War, Navy, and Justice Departments, the Defense Communications Board, the Office of the Co-ordinator of Information, and Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The latter two offices get flash service on the most important broadcasts over direct teletype connections with F. B. M. S. headquarters.

LLOYD A. FREE, DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN BROADCAST MONITORING SERVICE

Underwood & Underwood

The Men From Down Under

By Argus

Wide World

LONDON STILL REMEMBERS how, in the days of the last war, it was jolted out of its usual composure by a strange visitation from another world. Bond Street and Belgravia had gazed with complete unconcern upon the turbaned dignity of an Indian Maharaja moving in their midst, at the flowing draperies of an Arab Sheik or other exotic samples of empire that would come from time to time to put fresh highlights into the all-prevailing somber gray.

But these tall, gaunt figures in wide-brimmed hats and loose-fitting, olive drab, talking with a slow drawl and strolling about with a leisured air of ownership, and a cold, appraising eye that seemed to say, "Is this the best you have to show?"—well, there was something about it all that frankly disconcerted the Londoners. They knew not how to cope with the air of cool superiority brought by these Australian "diggers" to the proud metropolis of the empire. Englishmen had always considered themselves well up in the scale of imperturbability, but here was a sang-froid that made London look like a hive of hectic excitement.

English Tommies, who had learned to sink their own individuality and to march around with stiff backs and tilted chins, while

> . . . every mother's son
> Prepared to fight and fall is;
> The enemy of one
> The enemy of all is. . . .

looked with wonderment and awe at these brothers-in-arms from the Antipodes whose individuality, instead of being put in cold storage, seemed to dominate the landscape. English officers, running into that merciless, appraising eye, would have an uneasy feeling that it was penetrating through the uniform to the biceps and chest measurements beneath and calculating what kind of showing they would make with an axe in a forest of 100-foot eucalypts.

That was in the first World War. Today the diggers are again doing their heavy share, although London does not see so much of them, for they are scattered around Northern Africa, the Red Sea, and Malaya. Once again they fight in their own way and conduct themselves in their own way, and it is a way that defies imitation. This air of assured superiority that pervades each Australian private may shock the orthodox army officer, but it carries with it an infectious sense of victory that no one can mistake. One glance of that searching eye should be enough to disconcert the most formidable of goose-stepping Teuton robots.

But the point is whether these independent stalwarts, who go their own gait, who greet their officers with a free-and-easy "Hi-yah" and a wave of the hand, who in fact make little difference between officers and privates in planning their operations and who have the strongest objection to standing in rows like gate-posts or going through all manner of drill-ground evolutions of which they don't see the use—whether an army raised out of such unmilitary-looking material can produce results in actual military operations.

There have been other armies ordered on a democratic basis. Every schoolboy remembers the scene on the hot, sleepy banks of the Upper Arkansas, when Parkman and his friends ran into a company of Colonel Price's Missouri regiment on its way to Santa Fé. After a long confab, the captain rose and said:

"Well, men. It's getting late; I reckon we'd better be moving."

"I shan't start yet, anyhow," observed a yawning private.

"Don't be in a hurry, captain," put in a lieutenant.

"Well, have it your own way; we'll wait a while longer," replied the accommodating commander.

Somehow one would scarcely select Colonel Price and his merry men as the ideal choice for putting a regiment of mechanized robots out of commission. And certainly in some ways the Australians' happy-go-lucky habits bear a striking family resemblance to the Missourians' brand of democracy. The Australian will perform fabulous feats in clearing off Mallee scrub, or shearing his 200 or 300 sheep a day, or in cutting endless cords of karri wood in the west. But when the job is done, he will subside into a limp, inert condition, stretched out in the dry, Australian sun, with an eye trained on somewhere beyond the stratosphere as if he had never known work in his life.

He refuses to walk if there is a horse, a car, a waggon, or something to carry him. When he enlisted in the Boer War as mounted infantry, he was in continual trouble with his officers for not rolling up his coat in standardized fashion. Officers insisted that Australian coats flapping about all round the saddle chafed the horses' flanks unnecessarily, but nothing would prevail on the diggers to regiment the coats.

It is true that the Australians, a small handful at most, have more than justified their methods by the way in which they have tamed their great island continent, fighting back the desert to raise the gardens of Mildura, cleaning up the Wimmera scrub, supplying much of the world's needs of wool, and raising some of the greatest cities of the empire. But does their peculiar type of genius adapt itself to a trained army in this age of mechanized warfare?

The answer must be yes—at least as far as the Australians themselves are concerned—but it hinges on something deeper than these superficial traits that have just been described. The Australian, even if he lives in a large city—as 47 per cent of Australians do—has still a great frontier task in hand. Only the fringe of the great land mass has been completely tamed. Much of the interior is wilderness. The fresh breeze of frontier life accompanies the Australian wherever he goes. But beneath that there are elements in his nature that explain his prowess in social progress and nation-building far more convincingly than his irresponsible outward manner.

He has, in the first place, a peculiarly well-developed sense of co-operation. Although acting as independent units, Australians will instinctively see the quickest and best way of co-operating in any task set before them. Whether it is the best way of turning the Murray waters into the desert for irrigation or of turning the trade union system to best advantage, or some other political or social improvement, the Australian shows a special aptitude for quick co-operation. It is this aptitude which will always be available in military operation in the field, no matter what may be the nature of the foe. The officer can feel himself perfectly safe in consulting his privates on a plan of operations, for he can be sure that the quickest way of doing the job, no matter who suggests it, will be promptly seized upon by the rest, who will, despite all outward show of independence, act as a unit in carrying it through.

This special gift of the Australians, therefore, allows them to preserve a freedom and independence under military discipline that might well be dangerous for other less resourceful and co-operative peoples to attempt.

Given proper equipment—for the Australian must have his stump-jumping plow, his bull-dozer, his bren-gun carrier, heavy tank, or whatever is necessary for his job in hand—he will meet whatever the totalitarians send against him and show that his air of superiority is no mere pose when it comes to a fight.

But for all that disconcerting assurance, you may always know that somewhere under that capacious hat there is the strongest possible sense of fair play. Whatever the Australian does, you may be quite sure that it will be "fair dinkum."

Inter-America House: Hostess to the Republics

By Julietta K. Arthur

A GROUP of young good-will ambassadors in the New York metropolitan area are giving glimpses of South and Central American countries to audiences crowding into clubs, schools, settlement houses, and churches. But these hundred and more young men and women in colleges and graduate institutions in New York do more than talk. They dance, sing, and play on a variety of musical instruments; all in the idiom of their native Latin-American homelands.

When two contingents of some 500 South American youths to be trained at airfields of the United States arrived recently they were guests at a gracious, brownstone mansion in the West Fifties in New York. So were 11 students from South America, en route to the University of North Carolina. Two of them, Señorita Elena and Señorita Elaine, stayed to be honor guests at a tea. As official representatives of the Chilean Red Cross, they were welcomed by 66 Latin-American women, members of a special Red Cross sewing unit. Three days after the United States entered the war, these women, representing 18 countries, met at Inter-America House as volunteer seamstresses.

Here, in three typical instances, chosen at random, is a glimpse into the activities of Inter-America House, an official arm of the office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs:

For a year now, under the direction of its Hospitality Chairman, Mrs. William A. Barber, Inter-America House has been dispensing hospitality from the United States to visitors and residents from 20 other republics. Through a panel of more than 600 hosts and hostesses organized from coast to coast, Mrs. Barber has been introducing Pan-Americans to the United States brand of the amenities.

When Frances Grant, President of the Pan-American Women's Association, returned recently from a four-month tour of South American republics, she reported that many Latin Americans still think that some of our inter-American activities are carried on in a naïve fashion.

It is to counteract such impressions that Inter-America House was organized. Since the flow of visitors from Latin America normally debarks at New York, many of those starting out on a tour of the United States are provided with a sheaf of letters of introduction, preceded by telegrams announcing their arrival along the way. Some day, when these South Americans return home, says Mrs. Barber, they may be expected to carry with them favorable impressions of their social and business relations here.

Thus, when Senhor Alfonso Henrique dos Santos Correia, a member of the Port of Rio Authority, visited New York recently, arrangements were made for him to inspect tunnels, subways, bridges, in the car of the Port of New York Authority, accompanied by an engineering expert.

Also, when Senhor Don Rodolfo Soriano, a member of the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies expressed a desire to meet certain moving picture executives on matters concerning Bolivia, he was furnished with letters of introduction to film studio officials.

Not long ago Mrs. Spencer Tracy, wife of the moving picture star, and a member of Mrs. Barber's nationwide committee, introduced Carlos Salamanca of Bolivia to Walt Disney, in Los Angeles. As a result, some South American fun may get into some Disney films.

But activities are by no means confined to celebrities. At Christmas time, Latin-American youngsters were introduced, at Inter-America House, to holiday customs of the United States, many of them for the first time. At a party held in the reception hall, 50 boys and girls played games, watched marionettes, greeted Santa Claus, and sang carols led by Carolina Segrera of the New Opera Company.

When the distinguished harpist, Mildred Dilling, gave a recital at Inter-America House last November, the occasion was used to introduce over 250 guests to a typical North American "Thanksgiving." Among those who ate turkey sandwiches, pumpkin pie, and drank cider with gusto, instead of the usual tea fare, were the Consuls General of Argentina, Bolivia, Haiti, Brazil, Colombia, and Cuba, and their wives; also Senhora Paulo Bettancourt of Brazil, Cabot Journalism prize-winner; Senhorita Eros Volusia, Brazilian dancer; and officials of the Standard Oil Company, some of whom lived for years in the Latin-American republics.

The long-range view of activities does not stop at headquarters. Blocks of tickets are issued to young South American music students for the Berkshire and other music festivals, as well as for the Metropolitan Opera House. There are get-togethers of visiting Girl and Boy Scouts from beyond the Caribbean; there are classroom facilities offered to North Americans who want to know their Latin-American companions better and to brush up on their Spanish, French, and Portuguese.

In these rooms, too, many South Americans meet each other and become sympathetic toward Pan-American solidarity.

But the chief work is to acquaint citizens of the United States with the culture and achievements of people whom they have too often in the past been apt to patronize. How this works in practice is illustrated by the activities of the "Speakers' Bureau" under the chairmanship of Mrs. James E. Hollingsworth and Nancy Logan, a recent graduate of Bryn Mawr. They book three to five students from as many countries to give talks on the same program.

Typical of such a meeting was one held recently in the Presbyterian Church in Pleasantville, New York. The participants were Joseph Clawson, Señorita Inez Gomez Carrillo of Argentina, and Señor José Bazeberry of Bolivia. Mr. Clawson, in a Colombian "campesino" costume, talked of native life of that country; Señorita Carrillo sang folk songs of Argentina while versatile Señor Bazeberry showed motion pictures of himself and Violeta Hartmann dancing the Bolivian cueca.

When Señora Edrie González Rincones spoke at a similar meeting, held in the Dutch Reformed Church of Flatbush, Brooklyn, the members were so enthusiastic they made a substantial contribution toward the support of Señora Rincones' Girl Scout troop in Caracas, Venezuela—concrete Pan-American "good will."

Phillip Gordon

WHERE GOOD FUN AND FELLOWSHIP GO HAND IN HAND

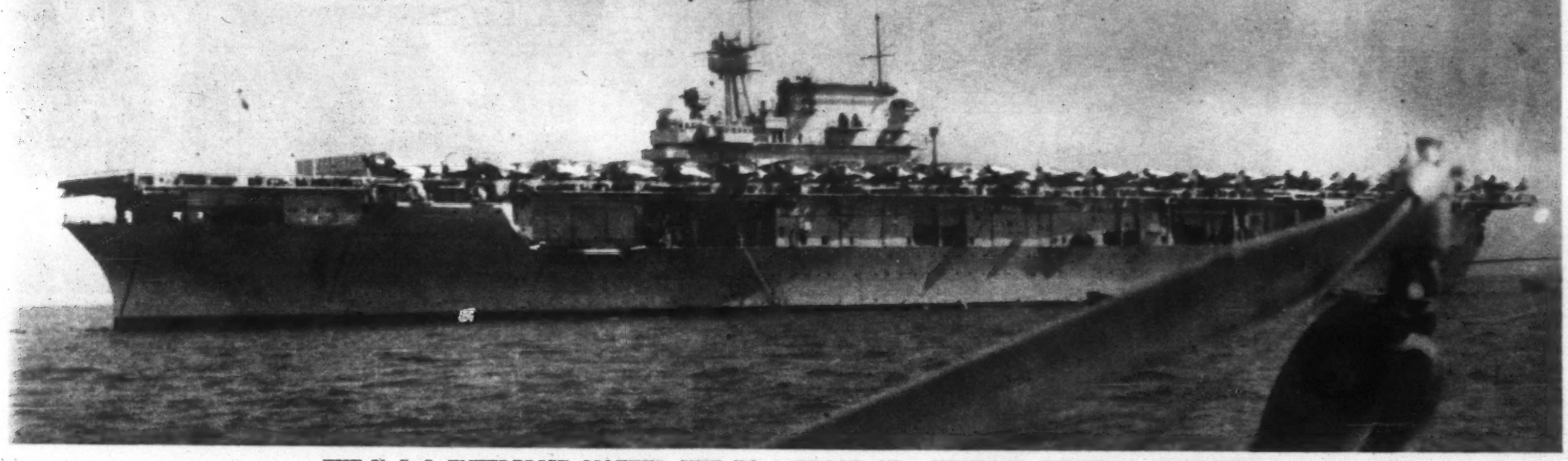
Sonia Correia, Daughter of the Brazilian Consul General, Dances the Samba at an International Fiesta at the Connecticut Estate of Mrs. Herbert Scovville, With William Dalton as Partner; Walt Disney (Hands in Pockets) Chats With Dr. Carlos Salamanca of Bolivia and Mrs. Spencer Tracy of Hollywood at the Disney Studio; an Inter-America House Garden Party at Pastureland, in Far Hills, New Jersey, Home of Mrs. John Sloane

BOMBING SQUADRON 3, FROM THE U. S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER SARATOGA

Official U. S. Navy Photograph From Wide World

Sailors With Wings

By Martin Burden



THE U. S. S. ENTERPRISE, MOTHER SHIP TO A BROOD OF A HUNDRED FIGHTING AIRCRAFT

IT IS ENCOURAGING to know that in addition to a two-ocean fleet America is speeding the completion of a two-ocean naval air group. By 1943, some 17,000 pilots are to be available to man the 15,000 planes expected to be ready for use by the fleet. This is an increase by approximately 750 per cent over the Naval Air Corps of July, 1940.

The craft of the United States Naval Air Corps have been designed with an eye to their particular type of duties and the special rigors induced by it. Patrol planes, for instance, have been given enormous range, huge load-carrying capacity.

The personnel, too, is fitted to the job. Navy airmen are expected to find a pea-sized ship in the vastness of an ocean, must be familiar with flying from the pitching deck of a carrier, must be accustomed to being shot with their ships from a catapult. They must combine regular military piloting with seamanship. Naval airmen must be able to distinguish between different types of surface craft and relay that information clearly and correctly to the fleet. A wrong identification, an incorrect assumption, a hasty conclusion—these may lead to friend firing upon a friend.

The Navy maintains bases both on land and at sea. The land bases are near the coastline, to give added range to scouting planes and bombers. From these bases the Navy draws reserves when the carriers suffer casualties.

The bases at sea are the aircraft carriers, which bring the fighting planes to the heart of the battle, place them where they can do the most good. Upward of 100 planes can be stored beneath their decks with incredible neatness and speed, facilitated by huge elevators to the flight deck and folding wings on the aircraft.

Speed in the discharging and taking aboard of their aircraft may seem remote and unimportant, but in modern, high-speed battles the victory is often to the swiftest, not necessarily to the strongest. The force which attacks first has a tactical advantage which may well prove decisive. Navy airmen have mastered the craft of lifting a slim fighting plane from the tossing decks, regardless of buffeting winds that threaten to toss the plane off into the water.

The carrier's full complement of planes operates from the deck, which averages 750 feet long and 83 feet wide. In landing on this narrow island of teakwood, the pilot has a delicate job. He must put his plane down slowly and softly, so that the hook dangling from the craft's underside can engage the wires laid across the deck and stop his forward motion. A commentary on the Navy's efficiency in carrier flying is the fact that the carrier Enterprise has not lost a single man since it was commissioned in 1938.

For its big seaplanes, such as patrol boats, the Navy has evolved the seaplane tender, often a converted freighter with huge supplies, which meets the plane at a predetermined spot and refuels and provisions it. By the use of tenders, the patrol planes extend their range by thousands of miles. Recently a Navy patrol plane, by refueling at tenders, spent almost a year away from its home base.

Navy Air Corps fliers have a great variety of tasks to perform, and to perform them well they have highly specialized aircraft. They recognize a distinct difference between observation and scouting, and use different planes for each. There are different planes for horizontal and dive bombing, still another for torpedo attacks. The Navy Air Corps embraces the Marines and the Coast Guard units, so that it is a weapon of many calibers, equipped to deal with any waterborne enemy.

It is a time-honored and well-accepted tenet that Navy aircraft are slower than comparable Army craft. High air speed means high landing speed. This is impracticable on the restricted deck space of a carrier. Hence the low landing speed and the comparatively low flying speed. Add to this the additional gasoline load carried by land planes flying over water and it is understood why the Navy planes differ from Army craft.

The pride of the Navy is the patrol bomber, multimotored monsters which stretch the visibility and striking power of the fleet as much as 4,000 miles. They are the most advanced scouting and bombing units of the fleet. It was a plane of this type, a Consolidated "Catalina," that spotted the Bismarck for the British fleet. Patrol bombers have captured submarines simply by threatening to drop their tons of explosives. Their extreme range and bomb-carrying ability make them efficient for convoying freighters in areas where submarines may be encountered.

These battleships of the air provide living quarters for as many as 15 men, with provisions for staying at sea for long periods. Some of the larger planes have galleys and comfortable accommodations. The Navy's huge planes in this category are the Martin "Mariner," the Consolidated "Coronado," and the newly tested Martin "Mars."

Probably nothing has changed naval strategy in recent years as has the torpedo plane. Its spectacular successes in this war have, to some strategists, sounded the knell of big ships. At the Italian port of Taranto, some antiquated torpedo planes of the Royal Navy bombed the Italian Navy into submission. Heavy ships were badly damaged at the cost of a few planes. At Cape Matapan, torpedo planes again wreaked havoc on the hapless Italians. It was a torpedo plane that pushed the first blow on the battleship Bismarck, crippling the steering gear so that British naval gunners could administer the knockout. Winston Churchill made public the statement that it was probably several waves of torpedo planes that sank the Repulse and the Prince of Wales.

Bombing planes must sit high above their target, offering a comparatively easy object for antiaircraft fire. Torpedo bombers streak close to the water level, where they present a difficult target. When they are ranged wing-tip to wing-tip racing toward a ship it is almost certain that at least one torpedo will hit, slowing the foe and enabling faster ships to close in.

Torpedo planes are regarded in many quarters better for this work than submarines, for they get closer to the foe, are less costly to build, require a smaller crew. Based aboard a carrier they have a far greater range than submarines and a source of supply.

It was a branch of the United States Navy, the Marines, that is credited with inventing dive-bombing, and it is the Navy that has brought this method of attack to a fine art. The procedure calls for a group of planes to slant down at the target. The pilot flies the whole plane at the object, releasing the bombs at a low altitude and zooming away.

So fast do these planes dive that they must be fitted with devices to retard their speed, lest the pullout prove fatal to plane and pilot. They drop at a speed of more than 300 miles an hour to within a few hundred yards of the water before flattening out. The sharp change in direction sometimes causes the pilot to "blackout," or lose sight and consciousness momentarily. Dive-bombers are the mobile artillery of the Navy and they carry a knockout blow.

The eyes of the fleet are the observation and scouting planes. Each has a separate function. The observation plane speeds on ahead of the fleet, reporting to battleships and cruisers the effect of their salvos, telling the gunners where the shells fall, so that the difference can be corrected with the next shot.

So important are these two types—observation and scouting—considered that every cruiser and battleship carries its complement of float-fitted aircraft. The floats are necessary, since these ships have no flight decks. Once the plane is launched by compressed air catapult it must return to the water in the mother ship's vicinity, to be picked up by long-necked crane and deposited back on the catapult.

Rounding out the list of planes that do the Navy's air fighting is the stubby, agile fighter. Its purpose is to destroy enemy planes in the air, to protect bombers from enemy fighters, to cover landing parties by machine-gun fire and light bombs, and to clear the air of bombers above its own highly vulnerable carriers.

Cotton-Textile Institute

WAR-WORKER'S ONE-PIECE SLACK SUIT HAND-PAINTED COTTON MESH BATH ROBE WHITE PINWALE COTTON PIQUE, RED RICKRACK ACCENTS

Cotton on the Comeback

By Robert R. Mullen

COTTON, chief support of 19 million persons in the United States, is experiencing a comeback. Consumption of the staple is at an all-time peak. Mills are running at capacity. Curtailment of wool, silk, and jute imports, plus shortages in the synthetics, promise a bright immediate future for the great Southern crop. Not even priorities, price control, or other emergencies of war seriously dim the picture. Cotton is in the strong economic position of being in ascending demand as well as in bountiful supply.

This change of conditions from the status of cotton only a short time ago as one of the Nation's acute industrial and agricultural problems has not been effected by mysterious processes. Ideas—which is to say research for new uses, better dyes and constructions, smart advertising, and that valuable intangible known as good old American push—are doing the job.

For years the American cotton industry expected the worst—and was seldom disappointed. It was plowed under, out-competed by rayon in the dress trade, and nearly wiped away by paper in the napkin and towel lines. Worst of all, cotton seemed incapable of rousing itself into a wholehearted struggle.

But cotton was fortunate in its friends.

When matters got toughest, when Japan flooded the market with cheap goods, when British takings of raw cotton fell to the lowest point in 20 years, when some Southern counties found they had lost 40 per cent of their men through migration, when cotton slumped to five cents a pound—when all this befell, cotton discovered that its friends had only begun to fight.

There were many friends: Russell T. Fisher, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, especially interested in getting more appeal into fabric and design, was one. Dr. Claudius T. Murchison of the Cotton-Textile Institute, whose interest in cottons extended over the broad reach of international trade agreements as well as industrial trends and domestic fashions, was another. Oscar Johnston, accredited as proprietor of the world's largest cotton plantation, was a third. There were many more, but these will illustrate our point.

Take Oscar Johnston, whose Scott Plantation in Mississippi of some 38,000 acres has become one of the country's chief experimental laboratories in the economics of cotton. He is always up to something—airplane dusting against the boll-weevil, plantation ownership of mules, partnerships with 4,000 Negro tenants.

* * *

It was this Oscar Johnston who in 1938 organized the National Cotton Council, a co-operative, promotional group of Southern planters, ginners, warehousemen, brokers, and seed crushers. Mr. Johnston and his associates are gentlemen who know how to write out checks, big checks. Where, previously, cotton promotion had skimped along on a bare $60,000 or so a year, the Cotton Council changed to a budget of hundreds of thousands.

Oscar Johnston worked energetically, but subtly. You saw very few "Buy More Cotton, Save Our Industry" advertisements. Instead, you might take a stroll down Fifth Avenue's shopping district and see window after window of cottons. There would be Victorian wallpaper florals in cotton, candy-stick stripes; cottons in summer fashions, cotton in winter corduroys; cottons in playsuits, cottons in evening gowns; cottons in seersuckers, chambrays, denims, and a hundred other counts and weaves familiar to our grandmothers, except that these—by edict of the Federal Trade Commission—told how much they would shrink; and, thanks to modern research, most of them wouldn't shrink very much.

At the same time, you saw advertisements in 122 newspapers across the country in which department stores, abetted by the Council, promoted cottons in one way or another. Sometimes it would be "Little Girl Fashions," other times it might be specials on cotton sheets and towels for Christmas.

The campaign worked. Last summer, for the first time in the 30 years since rayon was popularly introduced, consumption of goods made from synthetic fibers fell off while cotton hit a record volume of sales. The racks of any department store will show that cotton has regained its place in that field.

Cottons for clothing account for about 35 per cent of the total American consumption. Cottons for domestic purposes, sheets, towels, mattresses, drapes, and so forth account for about 25 per cent of the total. Cottons for industrial uses, ropes, filters, tarpaulins, awnings, roofing, machinery belts, etc., take up the remaining 40 per cent.

If the public emphasis has been on clothes it is largely because they are the easiest to promote. But other uses have not been neglected. Last year the total domestic consumption of raw cotton ran above 10,500,000 bales, an all-time record. Military orders accounted for only about 10 per cent of the output.

* * *

The current year finds civilian demands running stronger than ever, while military requirements increase in size and urgency. For the moment, for example, the entire production of duck material has been pre-empted for the Army and Navy.

Today's outlook for cotton is not only bright because cotton is now more popular than ever, but also because the immediate prospects of its competitors are not so good. About half the wool used in the United States is imported, 35 per cent coming from Australia. No one can hazard how long, or in what quantities, shipments will continue. Already limits on wool production for civilians have been set. Mills turning out both military and civilian goods, as most of them are, are now compelled to limit their total production to 80 per cent of what it was last year, and even within that limitation can only make for the first quarter 40 per cent of the woolens for civilians that they made last year, and only 50 per cent of the worsteds.

Similarly, rayon production has been affected. The Government has allocated 10 per cent of the rayon yarns to mills formerly turning out silk hosiery and other silk products. This has resulted in some shortages for regular purposes, and total production does not yet appear able to catch up.

Twenty per cent of the nylon production has been allocated to parachute manufacture.

Shortages of certain cleaning fluids are foreseen, which should mean greater demand for clothes that are readily washable.

These are among the factors that favor cotton; but they are not the things that are making cotton boom. For, it is conservative to say, that had a similar combination of factors occurred a decade ago cotton would have profited very little. Cotton fills the need today because cotton manufacturers now have wit enough to see the opportunities and skill enough to seize them. They are aware that war makes its demands in the way of changing fashions. It means more function, less frill, more work clothes, fewer play clothes. It will mean warm outer wear for people who can't get woolens. You can already buy, for instance, a ski suit made of cotton poplin that is thin and light, but fairly warm because its tight weave excludes air. Moreover, research has coated it with a chemical that makes it fairly water resistant. The basic idea might be applied to overcoats.

Cotton manufacturers are coming to market with sturdy, washable fabrics, some in "crinkles" that require no ironing. They are turning out fabric gloves and handbags to relieve the leather shortage, and nainsooks, batistes, and muslins for lingerie. They urge patiently, if not too successfully, increased use of cotton stockings.

If the outlook is bright for cotton growers, who are talking now of the possibility of a 25 cent market, and for manufacturers, it is no less bright for consumers. Their needs will be met, and if prices go too high they need only clamor for release of some of the government surplus as well as some additional machinery for spinning and weaving.

We Were Not Poor

By Ethel Ambler Hunter

"MOTHER, when you were young," one of my children said to me the other day, "you had no radio, no movies, no car. What did you find to do when you lived 'way out there in the country and were poor, too?"

Poor? We never thought we were poor, even if our day on the farm did begin at 5 in the morning. I remember no sense of hardship except in the bitter dark of winter when we could hardly get our icy clothing on because our fingers were clumsy with cold. On those mornings we children dressed by the stoves downstairs—little Clemewell, the four-year-old blonde baby of the family, in the front room with Dorinda and me, double sliding doors closed between us and the hectoring boys in the sitting-room who would slide open the doors a crack to tease us.

After dressing, the boys brought in wood from the shed and helped with chores at the barn. Girls had their long hair brushed and braided by grandmother and then set the table for breakfast. This hearty and generous meal was worth getting up for: ham and eggs, hashed-brown potato, feathery hot biscuits with their top crusts aglow from butter that had been melted on them.

If times were hard, and hams and eggs had to be sold, there was fried cornmeal mush, "molded down" from our supper porridge, cut in thick slices, browned crisply in salt pork fat, and served with butter and molasses or maple syrup. That was a breakfast to "stand by" you.

The after-breakfast chores done, we children rushed off to school. We thought education exciting, and while the curriculum was not very varied there was a good deal of competition for marks. To get "Perfect" in geography or sums or win the spelling-bee was an exalted honor. When we had eaten our lunch, we played "clap-in, clap-out."

After school, there were more chores, often grumblingly done, perhaps, but I think we enjoyed them because they gave us a chance to indulge in our favorite pastime, which—like most of our fun—required no apparatus except a vivid imagination. We galloped from the woodshed to the barn and from the corn crib to the henhouse on magnificent though nonexistent steeds. I remember three: a strawberry mare (and no lover of Lorna Doone needs to be told that her name was Winnie), a great black horse with a white star in his forehead called Thunderheels, and the clever calico pony on which little Clem dashed all over the barnyard and down the pasture lane, his bushy mane (and hers!) tossing in the wind.

No wonder we stormed in for supper with ravenous appetites, or that cornbread and big, baked potatoes with cream gravy and salt pork scraps seemed such a feast! It was topped off with baked apple or Baldwin apple pie. What we called "Baldin apple pie" was really a kind of cake with grated apples whisked into a white-of-egg frosting.

Most evenings were spent around the sitting room table, where the big, hanging lamp threw a mellow circle of light upon father's paper, mother's mending, and our schoolbooks. Sometimes we popped a milkpan heaping full of hot, buttery corn or made fudge into which we put butternuts brought down from the attic. Sometimes father read aloud to us. How trippingly from the tongue came the sonorous syllables of William Makepeace Thackeray, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Thomas Babington Macaulay (we never abbreviated the names), and such excitingly foreign titles as "Sartor Resartus," the "Stones of Venice," and the "Seven Lamps of Architecture." If the evening was enlivened by neighborly callers, we children sat in the corner—seen but not heard. But over our game of Authors we kept our ears cocked for the salty humor and philosophical horse sense of our elders.

Saturday was bath night, and after supper began the dreary business of lugging round, wooden washtubs in from the shed and heating numberless kettles of water to fill them. In winter, the tubs were rimed with frost; in summer, they harbored large, black spiders. It took at least one heavy iron kettle of boiling water and ten dippers of cold water to wash one small boy or girl. Woe betide the one who put in a dipper too much of cold; he or she would have to sit shivering while another kettle heated and the next candidate hammered at the portals for his turn.

The kitchen was a shambles on Saturday nights. Steam gathered on the windows and ran in beady rivulets to the sills; the mirror was misted over; the kerosene lamps shone wanly from their brackets, and the floor was so wet we skated if we stepped off the mat. One by one, weary but conscious of virtue and the genteel odor of "creme of oatmeal" soap, we padded through the chilly halls to bed.

It was increasingly awkward, the older you grew, to fit your anatomy into the tub. I used to amuse myself during the ordeal by speculating on how long, lank Uncle Seth and stout, fussy Aunt Amy managed it. I disliked the weekly orgy of the bath much more than those other discomforts which seem so appalling to a generation wedded to modern plumbing.

We hated to go to bed in summer, but there was zest to it in winter, once you had torn yourself away from the warm, cheerful downstairs rooms and hastily disrobed in a frosty chamber. Right after supper, mother inserted in each feather bed a hot soapstone, which radiated a gentle warmth through the whole puffy interior. If "just one more chapter" was wheedled out of her after the 8 o'clock deadline, she would urge us to take the book along with us. But once you curled your chilly limbs into bed's downy warmth, not even a footstep on the sands of Crusoe's island could keep your drowsy eyes from closing.

We were never conscious of the financial cares of our parents, though there was a bad panic in 1893 and another in 1907, and plenty of hard times in between. Father and mother worked fearfully hard for long hours. There was seldom much money in the house and often none at all. Yet there was a sense of well-being in our plain home and plenty of fun.

Mother could get thrilled over such beauties as our great hill, crowned with moonlit snow, looming against a steely, star-set sky, or equally excited over a fragment of moss on a ledge, soft and green and tufted with tiny jewels. My father was not too worn by hard work to bring in a perfect violet plant cupped in his hand, or to stop and admire the marvelous patterns of huge snowflakes on his dark sleeve. Like mother, he found the evening sky especially full of wonders, to be dwelt upon and gloried in.

"You ought to come out," he would say as he clanked the milk pails into the washroom sink. "The moon's at the full and I never remember it quite as big and red. If it happened only once in a dog's age, like an eclipse, instead of once a month, folks would drive miles to see it."

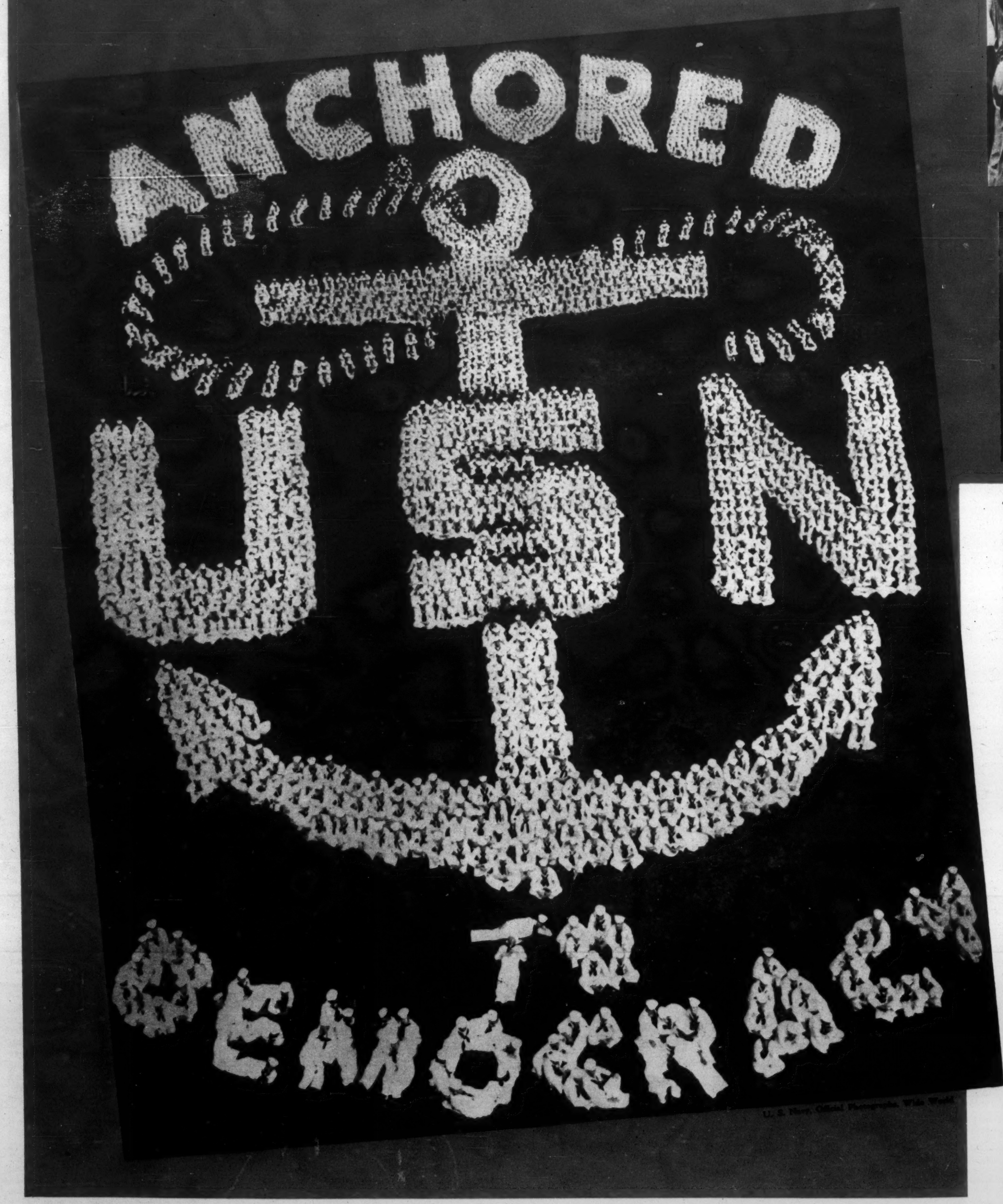
We found deep joy in silent winter woods, in the black ice of flooded meadows, and especially in snow—drifted firm for tunneling, heavy and damp for rolling up into forts and snow men, or crusted hard for coasting. Our long summer vacations were not spent at beaches or camps, but we got baked to a noble tan in the berry pastures and hay fields.

When it rained or snowed hard, we did not mind being shut in. We youngsters would sit in the front room for a while, feeling very elegant while we looked at the pictures in the stereoscope and played a few sketchy duets on the square piano. But before long we gravitated to the more interesting parts of the house and to making things—the boys at the work bench in the shed, the girls in the big, pleasant kitchen. Here, while Dorinda and I pulled molasses candy, Clem got out her paper dolls, cut and colored by her own hand from mother's fashion books, and built around these two-dimensional families an elaborate ten-room menage from odds and ends she had gathered around the house and farm: pebbles, shells, pill boxes, spools and samples

(Continued on page 13)

With the Corn Belt's Fresh-Water Salts

By Ralph W. Cessna



U. S. Navy Official Photographs, Wide World

THEY'RE IN THE NAVY NOW, ALMOST!

TAKE IT FROM THE CHIEF GUNNER'S MATE, HE KNOWS!

YOU CAN'T GET AWAY FROM IT

APPRENTICE SEAMEN, NOT APPRENTICE EATERS

YOU CAN'T HAVE TOO MANY COOKS

WHAT WILL SOON BE, if it isn't already, the world's largest naval training establishment is located more than a thousand miles from salt water. The school does happen to be alongside Lake Michigan, which is something of an "ocean" in its own right, except for the fresh water, but that fact has no significance today. For there are no ships at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, up just north of Chicago, near Waukegan. Water, you see, salt or otherwise, isn't a starting essential in the training of the modern fighting sailor.

The proof of that lies perhaps in the fact that even now nearly 40 per cent of the enlisted personnel of the United States Navy comes from the Great Lakes Station.

And these "sailors" who come from behind their plows on Iowa farms, and out of the milking barns of Wisconsin, and the wheat fields of Nebraska, or even from behind counters in Chicago shops, can be as good at the job of operating modern warships, naval authorities say, as those who are born where they can smell the sea.

It isn't such a long step, after all, from the seat of a combine to a gunner's chair in the turret of a fighting ship, when the personnel material is good. And the material that one sees today flowing through the training processes out at Great Lakes is good material. These boys—they are mostly from 17 to 21—are not giants. Physically and mentally, they are pretty much a cross section of Midwest American youth. They are healthy, alert, full of vigor.

* * *

For the greater part of a most interesting day spent at the station, I watched —sometimes out of the corner of my eye while being shown vital but less human aspects of the activities—these recruits for the United States' first line of defense. There were some 8,000 of them in training at the time of the visit. Within a year, perhaps before, there will be around 45,000. The length of the training period, the rules don't permit us to reveal, but it's a comparatively short time, as schooling periods go.

You know that no one is drafted into the Navy. They are volunteers in the Navy, a point which no loyal Navy man will permit you to overlook.

"There are problem boys here and there among them," said one officer, "but I have yet to find a vicious one. They're a good lot. They know what they're here for, and everyone, officers and recruits alike, are co-operating to make the most of it."

I studied one large group having a physical examination in the drill hall. Some look as if they would profit from the toughening process through which they must go. But the important thing was the looks on their faces. No dejection. No boredom. Rather, a lightness, almost gaiety, born perhaps of anticipation of a welcome job, a hand in the defense of those things which they know from experience are right and essential to a normal national and individual existence.

Morale? You don't hear the word at Great Lakes. Simply because it isn't a problem. It never has been, even before the United States' entry into the war. For one thing, the boys are kept busy. Then, too, of course, there's that fact that they're all volunteers. But beyond that is the force of naval tradition. In the Navy, one has a loyalty to his counry, but he also develops an inherent loyalty to the Navy. He may "grouse" about the food, about fatigue duties, about the shortness of leaves, about the officers, and about a hundred and one things. But ask any Navy man, even one of these recruits who's been exposed to Navy life for only a matter of days, if he'd like to be out of the Navy, or out of the service, and well—he'd bowl you over with a—"What! I should say not! Out of the Navy? Don't make me laugh. Where else could I be?"

To a "landlubber" the solidness of this morale was especially significant in view of what seemed to be an absence of an oppressive sort of discipline. Rank in the Navy is a matter of organization, not of deference to persons. There is a strict code of etiquette, but one doesn't "follow it out the window." Arms aren't incessantly snapping back and forth in salute. Enlisted men aren't popping up and down on the entry of an officer. Enlisted men salute an officer, when they're outside, with their hats on, when they see the officer and the officer sees them, when they're not working. Junior officers salute senior officers, and so on. But there's an open and easy atmosphere. You don't feel that the enlisted men are doing their jobs here, or will do them on shipboard, because they're driven to it by domineering officers. They'll salute their officers, show them courtesy, obey their orders, and then do their jobs, because they love the Navy, and America.

The Great Lakes Naval Training Station was authorized by an Act of Congress in 1904, but was not put into full operation until 1911. It now occupies some 1,200 acres on a wind-swept bluff running along the shore of Lake Michigan. As we mentioned, there are no vessels here. Nothing but some motorboats and cutters. Before World War I, there was what might be called a "fleet" of training ships in the lakes. One of these, the Wilmette, is tied up today beside the Naval Armory at Chicago, and there are several others on the lakes, some assigned to coast guard duty. But none are part of the training station equipment.

While there is no ship here, there's everything that's on a ship. There are guns, and torpedoes, and depth bombs, and anchors and flags, and ropes, and hammocks to sleep in. The floors of the halls and barracks aren't floors. They're "decks." One doesn't go "downstairs." He goes "below." It isn't 3 o'clock. It's "Fifteen hundred." That's official 24-hour-clock time. On shipboard it would be "six bells."

Charts in classrooms show which way one should look if the lookout up above shouts, "Submarine two points off the port bow." Other charts show how deep the water would be if the lead line, in a vertical position beside the ship, showed a piece of leather with a hole in it, just at the water line. A huge drawing of a compass shows which way is east-by-northeast.

* * *

In four weeks here the recruit must learn these basic things about nautical life: He must learn to read the stripes on the officers' sleeves—one stripe for an ensign, a stripe and a half for a Lieutenant, Junior Grade; two stripes for a Lieutenant, two and a half for a Lieutenant Commander, three for a Commander, four for a Captain, one large and one small for a Rear Admiral, one large and two small for a Vice-Admiral, and one large and three small for a full Admiral. He must learn naval etiquette, when to salute, and such things, how to wear and care for his clothing, how to talk Navy language, and something about naval traditions.

If he can't swim, a special effort is made to teach him—and it is rare that a man boards a ship without having learned to swim—ability in this line is not necessary for enlistment or for service aboard ship.

After the preliminary training course, the recruit may choose to go at once into service, at sea or elsewhere, or he may remain, if he is found fit, and take further special courses in the Navy Service School, which is part of the Station. Here he may get expert instruction in crafts which will fit him for special service as gunner, machinist, radio operator, clerk, or yeoman. Altogether, there are some 50 fields of special skills or services in which recruits are trained.

The station is proud of its school, and rightly so. From any technical or educational standpoint it ranks with the best—for Uncle Sam's Navy can risk nothing but the best when it comes to running ships' engines and operating guns and radios, repairing things, and keeping records.

During the last war, the station was enlarged to some extent, and at one time was training more than 47,000 men, but that was some 10,000 more than there were comfortable accommodations for. The Navy Department is in the process now of spending some $33,000,000 in building new facilities, and perhaps by July as many as 45,000 men will be in training. Eventually this may be increased still further.

The new construction includes 109 barracks, seven mess halls, three recreation buildings, ward buildings, laundries, dispensaries, guard houses, administration buildings, and rifle ranges.

All Naval recruits are sent here from the Ninth Naval District, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The Commanding Officer of the Station, Rear Admiral John Downes, is also Commandant of the Ninth Naval District.

Also in this district, incidentally, besides the training station, there are seven other Service Schools, five Naval Reserve Aviation Bases, one Midshipmen's School, and five Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

This navy on the shores of Lake Michigan may be a navy without ships now, but the ships are waiting in the Atlantic and in the Pacific, and down in the Gulf of Mexico. It's a navy of "sailors" without sails, but it's a fighting navy. Some of those boys we saw at Great Lakes before long are going to do a job out there in the blue Pacific, on Wake Island or the Philippines, or at Singapore, or perhaps Tokyo.

And though an enlisted man doesn't rate a salute in the Navy, as a landlubber we salute them every one.

Among the New Books

A Critical Biography of William Makepeace Thackeray

Thackeray: A Critical Portrait, by John W. Dodds. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

THE dust (as Lord David Cecil has reminded us) lies thicker upon the Works of Thackeray than upon the Works of Dickens. For all his eminence in the histories of literature he is little read today. Even Professor Dodds does not feel able to claim for him more than "a fit audience, and not too few." And even this admirably judicious critic is constrained to admit the dulness, the verbosity, the digressiveness, the structural defects, and other characteristics that have alienated modern readers. Thackeray was himself often conscious of his own stupidities. Sometimes, discouraged, he was inclined to abandon a book; but he found it worth while to persevere and the reader will find it worth while also.

* * *

This book is neither a biography nor a work of criticism isolated from biography, but an excellent mixture of both. Thackeray put a great deal of himself into his books, and though the process of discovering in the novels autobiographical allusions and portraits of people whom Thackeray knew has often been carried too far, the fact remains that properly to comprehend the books it is necessary to know the man. But since the converse holds true also, it is necessary to go through, assay and assimilate a vast amount of early work before we arrive at the first great book, "Vanity Fair." For Thackeray was long in finding himself.

Professor Dodds, who has the makings of an excellent anthologist, has faithfully ploughed through Thackeray's early contributions to Fraser's Magazine, to Punch, to the newspapers, and to other periodicals. With the nicest discrimination he picks out for notice the characteristics which give promise of the great things that were to follow. He shows how the eminent novelist was present in embryo (and often in a more advanced stage of development) in comparatively trivial things written before 1847. Thackeray's pen was an instrument which required years before it was fashioned to utmost sharpness, but it was of well-tempered metal from the beginning. The long story of the years of growth is balanced by the story of much more abrupt decline. That decline becomes obvious in "The Virginians" and is disastrous in "Philip," though just before the end, there are signs of recovery in the unfinished "Denis Duval."

* * *

Professor Dodds analyzes thoughtfully and thoroughly the peculiarly mixed ingredients of Thackeray's genius. There was the sharpest and most penetrating eye for humbug, cant, snobbishness, and social pretense. There was an awareness of human selfishness, self-seeking and self-aggrandizement, but there was also a deep-seated kindliness and sympathy and a wistful melancholy that was connected with Thackeray's own personal unhappiness. The mood of reminiscence is perhaps the most characteristic of all moods of Thackeray. That is one reason why he returned again and again to events in his own early life for material for the novels. On the third or fourth evocation of "Grey Friars" (his name for Charterhouse, where he went to school) he actually apologizes to the reader for the introduction of yet another description of the school.

This feeling for the sad, serene loveliness of the past broadens out beyond personal reminiscence; and as a consequence the sense of the passage of time is conveyed in these novels as it had not been in any earlier English fiction. Lord David Cecil, in the volume on "Early Victorian Novelists" to which we have already referred, has something to say on this subject; and Professor Dodds enlarges upon it. The technique by which Thackeray conveyed this feeling might have been yet further analyzed, with some indication of his influence in this respect upon later novelists, notably Arnold Bennett in "The Old Wives' Tale" and John Galsworthy in "The Forsyte Saga."

Professor Dodds is notably excellent in his discussions of the qualities of Thackeray's style—seemingly so simple, so direct, so informal, and so easy; yet with beautiful cadences and unerring attainment of every effect aimed at. Equally good are the considerations of Thackeray's irony, the cynicism with which he was charged, the humor, the limitations imposed upon him by Victorian conventions and by his own temperament, and the familiar criticism that he was lacking in a "philosophy of life" and unable to convey moral ideas of genuine significance.

This critical portraitist is so candid that it must be said that he does not, and does not try to, persuade his readers to read or reread all the novels. He admits the dulness and planlessness of "Pendennis"; he questions whether "Henry Esmond" quite deserves the place at the top of Thackeray's achievement to which it has been promoted by being on the lists of "required reading" in schools; he has scarcely a good word to say for "The Virginians." On the other hand, he is inclined to rank "The Newcomes" with "Vanity Fair" at the very summit of Thackeray's work.

S. C. C.

Post-War Economics

Economic Consequences of the Second World War, by Lewis L. Lorwin. New York: Random House. $3.

"NORMALCY," dictatorship of the proletariat, managerial revolution, Federal Europe, Union Now, Neuropa, Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Chaos, New Order, or what? We are all in this together—all in the melting pot. What may we reasonably expect to see emerge when the shooting stops?

Of course that depends on who wins. Mr. Lorwin does not discuss the economics of victory; he has a big enough field as it is. He discusses merely the two hypothetical possibilities as they would affect the economic shape of things to come, setting each against its historical background, tracing the genealogy of ideas and the development of economic forces, analyzing strengths and weaknesses. The first part of his book deals with Naziism, its doctrines, its economic organization, and its proclaimed role in world affairs. The second correspondingly sets forth the basic principles of democracy, its social-economic evolution up to the outbreak of war, and its international aspects. Thus the stage is set for a detailed examination of what the victory of either side will produce in the economic field.

* * *

This examination is both comprehensive and brilliant. The Nazi plan for Europe, for the world, for dealings with whatever nations remain temporarily outside the direct scope of its power, is described in well-documented detail, and its inherent contradictions exposed. The democratic plan is less easy to describe, since it does not, as a plan, exist at all. Mr. Lorwin arrays the alternatives: the various federal proposals, particularly those aiming at the creation of a solid European bloc; the liberal aim of a reconstructed League and a return to freedom of trade; the pressure towards "planning"; the Socialist vision; the particular roles of Britain and America. Finally, he groups together those common elements which seem to him most viable in view of their harmony with pre-war trends and discusses their embodiment in a world "New Deal."

It will be noted that he does not answer certain questions of acute interest to the ordinary reader, such as "How poor are we going to be when this is over?" or "What about the public debt?" One can infer that his answer to the first would be "Not much, and not for long"; to the second, "It matters much less than you think." He foresees an extension of positive planning—not the not-raising-hogs planning which did so much to give the New Deal a bad name, but planning for greater productivity, for reconstruction and social progress. He sees it as international in scope, evolving into a world government which shall be functional rather than territorial. (Political theorists will have much to say against this.)

* * *

It would be easy to find many other points at which reasonable men of good will, let alone peculiar zealots, will part company with Mr. Lorwin. The relation between economic authoritarianism — for there must be authoritarianism in any planning—and political liberty is still disquietingly unclear; the problem of money and prices in a semi-planned, semi-free economy is a very hard nut to crack, and past experience is inconclusive. This is not to deny, however, the obvious fact that Mr. Lorwin has written a book at once realistic, comprehensive, and stimulating, welcome both for its wealth of information and its much-needed sense of perspective.

HONOR CROOM

The Book Window

Invitation to Learning, by Huntington Cairns, Allen Tate and Mark Van Doren (Random House, $3), compares, for one illustration, the two main figures in the Book of Job and in the "Prometheus Bound" of Aeschuylus, with the idea of showing the difference between ancient Hebraic and Greek thinking. A fairer scheme, though a more difficult one to carry out, would perhaps be to compare writers rather than dramatic personages, and to set off the second Isaiah, say, as prophet against Aeschuylus as poet. But "Invitation" is interested in what goes for good effect on the radio. It publishes discussions that have been conducted in interview form on the air, regarding certain masterworks of the ages, chiefly poetic, critical, and philosophical.

Government and the American Economy, by Merle Fainsod and Lincoln Gordon (Norton, $5), may be supposed to indicate what is coming from Harvard University now that the theory and practice of politics have become specialized into a school there. Plainly an educational book, according to highest academic meaning, it takes up in its four parts the following subjects: The American Setting, Government as Promoter of Particular Interests, Government as Regulator in the Public Interest, Public Enterprise and Conservation.

The World of Poetry

DOES WAR damage poetry and stifle the poets? From numerous quarters come apprehensive sighs. Looking back, however, through the ages, the conclusion is that little poetry would have appeared anywhere if peace had been a requisite condition. Whatever period it was that Homer actually lived in, between the twelfth and seventh century B. C., it is probable he saw and heard a good deal of war. At any rate, international conflict provided him with some of his best material.

While the siege and destruction of Troy may have taken place hundreds of years before he wrote the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," they furnished him with inspiration, and his heroes gained their stature from military skill and honor.

The Psalms followed continual outbreaks of war and seem to have developed often from war's need: "But thou, O Lord, art a shield for me; my glory, and the lifter up of mine head." Virgil and Horace continued to produce poetry in spite of the wars in which Rome was engaged. The former must have been at work on his "eclogues"—pastoral poetry, if you please—at the time Julius Caesar was assassinated. The "Chanson de Roland," so important in French poetry of the Middle Ages, took for its historical foundation the setback which Charlemagne suffered at Roncevaux some three centuries earlier.

Spenser produced the "Faerie Queene" during those turbulent years of rebellion when he was stationed in Ireland. The fiery strength to be found in the lines of "Childe Harold" is probably due in great measure to Byron's travels during the Peninsular War in Spain and Portugal. His later participation in warfare in Greece shows how his thoughts were constantly upon the struggles for freedom which resulted in the wars of his time.

During the first World War, Rupert Brooke became famous for his war sonnets. Escape poetry of a pastoral nature found popularity in England, and was followed by the poetry of disillusionment and condemnation of the originators of war. It was the war that caused Edward Thomas to flower and become known as a poet.

What stands out to me is that, war or no war, poetry gets written. The material convenient to hand, of course, is different in time of war from the material available in time of peace. The truth is that poets will be poets and cannot be anything else. The chemicalization by which their work comes forth goes on within them, and has surprisingly little to do with outside circumstance. Their lines are influenced less by exterior commotion than by inward disturbance. They are always conscious of the world of idea and remain remarkably uninfluenced by the physical world. Theirs is a perpetual conflict, whether their neighbors experience so-called peace or so-called war. They make use of events, as a painter makes use of the tubes of pigment in his paintbox. Their vision is higher than current history, and—they keep on writing poems.

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APPLETON-CENTURY • N. Y.

Churchill and Guedalla; Eliot and Kipling—A London Letter

Mr. Churchill, by Philip Guedalla. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 8s. 6d. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3.
A Choice of Kipling's Verse, made by T. S. Eliot. London: Faber and Faber. 8s. 6d.
The Modern Short Story, by H. E. Bates. London: Nelson. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

PHILIP GUEDALLA'S "Mr. Churchill" is a brilliant book by a brilliant writer about a brilliant statesman. It is not the sort of study to which the painstaking inquirer, intent on building up an armory of facts about Mr. Churchill's career, would naturally turn.

This is not to say that the facts are not there. If it interests you to know that at school Mr. Churchill was called "Carrots," you will find this circumstance faithfully recorded by Mr. Guedalla. You will be informed that as a boy Mr. Churchill lived in the first house in London to have electric light. If you have forgotten the date when Mr. Churchill observed thoughtfully, "We are waiting for the long-promised invasion. So are the fishes," this book will remind you.

* * *

Nevertheless, facts are not its strong point. Mr. Guedalla uses them merely as supers, as the Rosencrantzes and Guildensterns of a drama in which the part of Hamlet is played by the coruscations of his own learned wit.

Discussing Mr. Churchill's early work, based on Ruritanian models, and called "Savrola, a Tale of the Revolution in Laurania," Mr. Guedalla remarks that "every man is not so unlucky as to find a publisher for his first novel." Later, of Asquith's Independent Liberals, he records that they were "receptive of all forms of progress excepting those advocated by Mr. Lloyd George." He admires Mr. Churchill's life of his ancestor, the great Duke of Marlborough, with a feeling some way this side of complete surrender — "Sometimes, perhaps, the author was a shade too eloquent for the requirements of the written word; and there was a suspicion of a pause for cheers at the end of some of its resounding paragraphs."

Two of these quotations appear to have a rather caustic note in their observations on Mr. Churchill. That is not characteristic of Mr. Guedalla's attitude. His treatment of his subject is entirely sympathetic. In one respect, indeed, he champions him with all the strength at his command. This is the matter of the long hostility shown toward Mr. Churchill during the most critical parts of his career by the officers of the Conservative Party. But it should perhaps be remembered that Mr. Guedalla is himself a Liberal.

* * *

When I was at Oriel 15 years or so ago, T. S. Eliot was the favorite poet of many people who were too clever by half. Now Mr. Eliot has written an appreciative study of the favorite poet of many people who are not half clever enough. His selection of Kipling's best work in verse ranges over more than 40 years, from the early days of the phenomenal success of "Barrack Room Ballads" to pieces like "Samuel Pepys," which were written to less tumult of acclaim in the 1930's. Though Mr. Eliot rightly enough regards Kipling's work as a poet and as a prose writer as fundamentally inseparable, he isolates his especial mastery of the ballad, and his skill in the composition of hymns and epigrams, in an essay that is both scholarly and generous.

One general defect of the creative artist as critic is the common enough disability to sympathize with work that fundamentally differs in character from his own. It is only rarely that a Scott appreciates an Austen, or an Eliot a Kipling. When the occasion arises it is all the more warmly to be welcomed.

International

WINSTON CHURCHILL

It has not arisen, one may remark, in H. E. Bates's "The Modern Short Story." This is an excellent and a provocative and a well-informed book; it shows the intense, controlled activity of an alert mind; but it is a mind that imposes sharp limits upon its area of appreciation. Mr. Bates has himself written many masterly stories, and he naturally enough likes best authors whose thoughts and methods run in similar channels to his own. Tchekov, Maupassant, Turgeniev, Tolstoi he appreciates. But Kipling and Hardy he despises —Kipling because of his brutality and "his loud and brassy twilights," Hardy because of his clumsy, pretentious style.

In view of this it may not be impertinent, in either sense of the word, to point out that Mr. Bates' own style in this book is frequently unhappy. "Setting aside Kipling for the moment," he writes, "Wells was probably its most successful exponent." When, by the way, did Wells set aside Kipling? Never, of course; then why does Mr. Bates say that he did? And again, "The zeal with which the English quote Shakespeare is only equalled by the ardor with which they cite Kipling." Why "only equalled?" Did Mr. Bates expect it to be exceeded? Of course not. What he means is that the English quote Shakespeare with a zeal to which there is no equal except their enthusiasm for quoting Kipling. Then why does he not say so? I repeat that "The Modern Short Story" is an excellent book, likely to start off enough arguments to last until the end of the war.

HAROLD HOBSON

Birds—England and America

Our American Game Birds, by Van Campen Heilner. New York: Doubleday Doran. $5.
The Birds of America, by John James Audubon. New York: Macmillan. $4.95.
World of Birds, by Eric Parker. New York: Longmans Green. $2.

ANY DOUBT as to the progress in the accurate representation of the many beautiful colors of bird plumage would be completely dispelled by even a casual glance at the magnificent illustrations in Mr. Heilner's volume. The large pages lend themselves to the production of life-size portraits of many of the birds represented. There are 19 of these excellent illustrations, representing the best-known game birds of North America, from east to west. Ducks of many varieties, geese, Brant, yellow-legs, snipe, grouse, quail, wild turkey, pheasants, prairie chickens are among the varieties represented.

A foreword by Gen. Theodore Roosevelt abundantly praises the work of the author and also commends the artist, Mr. Lynn Bogue Hunt, and one is convinced that the praise is not overmuch. The fascinating colors of the male wood duck, rightly termed the harlequin, the lovely browns of the mountain and valley quails, the lively green and blue of the mallards, the brilliant reds of the male pheasant are all perfectly represented. The varied color tones of the settings arranged for the various species are remarkably true to nature.

* * *

At the back of the volume are essays on subjects of interest to huntsmen and maps showing the location of the various species of game birds and their migration routes. Also appears a brief description of each variety sufficient to aid in the identification of the species. It is a volume that every lover of bird life will be proud to own.

The name of John James Audubon is so familiar that any introduction would be superfluous. The numerous societies over America bearing his name constitute a memorial that will be lasting because it signifies an excellent purpose to save and protect our wild birds. The original editions of the Audubon bird portraits became so costly that numerous reproductions have been made. One of the best of these was published by the Macmillan company several years ago and sold at $12. An excellent edition has now been produced at less than half that price, well within the reach of bird lovers in general.

It will be recalled that while Alexander Wilson prepared an early series dealing with American bird life, three stout volumes and an impressive portfolio of bird portraits, it was Audubon who first laid the foundation of the popularity of bird study in America. The present volume is well bound and the color reproductions are excellent.

At the back of the book appears a transcript of the legends of the original plates with notes concerning them and an index to the common names of the birds represented. It is a volume that will charm the eye of every bird lover, a valuable addition to every library of ornithology.

That Eric Parker is eminently qualified to write intimately of bird life is apparent to even a casual reader of his very interesting volume. He writes of birds in England, but many of his conclusions will find perfect parallel among the feathered tribe of America. He is both a keen observer and a vivacious storyteller.

The chapter which probably will attract the most attention deals with woodpeckers, especially with the yet unsolved problem of how the familiar drumming sound of these birds is produced. There probably has been little doubt among bird students that the sound resulted from the contact of the bird's bill with the wood of tree or telephone pole, or any object which the bird chose as its sounding board. Now Mr. Parker stoutly maintains that the sound is not drumming at all, but is vocal, produced without the contact of the bill with the object upon which the bird is perched. Much evidence pro and con is presented, but the subject evidently is not closed.

* * *

This reviewer is reminded of an experience in the deep woods when a hairy woodpecker came to the funnel protruding from the roof of the cabin where our guides slept. Awakened from sound sleep by the terrific sound, an angry guide sought summary means of removing the disturber of his rest. He at least was convinced that the bird's stout bill came all too emphatically in contact with the iron of the stove funnel. Be that as it may, quite likely the woodpeckers with which the author would acquaint his readers have habits unlike their American brethren.

The volume contains much interesting material related in a style easy to read. There are chapters dealing with migrants, snipe, swallows, rooks, and curlews. There is also discussion of the changing habits of birds and a chapter on "Bird Song in Poetry." It is a volume which the nature lover will pick up in odd moments and will always find interesting both for its easy literary style and for the information conveyed.

A. F. G.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

HOW DID THE ANIMALS GET THEIR NAMES?

Hippopotamus

means literally, a river-horse!

THE name *hippopotamus* comes from the Greek *hippos*, "horse," and *potamos*, "river." *Dinosaur* means "terrible lizard," coming from Greek *deinos*, "terrible," and *sauros*, "lizard." *Caterpillar* means, literally, "a hairy she-cat," derived from Old French *catte* (French *chatte*, "she-cat") and *pelue*, "hairy." And, by similarly tracing their origins, you will discover that *lemur* means literally "a ghost"; *porpoise*, "a hog-fish"; *orang-outang*, "a man of the woods"; *chameleon*, "a ground lion."

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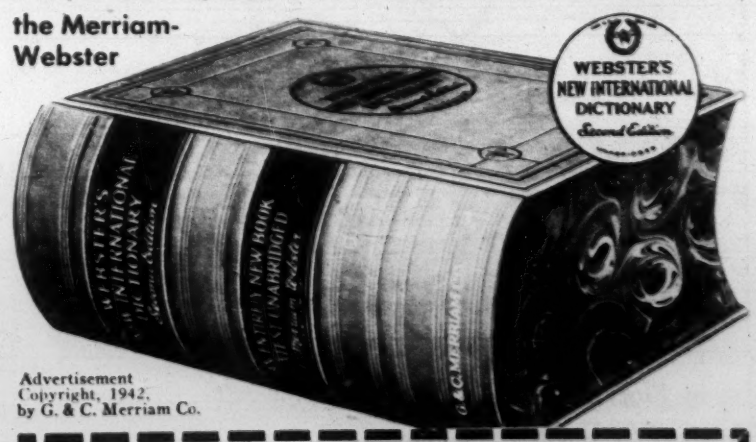

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Religion in a Warring World

Maker of Men, by Sherwood Eddy. New York: Harpers. $1.50.
Every Man's Book, by Francis Carr Stifler. New York: Harpers. $1.
Hell's Ramparts Fell: The Life of John Murray, by Clarence R. Skinner and Alfred S. Cole. Boston: Universalist Publishing House. $2.

IN THIS HOUR of testing, Dr. Sherwood Eddy sees the necessity of men, in the noblest sense of the word, and his title, "Maker of Men," is suggested by Jesus' words, "I will make you fishers of men," just as the inspiration for his message is founded on the teaching and example of the Master. Jesus, Dr. Eddy reminds us, lacked material wealth, formal education, worldly success, and yet the faith founded by this "man of mystery" has revolutionized the world and changed the lives of men throughout the centuries.

Such chapters as those on "The Means of Growth," "Creative Prayer," and "Exercise in Service" are representative of the author's forceful style shown in this essentially virile book. While basing his teaching primarily upon the experiences of the Master Christian, he brings home his points by reference to incidents in the lives of leaders of a later day. Originally prepared for "soldiers in the war zone" during the first World War, this book in its expanded form reappears at an opportune moment.

"Every Man's Book" is based on a series of brief radio addresses given by Francis Carr Stifler, editorial secretary of the American Bible Society; and it may be said to share the timeliness of Dr. Eddy's volume, in that, as Dr. Stifler points out, "though war crushes many things . . . it only seems to make this book [the Bible] more popular." The opening series of addresses, headed "The Light Shines in Darkness," contains such intriguing titles as "The Electric Eye"—based on the Bible verse, "The light of the body is the eye"—and "You cannot black out the stars," in which we are reminded that the stars of Biblical truth cannot be dimmed by the most rigid wartime regulations.

The chapters of "Every Man's Book" are as vivid as they are brief, and in them the author does much to make the Bible live, presenting it as a book filled to overflowing with human interest, while at the same time setting forth the deepest truths of religion. Then, too, much of the romance of the distribution of the Bible has found its way into the pages of this stimulating volume.

"Hell's Ramparts Fell" sets forth a brief but essentially readable biography of a certain John Murray, who was raised in a rigidly Calvinistic environment in eighteenth-century England. In revulsion from this he was readily attracted to the broader views of Universalism. His acceptance of this new faith aroused opposition from his associates, and at last he decided to leave the country. "I go to bury myself," he cried, "in the wilds of America. I have done with the world."

Bound for New York, the ship in which Murray sailed ran aground on the New Jersey coast, and there he met one Thomas Potter, a "venerable character" who might have "stepped out of the pages of the Old Testament" and who demanded that he preach the Gospel. Accepting this as an undeniable call to the ministry, John Murray entered upon his career as "the apostle of Universalism." Deeply versed in the Scriptures, he traveled far and preached numberless trenchant sermons. Many were won over to his liberal Gospel, though his biting wit and his rebuttal of Calvinism aroused much opposition, and in Boston he narrowly escaped a large stone hurled at him during the course of one of his sermons.

Besides giving a closer account of the rise of Universalism in America, the authors of this book present a vivid and often humorous picture of English and American life in the late eighteenth century.

T. L. L.

An Artist Tells His Story

Thus Far, by Harry Wickey. New York: American Artists Group, Inc. $3.75.

SELDOM DOES an artist write about art when he sets out to tell the story of his life. Harry Wickey is an exception, and for this reason his book is of uncommon interest, for those who seek something touching upon general concern even while they are reading a book about an individual's approach to expression.

This book is something like a retrospective exhibition of Mr. Wickey's work since 1920, with reproductions of his pictures and his frank comment upon them. He explains that he has worked in etching for so many years because of the great variety of relations of line that can be obtained in this medium.

Mr. Wickey admits that he has lacked popularity with the public, though he would have enjoyed having such insurance of a living to be made by his work. So his main source of livelihood for 14 years was teaching, which he never took lightly. That, as any artist would declare, constitutes a career in itself, and those who add to such duties odd-time efforts at expression are toiling on borrowed time. That Mr. Wickey is the real thing, if proof be needed by those who have not seen his work, is indicated by his willingness to spend many weeks on drawings when he ventures into a fresh field of expression. Mr. Wickey's latest experiments are with sculpture, and his figures of draft horses have been widely admired.

To him art and life are inseparable. Among numerous pertinent remarks about art in general he says: "When an artist ceases to observe nature, the forms he creates are apt to become stereotyped, and lose the sense of the unexpected, which is one of the most vital qualities a work can posssess." "Each artist must do his own traveling and be possessed of instincts that will lead him to a personal solution of the problem in hand." "The complexity of anatomical structure in a Michelangelo drawing of a figure is organized into one simple unit of volume moving in a given direction."

E. C. S.

Benedict Arnold as Iago

Secret History of the American Revolution, by Carl Van Doren. New York: Viking. $3.75.

FOR THE MAJORITY of Americans the name of Benedict Arnold has for generations been synonymous with traitor, yet there are students of history in these days who dramatize extenuating circumstances and paint him not quite so black. It is not so with the author of the most recent book about Arnold. Carl Van Doren, in this thoroughly documented volume, presents the man who offered to sell West Point to the British as "the Iago of traitors: bold, crafty, unscrupulous, unrepentant."

The basis for Mr. Van Doren's characterization is substantial, and new, inasmuch as it has never before been thoroughly studied and made public. It is the Secret Service Papers of Sir Henry Clinton, from 1778 to 1782 commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces in North America. These papers, discovered in England, have been acquired by the Clements Library at the University of Michigan. Mr. Van Doren has spent two years in studying them, deciphering obscure passages and following elusive clues, until he has been able to draw from them, not alone a fuller chronicle of the Arnold episode than has heretofore been possible, but also a comprehensive account of the whole course of secret service activities carried on in America by the British during the Revolution.

Secret service was a customary weapon. The British Ministry believed that guineas could do as much as troops in quelling the disturbance which in the eyes of patriotic Americans was a revolution, but to the Government overseas and to American loyalists was a rebellion against lawful authority. Many of the secret service agents were loyalists, working out of pure devotion to the cause. Others were partly or wholly venial, like Benjamin Church of Boston, for example, who played both sides, was a member of the Provincial Assembly and the Committee of Safety, director of the first American army hospital, and a paid informer of General Gage.

Throughout the book, conspiracies great and small make a tangled web of chicanery, bribery, and frustration, with splashes of bravery and devotion to the King across the water. In a struggle to which politics contributed complications, in a time when good men differed, and some patriot leaders were beginning to fear that their cause was doomed to collapse, small wonder that it seemed feasible for British agents to approach even Americans in high command with offers to make a safe peace for themselves, at a good profit. Thus it happened that overtures were made to Generals Putnam, Schuyler, Sullivan, Ethan Allen, to Franklin, and, perhaps without authoritative backing, to Washington himself.

These offers were all rejected. How many other patriots in less conspicuous positions did the same is not fully known. On the other hand, Mr. Van Doren has found records of some who for widely differing reasons succumbed to promises, threats, or bribes, and records of Anglo-Americans who were in the employ of the British secret service as agents and informers.

No other consipirator rose so high or fell so low as Benedict Arnold. Among all, his story is the most tragic, but as revealed in the Arnold-André correspondence in the Clinton Papers, it shows that he himself made the offer of treachery, for a large and definitely specified price. It shows that his wife, pretty Peggy Shippen of Philadelphia, was fully aware of what was going on, and that Arnold himself, after the execution of André, thought of nothing except securing all the indemnity that he could squeeze out of his employers.

With the full text of the Arnold-André letters and the Clinton narrative appended to Mr. Van Doren's account, his book becomes a very valuable source for the study of Revolutionary history.

W. K. R.

Buntings See It Through

Mr. Bunting in Peace and War, by Robert Greenwood. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.

MR. BUNTING is a great character, whose most remarkable quality is his ordinariness. He is the plodding, faithful, white-collar British employee, who, along with his various fellow countrymen, has proved so baffling to Hitler. The novel begins in peacetime with Mr. Bunting facing the first tragic crisis of his life, the "sack" from Brockley's, where he had worked since boyhood, climbing up arduously from the position of errand boy to that of manager of the ironmongery department.

We find him a "middle-aged, slightly balloonish figure, gingerish as to moustache," wearing a shiny serge suit and a bowler hat, frayed, with constant brushing, at the brim. He carries a leatherette lunch case in one hand, the daily "Siren" in the other, as he makes the journey by train from his home, Laburnum Villa, at Kilworth, to the city. Lack of higher education is nothing to moan about in Mr. Bunting's estimation. When Corder of the rug department, who is always quoting poetry, uses a word he doesn't understand, he nods sympathetically and, later, looks the word up in the Bijou Pronouncing Dictionary.

He is a lonely man, but no one suspects it, certainly not his two sons just growing into manhood, who always have some important engagement when he attempts to go for a walk with them. Neither of them appreciates his efforts to place them in positions with a future and security. Chris will be a motor mechanic, and Ernest an accountant, when he is not playing the piano and shattering his father's quiet by études and "snarters," which, in Mr. Bunting's opinion, are far inferior to swing.

There is Julie, the teen-age daughter whom he is sending to an expensive day school, which seems to encourage her vanity and frivolity rather than curing them. The Bunting home, with Mrs. Bunting always patient and reliable in the background, Mr. Bunting going around, periodically, when the bills arrive, to turn off unnecessary electric lights, and the young people absorbed in their own friends and their own growing pains, is the scene of much that is familiar in family life. It is a wholesome tale that unfolds there, often entertaining, sometimes deeply moving.

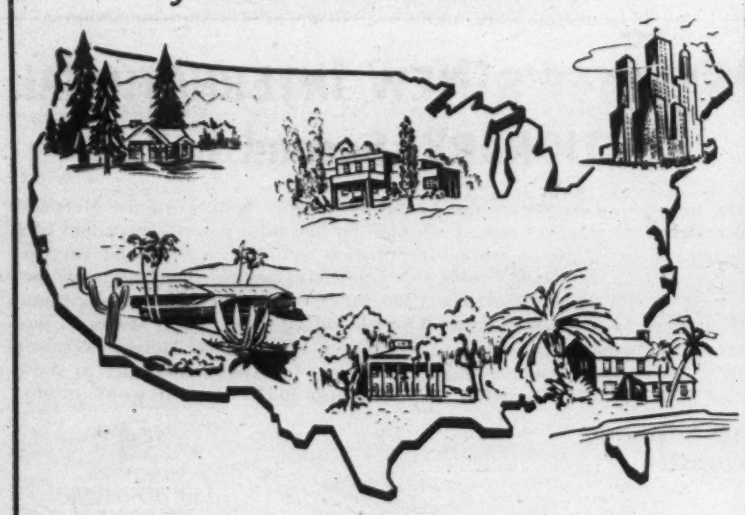
For all their waywardness, the young people are trumps in the emergency, when Mr. Bunting loses his job. They subtly induce even their father himself to believe that he is, in a manner of speaking, retired, and for a while he enjoys his leisure, until, in the endeavor to help the boys along in business, he returns to Brockley's, in a minor position.

Rambling into situations which might appear trivial, Mr. Greenwood nevertheless holds our interest, and there is nothing, when we come to examine the finished story, that we would have left out. The adjustment of the Bunting family to the war is typically British, and exceedingly individual. Even the frivolous Julie shows what stuff she is made of and, when Kilworth is savagely bombarded, leads her father from one incendiary to another, extinguishing fires and preventing damage. When he warns her, "You be more careful. Be getting your dress on fire," she replies, "But, darling, you can't be careful in a war."

Evie, the daughter-in-law, whose baby arrives in the middle of a night bomb attack, and young Rollo, full of American movie slang, who drives a tank named "Daffodil," are other engaging members of the Bunting circle.

REAL ESTATE

from coast to coast



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A ranch in California—a country home in New England—an apartment in Chicago—a winter estate in Florida—these are the types of offerings advertised in the Real Estate Directory appearing every Wednesday in The Christian Science Monitor. You will find this feature a helpful guide presenting reliable, convenient information. Consult it. Advertise in it.

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Butterfly Evacuées

CALIFORNIA IS ONE of the most war-conscious areas in the country just now, because so much of it borders on the Pacific Ocean. Nobody has the jitters at thought of possible air raids or shelling by submarines. Every man, woman, and child is doing his best to adapt himself to a different mode of living for the duration. Occasional blackouts, abrupt changes in our mode of living, all are taken in stride.

The town of Pacific Grove, on Monterey Bay, is wondering if butterflies as well as humans are affected by the strange rhythm that now beats across the very air we breathe. For her famous winter visitors, tens of thousands of Monarch butterflies, have taken their departure for places unknown, more than four months ahead of schedule. Suddenly, but quietly, without excitement or agitation, they took off in the formation always followed by this species when embarking on a long journey, just as if ordered to evacuate.

* * *

It is a well-known fact that the Monarch, or Anosia plexippus, does not hibernate, but in the autumn seeks sheltered, frost-free regions in which to spend the winter, often traveling incredible distances to reach these havens. Long before there was any town where Pacific Grove now stands, big, brown butterflies came in vast numbers each fall to a certain group of pine trees on the Monterey peninsula, arriving in October and departing about the middle of March. They have continued to come ever since to their chosen trees, which are less than a mile from the town. Pacific Grove is inordinately proud of this unique distinction, as well she may be.

They came as usual last autumn, arriving in October, a bit earlier than usual, and in somewhat greater numbers than for several seasons past. They settled at once upon their trees as of old, maintaining their routine of many decades. Normally, they would have remained until the middle of March, but on Nov. 27 they suddenly began forming that long, thin, wavering procession, which with them means only one thing—migration. As soon as the sun was high they started. Some flew above the tree tops, some loitered low over late-blooming flowers, as if reluctant to go. But none tarried more than a moment or two, none turned back. Some inexplicable and irresistible impulse urged them on.

* * *

Their line of travel was not haphazard, but plainly defined, a broad, fluttering band heading southward. They were not retracing the journey which brought them here, for they come down from the north in the fall, starting in the far Canadian Rockies. No, they left the Monterey area still seeking sanctuary to the south; they seemed to know just where they were going. Oddly enough, although the parade of russet-red wings passed directly through and over a thickly settled portion of the village, from the middle of the morning until mid-afternoon, many townsfolk were entirely unaware of the remarkable sight, so accustomed are the people to myriad butterflies all winter long. If they noticed the Monarchs at all, they probably thought them to be merely foraging for nectar in the countless gardens thereabout. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all the members of the strange procession had disappeared. Where did they go? No one knows.

LUCIA SHEPARDSON

. . We Were Not Poor

(Continued from Page 7)

from the piece bag and the button box.

Storm-bound days were mostly just more work for our elders. The men tinkered contentedly in the barns and stables, the womenfolk knitted or crocheted miles of lace with which to trim pillowcases, towels, "tidies," and voluminous feminine underwear. Our dresses, all made at home, were elaborate with tucks and gores, braid, embroidery, hemstitched ruffles. Even our chairs and tables, the very pictures on the walls, wore lacy and be-ribboned adornments called "throws," which the ladies vied with one another in making gay in color and fussy in design.

Mother, who had a great deal of "bounce," was soon bored with such light occupation, and after a half hour of tatting she would jump to her feet, bustle into the pantry, and "whack out" three or four flaky pies—apple, mince, or squash. Or she would turn out a three-layer chocolate cake or a great batch of cookies, with a gingerbread boy for each child. The girls were soon exhausted by the dishwashing which accompanied such an orgy of cooking, but mother was still so exuberant that she guessed she'd sprinkle and fold the huge basket of clean clothes for next day's ironing.

* * *

"Let me catch you doing that ironing tonight!" grandmother would warn her. "You want to work yourself to death?"

Mother would toss her head and thump down the roll of damp sheets. "I might's well get these flat things behind me," she'd say. "If it's a good day tomorrow I want to get outdoors."

And outdoors she would go, after a hard day's work compressed into the early morning hours, taking us all with her. Father went with us if it were Sunday, and the walk became an expedition and a holiday. We exclaimed over the shape of the clouds, the smell and feel of the air, the color and design of stones in the walls or ferns on the cliffs. We climbed the big hill, ventured into swamps and bogs, investigated the pastures and woodlot. Father and Jim discussed farm matters, helping Clemewell over the hard places as they went. Harvey and Jonathan covered the terrain like hunting dogs, tearing back and forth with a good deal of "Hi! Lookit what we found!"

Dorinda and I climbed trees, especially supple, young birches, from the top of which we could swing off in a glorious swoop to the ground. Once we inveigled Clem to climb a birch. She was not heavy enough to bend it more than halfway over. The tree grew on a bank directly over a little pool, a fact we had not reckoned on when we urged her up it. There she hung, kicking and squealing, until she dropped with a great splash, which resulted in a very wet, weeping little girl, and two thoroughly scolded big ones when the rest of the party came up.

* * *

We identified plants and birds, gathered dried leaves for the garden and henhouse, collected nuts and berries, greens and herbs, according to the season of the year, and innumerable specimens for our many amateur collections. We never came home empty-handed. As we topped the last ridge we invariably stopped to survey our kingdom, and found it good to look upon.

It is still good to contemplate, across the years and the changes those years have made. Yet it was just an average country home of plain country people, not even moderately well-to-do as things are measured today. But we were not poor. We were rich in comfort, in companionship, in things to do. There was a savor to life, hearty and benign, like the taste of apples and the smell of fresh-baked bread, which all our wishing cannot bring back. Certainly we would not, if we could, go back to iron kettles and kerosene lamps, pumps in the sinks, and no plumbing.

But we could go back to old-fashioned things whose values are more enduring, to courage and self-respect in humble circumstances. We could learn, and teach our children, that basic lore of happiness, the enjoyment of everyday things. We say "the best things in life are free," and go on wanting the ones which cost a great deal of money. Like savages and children, we crave swift motion, loud noises, brilliant colors and exciting new gadgets. We need to slow down, think hard, feel deeply, and read widely and long, to find the lost heritage of simple living which was once the priceless legacy of the country child.

Over the Editor's Desk

FOR THOSE WHO never lived on a farm of 30 years or more ago, before general use of automobiles and gasoline engines for pumping water came in, the article by Ethel Ambler Hunter, a free-lance writer, should be enlightening. Today the farm is merely in the suburbs of some city 10 to 50 miles away. Tomorrow, with restrictions of transportation brought about by tire rationing, life on the farm promises to take on new differences for the duration.

Martin Burden, who presents a general picture of the growing new air power of the United States, is a contributor to numerous newspapers of articles on aviation.

Argus, as a member of The Christian Science Monitor's foreign news department prefers to be known, has worked in various parts of the world, including Australia. So it is with a special relish that he writes about the Aussies.

Julietta K. Arthur, who has had several articles in the Magazine Section, tells of the good work for foreign relations that is being done at Inter-American House in New York City.

Mrs. Clarissa Lorenz has had opportunity to observe the work of the federal listening post in Washington, and supplies a startling account of the great quantity of propaganda that must be analyzed every day by the G-men of the air waves.

What cotton is coming to mean to America today is discussed by Robert R. Mullen of the Monitor's Boston news staff, and Ralph W. Cessna, head of the Monitor's Central News Bureau, tells of stirring doings at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

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HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation . . . the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life—while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises . . . as you learn the power of words.

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Trees With Personalities

GARDENERS ARE STRANGE beings. They no sooner get started raising a crop of ordinary flowers in the ordinary way than they think they ought to do something different; like planting a walking fern, or growing what my daughter facetiously calls "Personalitrees"; trees with such outstanding characteristics (be they common or rare) that they are like loved and honored friends in the garden.

There is the tree that has three kinds of leaves, bi-colored berries, and a root you can eat, the sassafras tree. The "Mitten tree" I like to call it, for ever since the days when I used to look for young shoots to chew on when I roamed the woods with my father, the leaves have always reminded me of mittens. They are ovate and obovate (the shapes of hens' eggs). Some of them are thumbless mittens (for babies); some have one thumb, and some two. The flowers are inconspicuous and rarely perfect, but the fruit is beautiful; dark, shining, blue berries, set on bright red stems. The birds love it.

* * *

With sassafras so abundant in our woods and thickets, isn't it strange that we don't invite it more to our gardens? I found my sassafras tree one year when I had gone to the woods to dig a white pine. The pine was stubborn, determined not to come with me unless I also took the strange roots that were wrapped around it. I pulled and pulled, and there, at the end of some of the roots was a spindly sapling about two feet high; a sassafras tree.

I carried it home to my garden. Here I mixed sand and peat moss in its future home, for the soil is heavy clay under our oaks. Although sassafras trees will live under almost any conditions and like an acid soil, they also like a light, porous, sandy soil, from which they send up numerous suckers and thus in time become a thicket.

They are fascinating trees to have in your yard. The joke of it is that hardly anyone knows what they are. Visitors will be fascinated by the queer leaves, and entranced by the beautiful berries, and surprised at the origin of one of our commonest flavors.

* * *

Another curious small tree which few people know is the witch-hazel tree. Like the sassafras tree, it is a native of our woods, yet seldom seen in our gardens. In the fall its leaves turn yellow and drop off in the ordinary way of ordinary trees. Then, just as you think it's ready for winter, its stark outline bursts into bloom. Myriads of yellow blossoms, like tiny bunches of string, appear along its branches. They crowd themselves in a fascinating array among the seeds of last year's flowers; brown, nutlike things resembling acorns. These peculiar seed pods look like acorns, yes, but at the right moment the centers are shot forth like miniature cannon balls, from their cup-like containers.

There are several kinds of witch-hazel trees. I like Hamamelis virginiana, because it is so hardy and typically American. H. vernalis is native, too, from the South, and is hardy in all but the extreme Northern states. On mild winter days, this shrubby tree offers you surprises of gold and red blossoms, which promptly close when the weather grows freezing.

H. mollis is an early bloomer; too. Often while the snow is on the ground come golden flowers like unknotted bits of velvet. From a distance they look like yellow mist enveloping ghostly branches. They are spicy and fragrant and can be brought into the house and forced long before the forcing time for forsythia and magnolia.

* * *

All the witch hazels like wet feet. This doesn't mean that their roots must be kept in water, but during hot, dry summer months they like a drink now and then. A thorough soaking, if you please; not just a gentle sprinkling. If you have a place in your garden where moisture collects, plant your witch hazel there. And add a sweet pepper bush for company.

Sweet pepper bush (Clethra alnifolia) is the kind of a shrub that makes you ask, "What's that? I've never seen that before." It is an unobtrusive little plant; more of a shrub than a tree. I think of it along with sassafras and witch hazel because they all like about the same kind of soil, and can stand much moisture.

Clethra has no unusual manner of growing. It blooms in midsummer, at a time when most perennials have gone by and when you are beginning to wonder if you'll ever have any annuals. Then suddenly you notice the erect small spires of the buds of the sweet pepper bush. Bees and butterflies begin to collect, and the next few weeks are filled with the fragrance of April as Clethra bursts into bloom. It is almost as welcome as a Christmas rose in January.

Several years ago I thought I had found some poison ivy in our yard. The leaves were trifoliate, in three parts like the poison ivy leaf, but as I examined the specimen I noticed that the young, new leaves were all a bright, shiny green instead of having a tinge of red so common to poison ivy. Then I saw that a near-by shrubby tree had the same kind of leaves, and thus I became introduced to the hop tree (Ptelea trifoliata).

* * *

It has a way of looking like dead wood until early May. Then suddenly the new leaves appear, and then the flowers. These are bunches of inconspicuous greenish blossoms which made no impression on us until at the end of two years' living with them we identified them as the source of one of the sweetest and most elusive fragrances in our garden.

You couldn't step up to them and sniff and say, "Ummm, what a lovely smell!" You had to be on the lawn, or down by the pool pretending to be admiring the iris, and you'd suddenly realize that the air was sweet. Then you'd notice that our dense-foliaged hop trees were alive with what seemed like half the insect kingdom.

After a few weeks' bloom, the flowers give way to round samaras, or seed pods, which look for all the world like bunches of money. The children play they are silver pennies, while grown-ups like to arrange branches of them, Japanese manner, in a low bowl.

* * *

The hop tree flourishes in rich, rather moist soil, but the part of our yard that gave it a home was neither rich nor moist. Still it grew. It likes the shade, and makes up a good deal of the underbrush from Lake Ontario to Mexico. Strange that more people do not know it!

One time I read about the wonders of the fringe tree (Chionanthus virginica). You know how enthusiastic gardeners are about the wonders of their particular pets? Well, this gardener's description interested me. I asked myself if flowers on trees could ever really look like bunches of white fringe.

There was only one way to find out. One warm May morning I came home with a six-foot tree in the back of my car. I planted it at the front of our yard, near the edge of the sidewalk, where it could have some protection from northern winds.

Now visitors glance out of the study window in May and exclaim, "What funny, fuzzy blossoms! What a pretty pattern they make with the half-grown leaves. What is it?" Then, "A fringe tree? What is a fringe tree?" Quite as if it were something out of the land of Makebelieve; as if such a funny-sounding plant could not exist.

* * *

But it does exist; in the form of one of our most beautiful ornamental small trees. In the South, where it is native, it grows to 30 feet, but up North it attains only the rank of a tall shrub. It is hardy, however, if given reasonable protection, and watered during dry spells. And it repays you many times for the needed care.

Most trees do repay you. For a minimum of work and effort they offer you shade in the summer, beauty, and a nesting place for birds. In winter they don't die down to the ground like perennials; their gaunt branches face the snows and cold winds, wearing winter buds as a promise of what they will give in the spring.

So let's plant trees—lots of them—and why not choose those with personality?

EMILY SEABER PARCHER

Courtesy Massachusetts Horticultural Society

THE ERECT SMALL SPIRES OF THE SWEET PEPPER BUSH
Blooming in Mid-Summer, When Few Flowers Are Blooming, This Tree-Shrub Fills the Garden With the Fragrance of April

WINTER AND SUMMER
Left: the Sassafras Tree, Barren of Its Mitten Leaves. Below: the Chionanthus Hangs Its Fringy Blooms in May and Is One of the Most Beautiful Ornamental Small Trees

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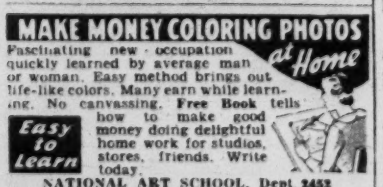
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Fruit of the Sioux Looms

A MODERN VERSION of the Indian weaver is encountered in the Sioux country, particularly on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian Reservations, where weaving, as a pleasurable as well as a profitable industry, is meeting this wartime emergency by providing warm woolen garments at the lowest possible cost.

Like the Navajo weaver of the desert who, with her sheep around her, can produce a finished Navajo rug without leaving her home, so the Sioux weaver has her small herd. W. O. Roberts, Superintendent of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, sought out and imported sheep that produced the kind of wool best adapted for that country.

Today, Rose Yellow Horse doesn't mind the wintry winds, as she wraps around her that warm, plaid shawl which she herself wove; and young Julia Pretty Bird has a cheerful head scarf, both warm and decorative, which more than repays her for the long walks into town to use a school loom. Lydia Walking Elk, also, looks complacently at her wool suit, woven and made by her own hands.

This weaving activity made decided strides when looms were introduced in the Sioux schools about five years ago, and Flora Dee Goforth was engaged as supervisor of weaving. It wasn't long before the Sioux miss could take apart that intricate-looking machine, mend it if necessary, put it together again, and know how to weave from start to finish. The girls, and sometimes the boys, weave articles to wear and for the home, and brides take pride in their woven household furnishings. If a Sioux doesn't have money enough for the necessary yarn, she pays for the cost of the material by weaving extra articles for the school or for sale in the Arts and Crafts Shops.

When the older Sioux women began to envy the enthusiastic high school students, it was arranged for them to go to the schools at specified hours and have instruction from Miss Goforth and her Indian assistants, Nellie Buffalo Bear and Elsie Bonser. Once seated before that loom, nothing could stay the Indian woman, and after acquiring the technique involved, she began experimenting with colors and designs.

Only recently Flora Dee Goforth remarked to Ta-de-Win: "When I return to Rosebud or Pine Ridge, after a tour of the Sioux area, I am delighted with the weavings the women have made. They are better and more interesting, with color combinations that are more dashing and daring. They are reverting, as is natural, to bright Indian colors, reds, blues, and yellows, which are woven into splashing plaids. Where a year ago they were cautious at having to handle a new instrument, now they have gone way beyond the first stages and, in making materials, use colors as an artist uses paints and brushes."

Helen M. Post Photo

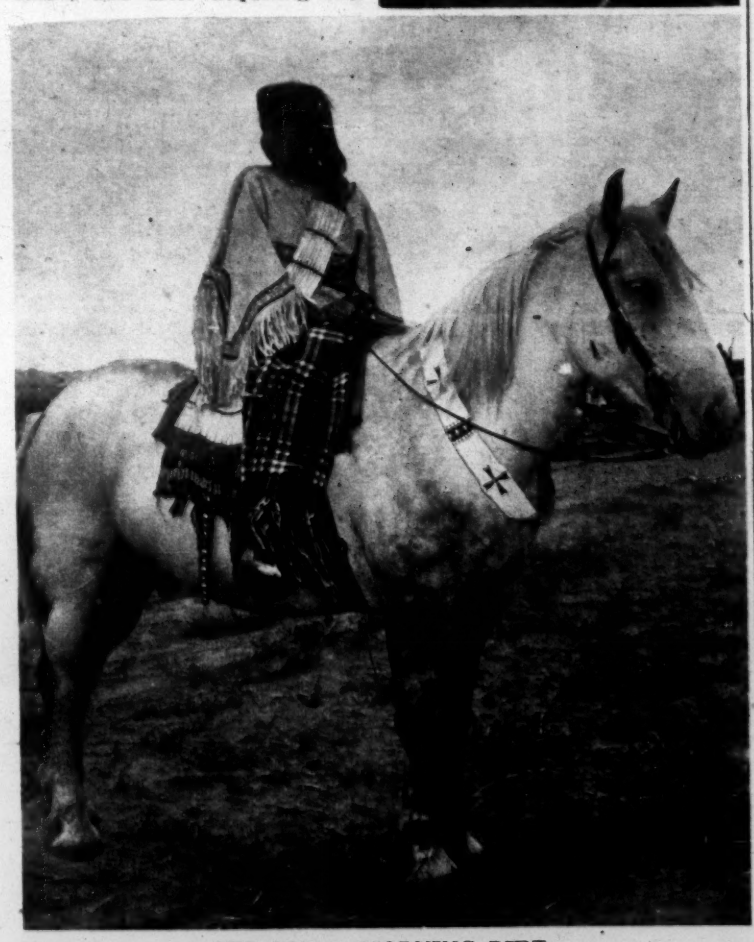
EXPERIMENTING WITH COLOR AND DESIGN
Nellie Buffalo Bear Demonstrates a Weaving Point to Mrs. Lucy Crow Eagle at the Rosebud Arts and Crafts Shop. Left, a shawl woven at Rosebud.

Now the Sioux woman may buy her loom with the Government's help. This is much more convenient, as Elizabeth Two Crows can weave between household tasks and preparation of meals. With the sheep and loom available, there is nothing to hinder the Sioux woman from keeping pace with her high school daughter, while the daughter, if proficient enough, finds a gainful position as weaving instructor in some Government school.

What specially pleases the Sioux woman is that she has a chance to earn a little gift money, so necessary to an Indian woman who wishes to maintain her standing in a community. When there is a tribal get-together, it is like another Christmas, for Indian visitors must go away laden with presents. So now Lizzie Thunder Bull can go with a light heart to such a gathering with gift scarfs and shawls and of her own manufacture.

The Navajos have definitely proved that weaving is a profitable industry, and it will not be long before the Sioux weavers will be known outside their reservations, not only for the warm clothes provided for their families, but by articles for sale in the co-operatives.

Weaving is well adapted to the stolidity and patience of the Sioux woman, content to sit for hours before her loom and think out color combinations for the piece she is weaving. Then, too, weaving brings the older women into touch with school activities, and makes them feel important members of the community. TA-DE-WIN



OFF FOR A MORNING RIDE
Susanna Bad Heart Bull Wears a Shawl Woven by Her Sister at the Lone Man Day School, Oglala, Pine Ridge Reservation.

Music in the Air

LONG BEFORE hotels and restaurants across the Canadian border had Muzak with their meals; long before the Rockefeller genii piped Strauss waltzes and bits of Cole Porter and Irving Berlin to the skaters in the sunken plaza, the thing that convinced American visitors to Quebec, Montreal, and other Canadian winter sports centers that they were really in a different world was the abundance of air-borne music by which to skate, and toboggan, and hike.

* * *

The Canadians early recognized that, if it is pleasant to play in the out-of-doors to the music of the winds, it is twice as pleasant to play in it to the sound of the winds plus Offenbach, Wagner, Beethoven, and even John Philip Sousa. Added to music distributed by the public address system to skating rinks and toboggan slides is the frequently heard music of church bells, elaborately chiming the hours of devotion, the time of day and night. So that the net result is a pervasive impression of an unceasing skein of showery music, filtering from all directions, often in many keys but never seeming out of harmony.

Everywhere in the Dominion—the great Laurentian hinterland of Montreal; the famous Highlands of Ontario, including the Muskoka, Peterborough, Lake of Bays and Georgian Bay districts; the Gatineau area north of Ottawa; the Grouse Mountain district near Vancouver, British Columbia; the great National Parks of the Rocky Mountain region, as well as neighborhoods of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Fort William—all have active winter sports centers, and musical accompaniment is as much a part of basic facility as rentable skis, toboggans, and skates.

* * *

Say to a Canadian, "How charming—to have music in the air for all your everyday life," and they will very likely look at you an instant as though you had surprised them and then say, "Oh, yes—charming—" as if they had forgotten they had it. But there is a time they would remember it instantly. If it were absent. They may be so used to the music of bells from church towers, and waltzes played around skating grounds and ski tows. But take it away and they'd be lost.

Listen to outdoor music when next you're in Canada. It'll make you feel gay and happy. J. M.

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ch. 29. 18; 32. 3, 4; 42. 7. Matt. 9. 27, &c.; 11. 5; 12. 22; 20.
Luke 4. 32.
n Matt. 21. 19.
3 Or, Have the faith of God.
o Matt. 17. 20; 21. 21. Luke 17.

MARY MEETS ELISABETH By Domenico Ghirlandaio—Luke 1:42, 43.

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